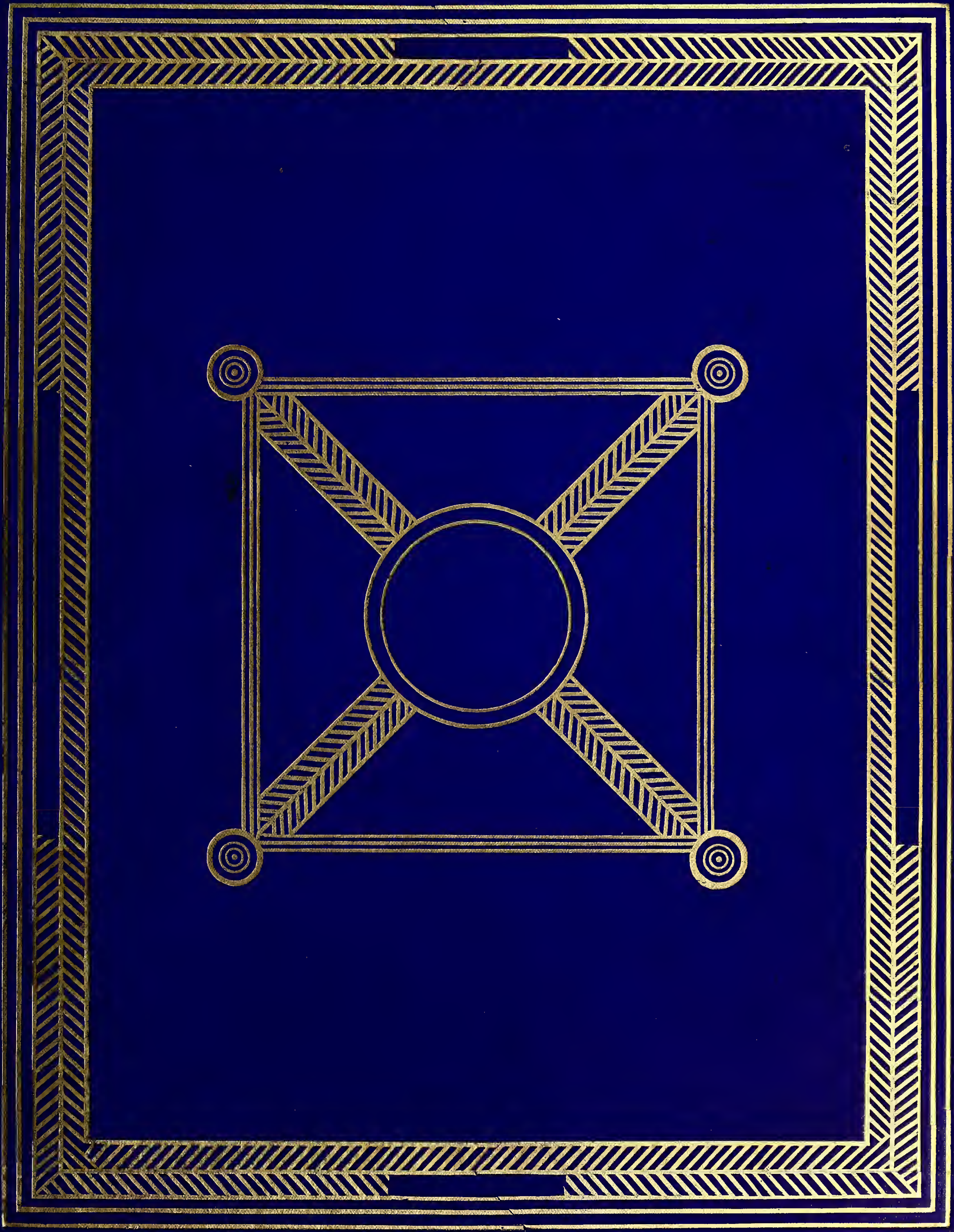


5 vols (complete
with the scarce
index volume)

The complete set has become very scarce

Privately Printed

With numerous plans, maps, etc (many folding)

"He excavated with meticulous care and, with Flinders Petrie, may be said to have invented the modern technique of British field archaeology. He stressed the importance of recording all finds, especially ordinary things. His accounts of his work and the models he made of his excavations have enabled modern archaeologists to follow his work from beginning to end and to reinterpret his finds in the light of modern knowledge." — D.S.B.

85/056

Voo

£750

EXCAVATIONS

IN

CRANBORNE CHASE,

NEAR

RUSHMORE,

ON THE BORDERS OF DORSET AND WILTS.

BY

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL PITT RIVERS,
D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S., F.Z.S.,

V.P. Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland; Foreign Associate of the Anthropological Society of Paris; Hon. Associate of the Società Italiana di Antropologia e di Etnologia; Hon. Member of the Anthropological Society of Washington; Inspector of Ancient Monuments in Great Britain.

VOL. I.

PRINTED PRIVATELY.

1887.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016 with funding from
Getty Research Institute

https://archive.org/details/excavationsincra01pitt

CONTENTS.

Page.

Title Page . . . . i.

Contents . . . . v.

List of Plates . . . . vii.

Preface . . . . xi.

Description of Plates I.—LXXIV. . . . . . . 1—248

Each Plate is described on the pages adjoining it. See List of Plates.

Table showing the Time of Reign of the Roman Emperors, and the number of their Coins found 162

Remarks on the Measurement of the Human Bones and Tables of Skulls and Limb Bones 165

Remarks on the Measurement of Bones of Domesticated and other Animals 171

Identification of Specimens of Wood and Grains of Wheat, with Tables of Distribution 177

Petrology 178

List of Rock Specimens 179

Measurements of Skulls and Bones of Pre-Historic and Ancient Domesticated Animals for Comparison with Modern Breeds, with Tables of Skulls and Bones 181

Relic Tables ; Surface Trenching and Ditches, Woodcuts . . 189

Relic Tables ; Pits, Woodcuts 209

Relic Tables ; Rushmore Park 249

LIST OF PLATES.

ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON, Nos. II.—LXIX.

Page.

I. Map of the Park and Grounds at Rushmore, with a portion of Cranborne Chase, showing the Position of the Ancient Remains 1

II. Plan of Romano-British Village, Woodcuts Common, Dorset . 7

III. Plan of the Southern Fosseway and the Amphitheatre, called "Church Barrow," with Plan and Section of Pit No. 66 adjoining it, Romano-British Village, Woodcuts . . 23

IV. Sections across Mound, Ramparts and Ditches, Large Well, Fosseway and Pits 26

V. Map of portion of the Environs of Rushmore, showing the positions of the Wells, with the depths of the Wells shown on an enlarged vertical scale 27

VI. Plan and Sections of Hypocausts discovered in the Romano-British Village, Woodcuts Common 29

VII. Plan on an enlarged scale of Hypocaust No. 1 in the South-East Quarter 31

VIII. Plans showing the positions of the Skeletons discovered in Pits 4, 23, 28, and 62 ; in Grave in Ditch of the South-East Quarter, and in Main Rampart. The positions are shown relatively to the True Meridian 33

IX. Plans showing the positions of the Skeletons in Pits 64, 65, and 88, and in the Hypocaust No. 4 37

X. Bronze, Bronze Gilt, and Silver Gilt Fibulæ 41

XI. Bronze and Bronze Tinned Fibulæ 43

XII. Bronze Fibulæ, Brooch and Bronze Boss 45

		Page.
XIII.	Bronze Fibulæ, Mosaic Brooches and Fragment of Glass Ring	47
XIV.	Bronze and Iron Fibulæ	49
XV.	Bronze and Iron Finger Rings, Bronze Bolt, Stud and Ornaments	51
XVI.	Iron clasp Knife, Bronze Tweezers and Ear Picks, Ring Brooch, Bronze Spoons, Pins, &c.	55
XVII.	Bronze Bracelets, Key Ring, Brooch, Fish-hook, &c. . .	57
XVIII.	Bronze Knife Handle, Studs, Horse Ornament, &c. . .	59
XIX.	Sketch of part of the find of Bronze Bosses, Coins, &c., in the Central Quarter, showing the positions of the several objects	61
XX.	Bronze Bosses, Crescents and Plates, Bone Pin, &c., found as shown in the preceding plate	63
XXI.	Bronze Bosses, Handle of Drawers, Glass Instrument, Hasp, Palette, &c., found as shown in Plate XIX. . .	65
XXII.	Iron Knives and Shears	69
XXIII.	Iron Knives	71
XXIV.	Iron Keys, Spring of Padlock and Keyhole . . .	73
XXV.	Iron Edge of Spade, Key, Hipposandal, and Horse-bit .	75
XXVI.	Iron Axe and Spuds	81
XXVII.	Iron Horse and Cow Shoe, Gouge, Handle, &c. . .	83
XXVIII.	Iron Handle and Bands of Bucket, Anvil, Pick, and Door Hooks	85
XXIX.	Iron Pot Hook, Centre Bits, Styli, Sickle, Ox-goad, Strike-a-light, &c.	89
XXX.	Iron Nails	93
XXXI.	Iron Chain, Key, Fragment of British Horse-shoe, with Nail, and Iron Nails of Greaves	97
XXXII.	Earthenware Vessels, partly restored	99
XXXIII.	Earthenware Vessels and Mortaria, partly restored . .	101
XXXIV.	Earthenware Vessels, partly restored	103
XXXV.	Earthenware Tazza and other Vessels, partly restored .	105
XXXVI.	Fragments of Ornamental Pottery	107
XXXVII.	Fragments of Ornamental Pottery, New Forest Ware .	109
XXXVIII.	Rims of Pots	111

Page.

XXXIX. Handles and Eyelets of Pots 113

XL. Mouths of Pots and (?) Lamps, and Inscribed Handle . . 117

XLI. Samian Bowl, complete, actual size 119

XLII. Fragments of Ornamental Samian Ware . . . 121

XLIII. Samian Vessels restored and Potters' Marks on Samian Ware. 123

XLIV. Mosaic Brooch, Fragments of Glass Vessels, Beads, Buttons, Coral Bracelet, and Jet Ornaments . . . 125

XLV. Bone Spoons, finished and unfinished, Bone Pins, and Knife Handle 129

XLVI. Spindle Whorls and Implements of Deer Horn . . 133

XLVII. Rude Spindle Whorls made of fragments of pottery, Fragments of Colanders, Roofing Tiles of Purbeck Shale, and Ornamental Samian Ware 135

XLVIII. Pot Handle and Lathe Cores of Kimmeridge Shale . . 139

XLIX. Spindle Whorls, Beads, Cores, Fragments of Bracelets, and Cup of Kimmeridge Shale 141

L. Fragments of Stone Quern, Mortars, Door Swing-Socket . 143

LI. Fragments of Painted Plaster of interior of houses, and Stone Burnishers 145

LII. Fragments of Daub and Wattle Work, with Restoration of Wattle Work 147

LIII. Supplementary Plate, Spindle Whorls of Bone, Flint Arrow Head, Crucible, Chalk Cup, Simulation of Eyelet Hole, and Ornamental Pottery 149

LIV. British Coins and Roman Coins 151

LV. } LVI. } Roman Coins and British imitations of Roman Coins. 155, 159

LVII. Flint Arrow Head, Stone and Flint Celts and Scrapers, found in the Romano-British Village 163

LVIII. Skull found in Pit 62, Interior Ditch . . . . . —

LIX. Skull of Child killed by a sword cut, found in Pit 62, Interior Ditch . . . . —

LX. Skull found in Pit 4, Cross Ditch . . . . —

LXI. Skulls found in Pits 23 and 28 . . . . . —

LXII. Skulls found beneath Rampart in Northern Cross Ditch . —

Page.
LXIII. Skull found in Pit 64, South-East Quarter . . . —
LXIV. Skull found in Pit 65, South-East Quarter . . . —
LXV. Skull found in Pit 88 in the North-East Ditch . . —
LXVI. Skull found in Pit 88 in the North-East Ditch . . —
LXVII. Skull found in Hypocaust No. 4 . . . . . —
LXVIII. Metacarpal Bones of Adult Sheep found in the Romano-British Village 172
LXIX. Tibia of Adult Dogs and Ulna of Dachshund found in the Romano-British Village 172

DYKES AND PITS, OF THE ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD, IN RUSHMORE PARK, PLATES Nos. LXX.—LXXIV.

LXX. Plan and Sections of Roman Dyke, Shiftway Coppice, Rushmore, Wilts 241
LXXI. Plan of Pits near Park House, Rushmore Park . . 243
LXXII. Fragments of Pottery found in the Dyke in Shiftway Coppice, in the Pits near Park House, and in the Trench near the Sunk Fence, Rushmore Grounds 245
LXXIII. Bronze Fibulæ, Spindle Whorls, fragment of Horse Shoe, from Shiftway Dyke, from Pits near Park House, and from the Trench near the Sunk Fence, Rushmore Grounds . 247
LXXIV. Skull found at the bottom of Pit 1 near Park House, Rushmore Park . . . . —

PREFACE.

In issuing the first volume of records of my excavations near Rushmore, which is intended, if I live, to be followed by others of the same kind, it may be desirable to say something of the circumstances under which they were undertaken, and of the manner in which they have been executed; to state how I came to be connected with the particular district in which the excavations have been made; and to explain more especially the reason for my change of name to Pitt Rivers instead of Lane Fox, under which latter designation I am perhaps better known to anthropologists, having made some previous contributions to anthropological science.

I inherited the Rivers estates in the year 1880, in accordance with the will of my great uncle, the second Lord Rivers, and by descent from my grandmother, who was his sister, and daughter of the first lord. The will was excessively binding, and provided amongst other things that I was to assume the name and arms of Pitt Rivers within a year of my inheriting the property, in default of which it was to pass without reserve to the next in the entail. It had been equally binding on my predecessors, who were descended from the eldest sister, and who in accordance with its provisions had relinquished the name of Beckford and taken that of Pitt Rivers some 50 years ago.

The title of Baron Rivers, which would naturally have died out with the second lord, who had no children, was, by an alteration in the patent of the first lord before his death, made to pass by descent to the children of the eldest sister, who were at that time the heirs apparent of the property. In this way the title became extinct on the death of my immediate predecessor, the sixth lord, who was related to my great grandfather, the first lord, and his successor precisely in the same degree as myself. Even if the will had not been so imperatively binding, my own feeling would have strongly inclined me to preserve the name of Pitt in connection with the property, parts of which had been associated with it since the 16th century. No considerations of personal discomfort ought, in my judgment, to be allowed to sever old connections when they are legitimately and reasonably maintained in a direct line of family descent, and in conformity with established precedents. In my own case the only inconvenience I can be said to have suffered by it has been the severance of my name from previous publications of the same character as the present, which had obtained for me the honour of being elected a fellow of the Royal Society.

Having retired from active service on account of ill health, and being incapable of strong physical exercise, I determined to devote the remaining portion of my life chiefly to an examination of the antiquities on my own property. Of these there were a considerable number, especially near Rushmore, consisting of Romano-British Villages, Tumuli and other vestiges of the bronze and stone age, most of which were untouched and had been well preserved.

Many circumstances had combined to preserve the ancient monuments in this neighbourhood. The soil on the southern slopes of the Wiltshire downs, though possessing many excellent agricultural qualities, cannot be said to be of the most fertile description, and on this account large tracts had retained their original forest character, and had been untouched by the plough. Amongst other things which had also contributed in no small degree to the preservation of these relics and the suppression of cultivation must be mentioned the existence of Cranbourne Chase, with the somewhat barbarous rights and privileges attached to it. This Chase had been the possession of my great grandfather, the first Lord Rivers, who inherited it from his great grandfather, Mr. Thomas Pile, of Beverstock, Wilts, in the year 1714. It assured to its possessor the right of pasturing fallow deer, of which about 12,000 were preserved, over the whole extent of country between Salisbury on the east and Blandford on the west, Semley and Tisbury on the north, and Fordingbridge and Ringwood on the south, including in the outer bounds between 700,000 and 800,000 acres, although the whole of this was not actually overrun by the deer. In this district the owners were bound to preserve *vert* for the deer. Not only was considerable damage done to the existing crops, but it appears by Mr. West's History of the Chace, published in 1816,* that the Chase laws forbade the conversion of the land into arable. On this account, and also by reason of the lawlessness which arose from the presence of numbers of persons who lived by deer stealing, and the frequent battles between them and the keepers, resulting in some instances in loss of life, an agreement was come to between the second Lord Rivers and the owners of the several properties within the Chase boundaries, to abolish the Chase in consideration of certain sums to be paid as compensation for the loss of the Chase rights. It was, therefore, disfranchised in the year 1830 and the deer destroyed.

Since then many of the parts marked on the old Ordnance Survey as forest have been converted into pasture, and in more prosperous times for agriculture into arable, to be again laid down into grass in consequence of the depression of the agricultural interest at the present time. Much of the land around Rushmore, however, still retains all the beauty of its original forest scenery; the tumuli and other vestiges of antiquity still remain uninjured save by the roots of trees, which were often found to have done much damage to the fragile urns and skulls contained in them.

---

* *A History of Cranborn Chace*, by William West, 1816.

I had an ample harvest before me, and with the particular tastes that I had cultivated, it almost seemed to me as if some unseen hand had trained me up to be the possessor of such a property, which, up to within a short time of my inheriting it, I had but little reason to expect. I at once set about organising such a staff of assistants as would enable me to complete the examination of the antiquities on the property within a reasonable time, and to do it with all the thoroughness which I had come to consider necessary for archæological investigations.

A permanent residence in the district to be explored is almost necessary for a satisfactory investigation of its ancient remains, and it is needless to say that ownership adds greatly to the power of carrying out explorations thoroughly, for although I have found my neighbours at all times most obliging in giving me permission to dig, it requires some assurance so far to trespass on a friend's kindness as to sit down and besiege a place on another man's property more than a year, which is not at all too long a time to spend in the excavation of a British Village.

Whilst living at Kensington I had carefully examined the drift gravels near Acton and Ealing, and by constantly watching the excavations for buildings made at no great distance from my place of abode, I had been able to make the first carefully recorded discovery of palæolithic implements in association with the remains of extinct animals that had been made in the Thames Valley near London up to that time. These researches have been successfully followed since my departure from that district by Mr. Worthington Smith, Mr. J. Allen Browne, and others.* In Sussex also I had made some more or less lengthy excavations, in camps at Mount Caburn, Cissbury, and other places, dating from the late Celtic period, the value of which would certainly have been much increased if a permanent residence in the neighbourhood had enabled me to devote more time to them.† At Thebes, in Egypt, I had discovered palæolithic implements in the gravels of the Nile Valley, embedded in them in the sides of Egyptian tombs, a discovery the interest of which consisted in finding these implements for the first time *in situ*.‡ But anthropology has no pet periods, all ages have afforded materials of nearly equal value for the history of the human race, and in the region around Rushmore my attention has been drawn more especially to the Romanised Britons, as being the race for whose study the district appears capable of affording the greatest facilities.

In any part of the east or north of Britain, an archæologist who attempts to deal with the ethnological characters of people of the Roman era is met with the difficulties which Mr. Wright has so well pointed out in his "Celt, Roman, and Saxon." It is impossible to say to what nationality or to which of the Roman auxiliary races a skeleton found in association with Roman antiquities may have belonged. It may be a Briton or a Roman, a Fortensian from Asiatic Sarmatia, a Tungrian, a Gaul from Tournay, a Vetasian from Belgic Gaul, a Moor, a Spaniard, or a Thracian. But in the west of England, where the Romans colonised less frequently, this difficulty in a great measure disappears, and in ancient villages and farm homesteads upon the Wiltshire hills, remote from the great centres of Roman occupation, the evidence that we are dealing with a genuine Briton when the associated remains are such as to show that he had lived during the Roman period, becomes fairly reliable. The importance of the investigation as evidence of the condition and physical peculiarities of the Romanised Britons is in an inverse proportion to the importance of the site in which the remains are found, and in the ancient villages which form the subject of this memoir, there can be little doubt from the coins and other relics discovered, that we have to do with Britons of the latest period of the Roman dominion, or that which immediately succeeded it, a race about whom less is known to anthropologists than of those which preceded and followed it.

---

* *Quarterly Journal of the Geographical Society*, for November, 1872; "Palæolithic Man in N.W. Middlesex. J. Jno. Allen Browne, F.G.S., 1887."

† Excavations in Cissbury Camp, Sussex, *Journ. Anthrop. Inst.*, vol. v., 1876, p. 357; *Archæologia*, vol. xlvi., p. 423, and vol. xlvii., p. 429.

‡ *Journ. Anthrop. Inst.*, 1882, vol. xi., p. 382.

It is to investigations of sites such as these that we must look for a solution of the problem which has so largely occupied the attention of historians, viz., to what extent were the Britons exterminated (as some authors have supposed) by the Saxons after their abandonment by the Romans, in what proportion does Celtic blood circulate in the veins of the existing population of England, and to what class and description of people are we to look as the survivors of the Celtic population at the present time.

Whatever importance may attach to an examination of the form and arrangement of the Romano-British villages, the first of which is described in the following pages, or to the relics of human industry found in them, there can be no doubt that the chief interest of this investigation will be found to consist in the discovery of the remarkably small race of people that were buried in its pits and ditches. It is this which gives value to the relics associated with them, as evidence of the time and condition of civilisation in which they lived.

It was known by an examination of the "long barrows" by Thurnam, Greenwell, and others, that a long-headed race of small stature, whose average height is estimated at 5 feet 6 inches, inhabited Britain in the Stone Age. These were succeeded by a tall, round-headed people of larger size, estimated at 5 feet 8 inches, and these again were replaced in after times by the Saxons, whose stature was also large. But of the peculiarities of the Romanised Britons little as yet is known. Professor Rolleston examined a number of skeletons from Frilford, believed to be Roman Britons, whose average height amounted—for the males to 5 feet 8·4 inches, and for the females 4 feet 10·5 inches. But the present discovery of a race of Britons whose stature in the two villages at Woodcuts and Rotherley and in the pit near Park House does not exceed 5 feet 2·6 inches for the males and 4 feet 10·9 inches for the females, is, so far as I know, quite new to anthropologists. What race can these people be taken to represent? Are they the survivors of the Neolithic population, which, after being driven westward by successive races of Celts and others, continued to exist in the out-of-the- way parts of this region up to Roman times, for which hypothesis the crouched position of the interments and their markedly dolichocephalic and hyperdolichocephalic skulls appears to afford some justification, or are they simply the remnants of a larger race of Britons, deteriorated by slavery and reduced in stature by the drafting of their largest men into the Roman legions abroad? Perhaps the comparatively large size of the females may be taken to support this latter view.

However that may be, the region in question, strengthened by the dense forests which covered Dorsetshire at that time, appears throughout the early history of these islands to have served as a standing point for first established races in resisting succeeding waves of immigration from the East. Here the abundance of long barrows shows that the Neolithic folk, of presumably Iberian origin, congregated in large numbers. Here the Goidels, or earliest wave of the Celtic population, are shown by Professor Rhys to have resisted the succeeding wave of Brythons coming from the same quarter. Here also Mr. Green has shown, in his "Making of England," the West Welsh, of whatever ethnic elements they may have been composed, withstood the Saxons for a long time after the latter had penetrated as far as Wilton.

The town of Mere, he shows, preserves for us in its name the memory of the border ground, which the Gewissas or West Saxons were forced to draw along the western steeps of their new conquest. We have several instances of this word "Mere," in combination with other words, in the neighbourhood of Rushmore. The Larmer, an old boundary tree which now separates the two counties of Dorset and Wilts, and divides three parishes, in an old map in my possession, dated 1618, is spelt Lauermere, showing that in its termination the word must originally have had some reference to the division of two districts, from which probably the present parish and county boundaries may have been derived. In later writings, by the conversion of the w into v, it became Lavermere, thereby creating doubt as to whether it may not have referred to some place for washing linen, but there is no water near it. In another part of West's History of the Chace* it is spelt Lavermer, and it is now called Larmer. My own residence at Rushmore appears also to have had some terminal origin, if we are to rely on the earliest notice of it mentioned in Dr. Wake Smart's Chronicle of the Chase.† In the old charter of the Manor of Berwick, it was found by an investigation made in A.D. 1354, that in times long preceding that period, but the date of which is not given, Robert de Ryshmere held by charter freely in fee half a yard land, and paid yearly two shillings, four hundred eggs, and twenty-four hens, as rent for these premises, which humble estimate of their value may, I trust, never be diminished even if the Radicals should be returned to power. In other documents of the 26 Hen. IV. it is spelt Ruysshemers,* and it appears subsequently to have been corrupted into Rushmore. So also Bridmore, about a mile to the east, has been spelt variously Brudmer, Brudmere, and Bridmere,† notwithstanding what is said in Bowles' Hundred of Chalke ‡ as to its having originally derived its name from one Britmer, who owned the land, and who is mentioned in the Doomsday Book. I can hardly doubt that the original name must have been Britmere, the boundary of the Britons. An ancient boundary dyke may be traced up to it across the cultivated fields of the farm, and over Whitesheet Hill northward in the direction of Wardour.

---

* *A History of Cranborn Chace*, by William West, 1816, pp. 53 and 67.

† *A Chronicle of Cranborne*, by Dr. Wake Smart, p. 262.

The ancient dykes in this neighbourhood all face northward and eastward, their ditches being on that side of their ramparts, and they generally occupy positions commanding an extensive view in that direction, which is contrary to the usual direction of dykes in the south of England, and appears to show that, being no doubt defensive boundaries, notwithstanding what has been said to the contrary, they must have been erected by a people whose enemies came from the north and east, from which direction raids upon their territory and upon their cattle were chiefly to be expected.

Added to all this, it has been shown by Dr. Beddoe, and other ethnologists, that the district at the present time forms the frontier of a changed ethnological area, and that as we go westward, a short dark-haired and dark complexioned people begin to show themselves in this neighbourhood for the first time. This is quite in accordance with my own measurements and notes upon the people in the vicinity of Rushmore, which I hope to be able to publish hereafter.

The district on this account is a peculiar one, and its antiquities are worthy of special attention.

It will, perhaps, be thought by some that I have recorded the excavations of this village and the finds that have been made in it with unnecessary fulness, and I am aware that I have done it in greater detail than has been customary, but my experience as an excavator has led me to think that investigations of this nature are not generally sufficiently searching, and that much valuable evidence is lost by omitting to record them carefully. That this has been so in the present instance is proved by the fact that this village had before been examined and reported upon in the XXIVth. Vol. of the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, and not a single pit or skeleton had been found; whilst I have discovered 95 pits and 15 skeletons.

---

* *A Chronicle of Cranborne, being an account of the Ancient Town, Lordship and Chase of Cranborne in the County of Dorset*, by Dr. Wake Smart, p. 262.

† West's *History of Cranborne Chase*, p. 87.

‡ *Modern Wilts, Hundred of Chalke*, by Charles Bowles, Esq., Shaftesbury, 1830.

Excavators, as a rule, record only those things which appear to them important at the time, but fresh problems in Archæology and Anthropology are constantly arising, and it can hardly fail to have escaped the notice of anthropologists, especially those who, like myself, have been concerned with the morphology of art, that, on turning back to old accounts in search of evidence, the points which would have been most valuable have been passed over from being thought uninteresting at the time. Every detail should, therefore, be recorded in the manner most conducive to facility of reference, and it ought at all times to be the chief object of an excavator to reduce his own personal equation to a minimum.

I have endeavoured to record the results of these excavations in such a way that the whole of the evidence may be available for those who are concerned to go into it, whilst those who confine themselves to an examination of the plates will find each object carefully described on the adjoining page.

Another circumstance which makes the relics found in these villages valuable for reference, is the fact of their being entirely of one continuous period. The ground never having been cultivated since Roman times, and the spot having always been, as it is at present, remote from human habitation, there is little probability of their having become mixed with relics of a later date.

I have placed all the relics discovered in the ancient villages and tumuli in a Museum near the village of Farnham, Dorset, where each object is carefully ticketed and described. Accurate models have been made of the villages, and models on a larger scale of the particular finds. In the case of Rotherley, I have a model of the ground, both before and after excavation, by means of which the results of the exploration are explained in such a way as to require the least possible effort of attention. The Museum also includes other objects of husbandry and peasant handicraft, calculated to draw the interest of a purely rural population, 10 miles distant from any town or railway station, and I am glad to say the interest it has attracted amongst the working men of the neighbourhood has exceeded my utmost expectations. On Sunday afternoons the visitors' book often records more than 100 visitors; and on special holidays, between 200 and 300 frequently visit the Museum. It is about a mile and a half distant from the old wych-elm, at the Larmer boundary above-mentioned, which was traditionally the spot where king John used to meet for hunting in the chase, where I have established a pleasure ground and built a temple in the woods, with a private band, and where upwards of 1,000 of the villagers and neighbours frequently congregate with their wives and families, between the hours of divine service upon Sunday afternoons.

All the villages and tumuli, after being excavated, have been restored and turfed over, leaving sufficient indication to mark the various parts discovered in the villages, and at the bottoms of the principal excavations I have placed the medallet drawn and described in the adjoining woodcut, to show future explorers that I have been there.

It only remains to say something of the way in which the work has been carried out. I saw clearly that it was more than I could accomplish without assistance in the brief space of time allotted to me at my period of life. I therefore determined to organise a regular staff of assistants, and to train them to their respective functions after establishing a proper division of work. It was necessary they should all have some capacity for drawing in order that the relics discovered might be sketched as soon as found, instead of entrusting the drawings to inexperienced lithographers and artists who had little feeling for the subject. Surveying I was able to teach them myself, having always been fond of field sketching as a soldier. The work of superintending the digging—though I never allowed it to be carried on in my absence, always visiting the excavations at least three times a day, and arranging to be sent for whenever anything of importance was found—was more than I could undertake single-handed, with the management of a property and other social duties to attend to, and I had by ample experience been taught that no excavation ought ever to be permitted except under the immediate eye of a responsible and trustworthy superintendent. The work of clearing and drawing the skeletons on the ground also required to be done by competent hands, although no skeleton has ever been taken out except under my personal supervision. The calculation of the indices, the classification and sorting of the pottery upon so large a scale, and with the care that I considered necessary, involved an amount of labour that I was not able to devote to it alone, and besides this, my duties as the Government Inspector of Ancient Monuments in Great Britain, under the Act of 1882, made it necessary for me to take with me on my tours of inspection a qualified clerk to assist in making the plans and drawings and other measurements, which were required for delineating and recording the condition of the monuments.

Reserving, therefore, to my share of the work the entire supervision of everything, the description and arrangement of the plates, the writing of the record, checking the calculations and the measurement of every relic discovered in the diggings, and all the bones, I have, after some changes and preliminary trials, been able to engage the following assistants with suitable salaries, viz. :—

Assistant..	Mr. F. James.
Sub-Assistants	Mr. W. S. Tomkin. Mr. F. W. Reader.

These gentlemen have been assiduous in their duties, taking much interest in their work, and have acquitted themselves to my entire satisfaction. Mr. James has been constant in the supervision of the men at the diggings, and has also, after some preliminary training, taken a chief part in the survey and measurement of the ground, the supervision of the sub-assistants, and other general duties. Mr. Tomkin has executed nearly all the drawings and plates, and has attended me during my tours of inspection. He has also drawn all the skulls, and has considerably improved in the delineation of them, some of the earlier ones having been drawn afresh, in consequence of slight errors which I had detected in them after they had been printed off. The drawings of the coins, although most of them are of ordinary types, are extremely accurate, and the faces on the obverse are perfect portraits of the originals, many of them having been done two or three times to ensure precision. Mr. Reader, in addition to his work as a draughtsman, has made some excellent models for my museum above-mentioned, and has spent much time in ticketing and arranging the specimens. All have from time to time been present at the excavations and have acquired much archæological experience, which, I trust, may be useful to them in after life.

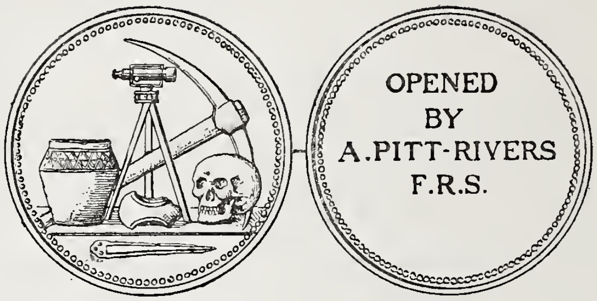
Mr. Martin, the estate carpenter, has shown much ingenuity in constructing wooden models of the villages and pits from plans and sections provided for him by the assistants. Some of the workmen, of whom I employed from eight to fifteen constantly, have acquired much skill in digging and detecting the relics in the several villages and tumuli that have been examined, so as to entitle them to be regarded as skilled workmen, upon which no small share of the success of an investigation of this kind depends.

I must acknowledge my obligation to Professor Moseley, F.R.S., and Mr. C. Robertson, Anatomical Assistant in the Museum at Oxford, for their examination of several of the animal bones which I was not able to identify myself; to Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S., Professor Flower, F.R.S., and Dr. Garson, for their examination of the human skeletons and for much valuable information relating to their special branches of Anthropology; to Mr. F. W. Rudler and Mr. H. B. Woodward for their report on the petrology of the Village at Woodcuts; to W. Carruthers, Esq., F.R.S., for the identification of the specimens of wood; and I should not forget to say that my very first lessons as an excavator were derived from Canon Greenwell, during his well-known and valuable exploration in the Yorkshire Wolds, in the course of which I obtained a large amount of useful experience that has been a constant source of enjoyment and interest to me ever since.

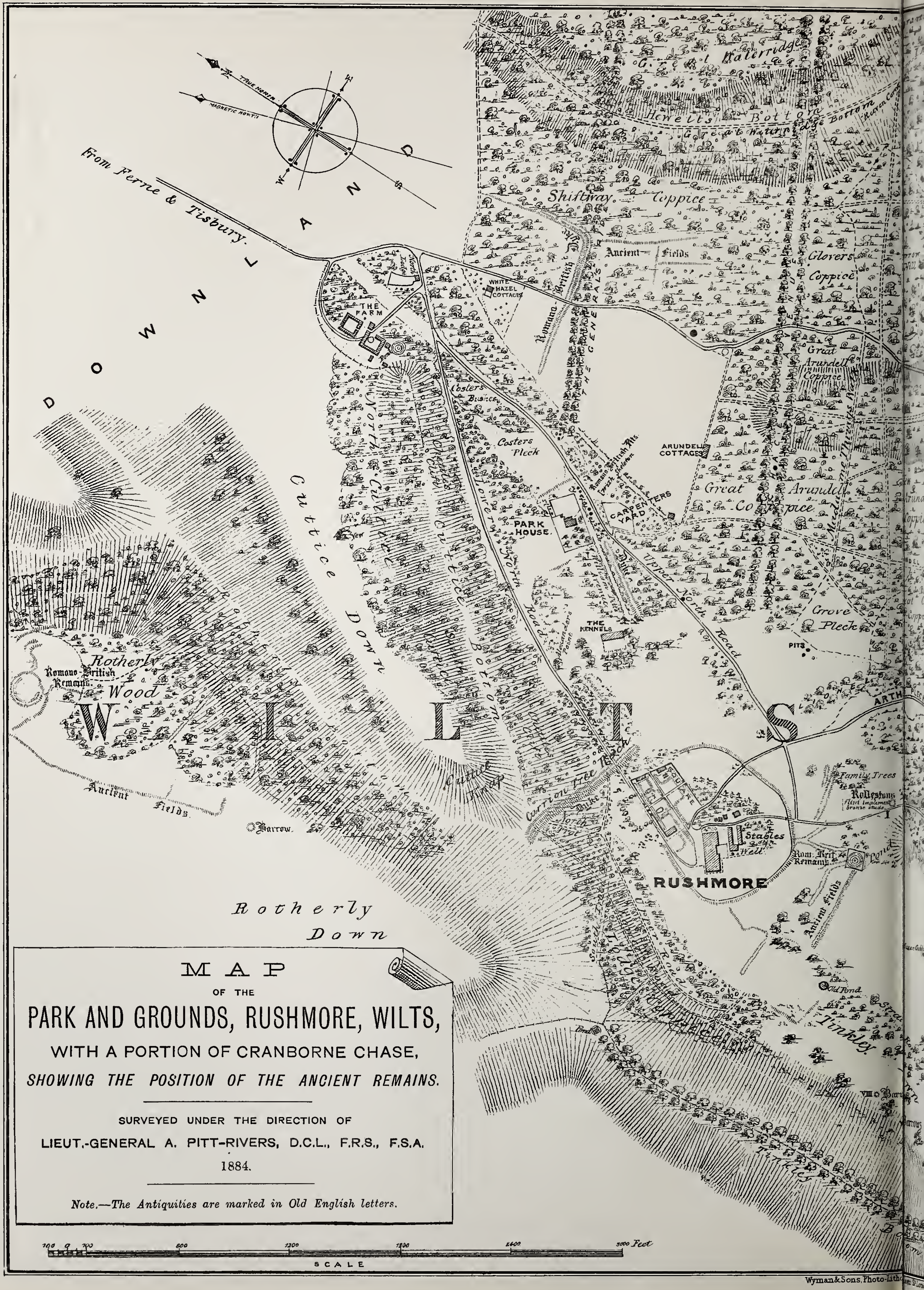
A. PITT RIVERS.

Rushmore, Salisbury,
June 13*th*, 1887.

The volumes in course of preparation will contain excavations in the Romano-British Village at Rotherley, excavations in Winkelbury Camp, and in the Anglo-Saxon Cemetery there, and further excavations in Tumuli near Rushmore.



This Medalet was designed for me by Dr. John Evans, Treasurer of the Royal Society, and President of the Society of Antiquaries, to whom I am also indebted for valuable assistance and advice on many occasions. It has been placed near the bottom of the greater number of excavations made by me since 1880, together with a few coppers and other objects, and the date has usually been stamped on it with a punch.

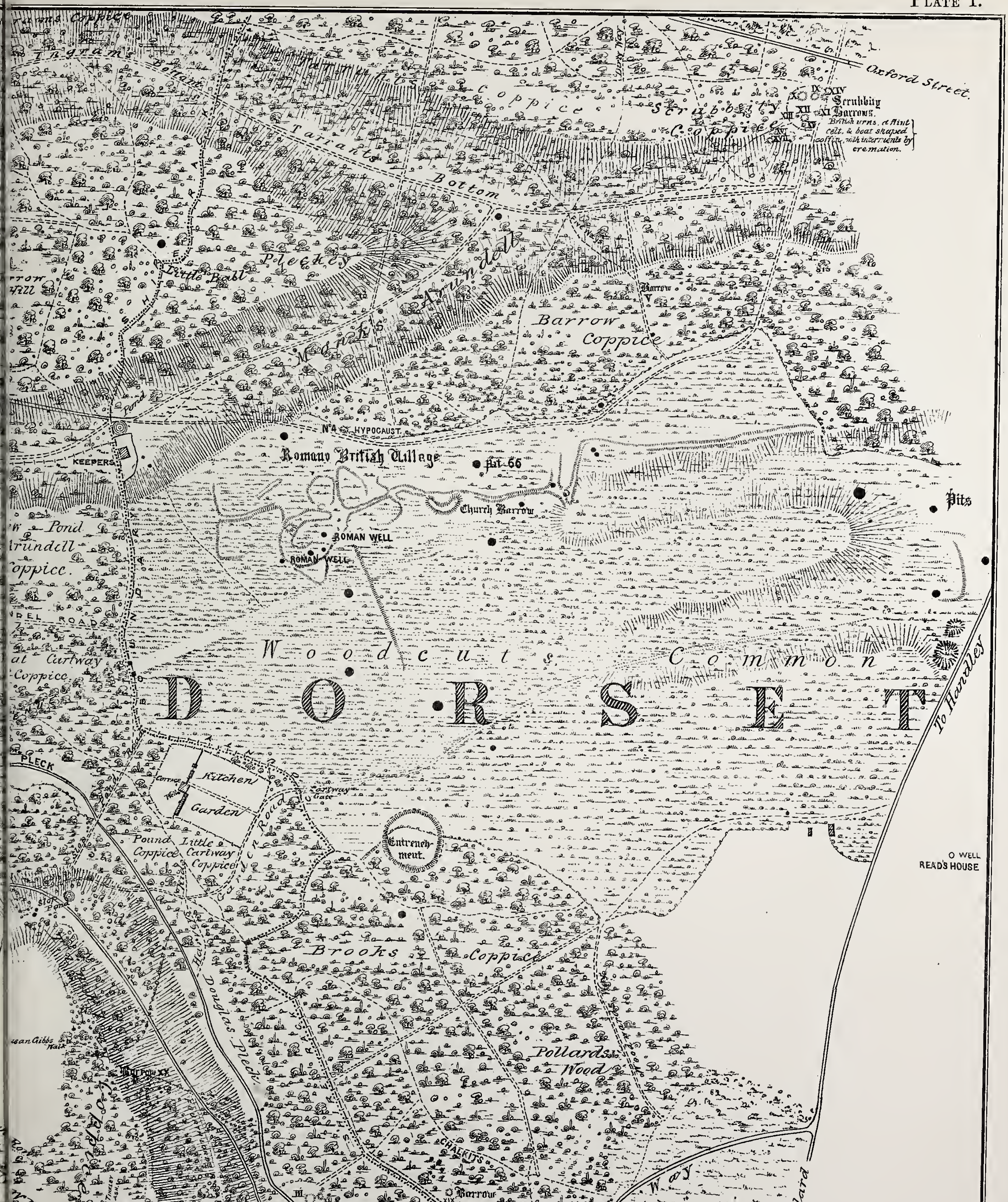


MAP
OF THE
PARK AND GROUNDS, RUSHMORE, WILTS,
WITH A PORTION OF CRANBORNE CHASE,
SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE ANCIENT REMAINS.

SURVEYED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
LIEUT.-GENERAL A. PITT-RIVERS, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A.
1884.

Note.—The Antiquities are marked in Old English letters.

PLATE I.



...een St London, W.C.

EXCAVATIONS AT RUSHMORE.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE I.

MAP OF THE PARK AND GROUNDS AT RUSHMORE, ON THE BORDERS OF DORSET AND WILTS, WITH A PORTION OF CRANBORNE CHASE, SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE ANCIENT REMAINS.

The portion of ground contained in this map is situated on the southern slope of the great watershed of the Wiltshire Downs which runs west and east from Bowden's Hill, about 2½ miles south-east of Shaftesbury by Win Green,* Marleycombe Hill, and Vernditch, in the direction of Salisbury, and which passes about 1¼ miles to the north of Rushmore at a place marked on the old 1-inch Ordnance map, Winkelbury Hill. From this watershed the deep combes and intervening ridges of the down land start and run southward through a waterless region until you reach Gussage St. Andrew, where a stream rises and runs into the River Allen, 1½ miles south of St. Giles's. The two principal combes marked on this map are Rotherly Bottom on the west and Hewett's Bottom on the east. The former commences about half a mile to the north of the spot where it first appears upon the map, and forms a deep narrow valley with Cuttice Down on its east—a grass-covered hill unenclosed, and interspersed here and there with clusters of yew, ash, and maple—and on the west Rotherly Wood covers the western slope of the valley. On the top of this hill, just on the skirts of the wood, and in the open down land, which extends from this spot for about a mile to the westward, is situated the remains of a small British settlement, consisting of a principal circle and ditch, with other smaller ones surrounding it, and traces of banks dividing ancient fields. This has not been explored at the time of writing this paper, but fragments of pottery found on the surface show that it was of the Romano-British period.† To the south of this, on the skirts of the same wood, is a barrow yet to be examined. Below Cuttice Knap the Rotherly Bottom is joined by another wooded combe coming from the north-east, and at the point of junction of these two combes an ancient Dyke called "Carrion Tree Rack," consisting of a rampart with a ditch to the north of it, runs down the side of the hill and terminates abruptly in the bottom. This Dyke, which has always its ditch on the north side may be traced, with intervals, over the hill by the Kennels Cottages (where the chase hounds used formerly to be kept) between Park House and the carpenters' yard, where British pits and a skeleton have been discovered, through Whitehazel Field into Shiftway Coppice, where it turns at a right angle to the north, and is lost on the slopes of the deep eastern combe called Hewett's Bottom. The Dyke therefore, if it was a work of defence, cuts off from a northern attack the whole of the high wooded ground intervening between the two principal combes on which Rushmore House stands, and which includes the greater part of the antiquities to be described in this paper. This line of Dyke may be said to divide roughly, though not precisely, the wooded region on the south from the open down land on the north, which latter extends between it and the watershed on Winkelbury Hill, and which from its elevation, rising from about 600 to 800 feet above mean sea level, and from the comparative shallowness of the soil, was probably at no time thickly covered with trees.

---

* Win Green is the highest point in this part of the country—914 feet above mean sea level; Rushmore is about 550 feet.

† Since writing this the settlement has been explored, and it turns out to be a village full of pits and relics of the Roman age, quite equal in interest to that at Woodcuts.

Passing from Cuttice Knap, the Rotherly Bottom descends beneath Rushmore and Lodge Coppice into Tinkley Bottom, above which on the east side, on Tinkley Down, Barrows 6, 7, and 8, hereafter to be described, are situated. Near Tinkley Cottages Rotherly Bottom is joined by another wooded combe running into it from the north-east, and above this, near the South Lodge, is an ancient square entrenchment not yet explored. From this place Rotherly Bottom, here called Bugden Bottom, runs southwards towards Farnham, and finally unites with the eastern combe near Gussage St. Andrew.

The Eastern combe, called Hewett's Bottom, commences about 800 yards to the north of the spot on which it is first shown on the map, at a place called Parson's Pond, and in Shiftway Coppice it passes beneath what must be regarded as the right flank of the ancient Dyke before described. I cut through the rampart and ditch of the Dyke at this spot, the results of which are shown in Plate LXX, and which proved that the Dyke was of the Roman era, Roman pottery having been found beneath the rampart. There was probably a small settlement at this spot, as traces of ancient fields, with banks and small terraces, are to be seen in the neighbourhood; but although the sides of the combe are steep, there is no strong ground either here or on its opposite flank which affords such protection as would suffice to guard the flanks of a military entrenchment. The use of the Dyke must, therefore, like so many others of the same kind, remain an enigma, although there can be little doubt, I think, from its position, that defence was one of the uses for which it was constructed. It may have served to keep up the communication between the settlement in Rotherly Wood and other small settlements, such as those in Shiftway and at Park House, where the presence of pits shew that the ground was occupied in Roman times, or it may perhaps be inferred from its tortuous line, turning at least twice at nearly right angles that it followed the margins of square-shaped fields, laid out much upon the plan of the Roman *agrimensores,* of which so many traces are to be seen in the wooded region to the rear of it, though it must be admitted also that they are to be seen in places to the north of it, but the presence of trees to the eastward, coupled with the distinct evidence of habitation in so many places, shews that it divided in those days as it does now, the comparatively fertile part of this district from the less fertile and more exposed region which lies between it and the ancient camp at Winkelbury, which is covered with a scanty coating of soil, and is suitable in most places only for the pasture of sheep. It may be also that there were wells in the bottoms, all traces of which have disappeared, for I have reason to think that at a time when the country was moister, and water was obtained nearer the surface, such wells did exist in places where they are little dreamt of at present, and the communication between them and the villages would no doubt have been kept open by means of entrenchments.

I mention here a singular transmutation of the name of this Dyke which may be worth the attention of philologists. When I first came to live at Rushmore I was anxious to obtain from the oldest inhabitants the names of the various localities and coppices, some of which I knew to be of great antiquity. Having collected a party of old labourers I went round the grounds marking the spots and recording the names of them. Having come to the Dyke, I inquired the name of it, and was told unanimously that it was "Carranty Rack," which after spelling it out to the men I duly noted in my book. So peculiar a name naturally gave rise to speculation. A short time afterwards, however, I came upon an old man who assured me that the true name for the earthwork was Currant Tree Rack, and this as it passed close to the kitchen garden I thought not improbable, but I had no sooner made this alteration than the real origin of the name was explained to me in a manner that carried proof of its correctness, by one of the oldest inhabitants of the neighbourhood who is since dead. He told me that the kennels for the old chase deerhounds were at a spot still marked Kennels on the map, that he himself worked in the kennels as a boy, and the carrion for the use of the dogs used to be hung up on a tree on this earthwork at a distance from the kennels that it might not be within scent of the animals. It was from this cause that the rampart became known as the "Carrion Tree Rack," *rack* being of course the local name for a boundary. Thus it appears that within the memory of persons still living the name of this Dyke has separated into two distinct lines of departure which might have continued indefinitely in the case of any name which had not been committed to writing, and which depended for its interpretation entirely on the pronunciation of country folk. In one branch the word "Tree" had

PLAN OF ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE,

WOODCUTS COMMON, DORSET,

SHEWING

THE DITCHES RE-EXCAVATED, AND THE RAMPARTS RESTORED,

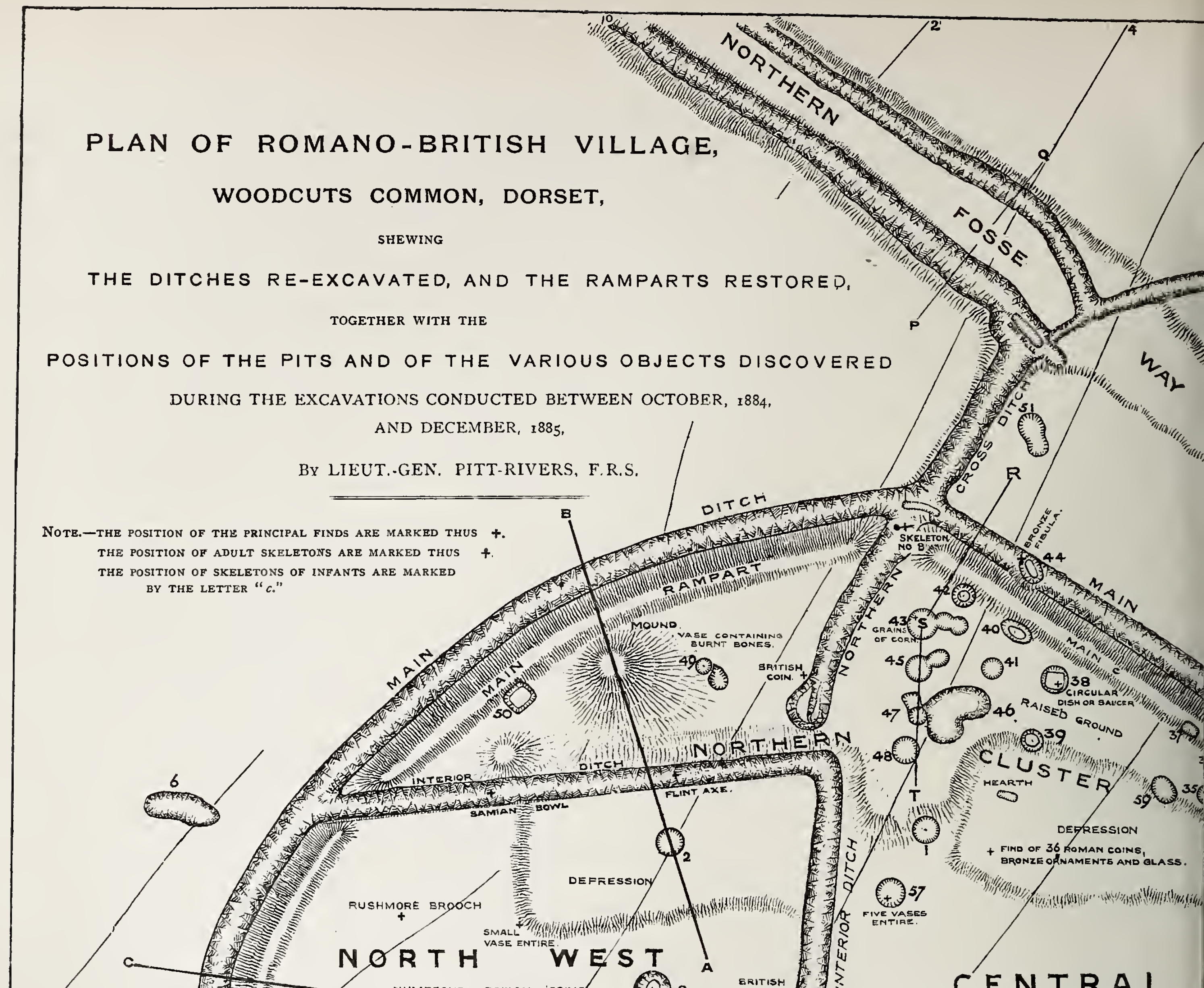
TOGETHER WITH THE

POSITIONS OF THE PITS AND OF THE VARIOUS OBJECTS DISCOVERED

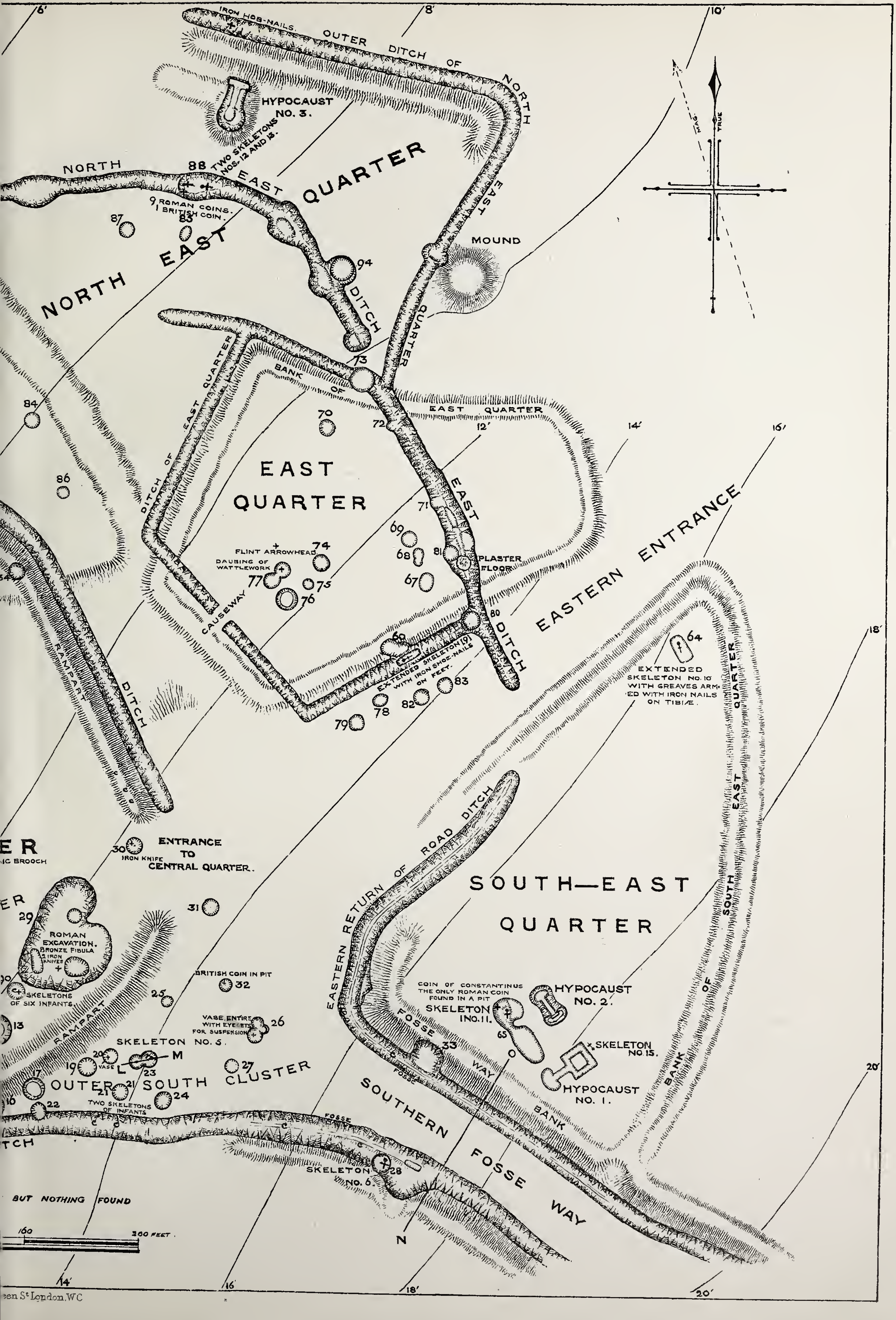
DURING THE EXCAVATIONS CONDUCTED BETWEEN OCTOBER, 1884,
AND DECEMBER, 1885,

By LIEUT.-GEN. PITT-RIVERS, F.R.S.

NOTE.—THE POSITION OF THE PRINCIPAL FINDS ARE MARKED THUS +.
THE POSITION OF ADULT SKELETONS ARE MARKED THUS ✝.
THE POSITION OF SKELETONS OF INFANTS ARE MARKED BY THE LETTER "c."



Wyman & Sons, Photo-Litho



een St London.WC

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE II.

PLAN OF ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE ON WOODCUTS COMMON, DORSET, SHOWING THE DITCHES RE-EXCAVATED, AND THE RAMPARTS RESTORED, TOGETHER WITH THE POSITIONS OF THE PITS AND OF THE VARIOUS OBJECTS DISCOVERED DURING THE EXCAVATIONS CONDUCTED BETWEEN OCTOBER, 1884, AND DECEMBER, 1885, BY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL PITT RIVERS.

This plan is an enlarged one of the Village on Woodcuts Common, represented on Plate I., and shows the whole of the excavations at the time of their final completion, and before they were filled in again, an operation which was necessary in order to protect the cattle on the common from falling into the ditches and pits. It gives no idea of the appearance of the village when I first saw it, and contains a large amount of work of which no trace could then be seen on the surface, and which has only been brought to light by carefully trenching nearly every foot of the ground within the area represented on the plan.

The existence of this village was first brought to the notice of archæologists by the late Rev. Mr. Austen, vicar of the neighbouring village of Tollard Royal, in 1863, and his observations upon it were published in the Journal of the Archæological Institute, Vol. XXIV., p. 168. They have since been reproduced in Mr. Warne's *Ancient Dorset*, p. 21. Mr. Austen appears to have recognised only the part of the village called the central and north-west quarters on the accompanying plan, also the northern and southern fosseway and the amphitheatre called " Church Barrow," shown in Plate III. He says that the northern fosseway terminated in unintelligible banks at about 200 paces from the village, and describes the southern fosseway as leading to the amphitheatre, and further on to the south for about 120 paces, where it ends also in irregular banks. He supposes the main work—that is, the central and north-west quarters of my plan—to have been surrounded by a stockade with a ditch on the outside, and the earth thrown up against it. He believed that there was an entrance to the north, which I take to be between the two mounds in the acute angle to the north of the north-west quarter, one of which is cut through in the Section A B, Plate IV., but I may say here that my excavation of the ditch in this part does not lead me to suppose that there was an entrance here, as there was no causeway in the ditch, and Pit 50, it will be seen, was found exactly where the entrance roadway on his supposition must have come.

He says that the only trace of a building was in the north-west angle of the enclosure, which I presume to have been the oblong area marked "Depression" in the accompanying plan, near Pit 2 (Plate II.), but the result of my trenching of this part does not bear out the idea that it was a building, but merely an excavation to obtain earth for the ramparts or for the raised ground close by. A similar depression is also seen in the central quarter.

It is possible, however, that some further evidence of a building may have been destroyed by Mr. Austen's excavations. He also found traces of fresco bearing white and black colours, which was confirmed by my diggings, except that these fragments were found by me nearer towards the southern rampart. Mr. Austen opened the small Roman well to a depth of 12 feet, and found what he believed to be evidence of its having been much used; "at a short distance from this," he says, "was a small pond:" this I can have no doubt was the depression marking the large Roman well 100 feet to the east of the former, which certainly had the appearance of being a pond until my excavations brought to light the well beneath, and showed that the pond-like shape on the surface was merely formed by the sinking of the earth over the deep well, and probably the falling in of the sides near the top. The relics found by Mr. Austen consisted of cores of Kimmeridge shale called coal money, ivory pins, Roman coins, an amulet, fragments of pottery—some of which were from the kilns in the New Forest, fragments of iron implements, a ring set with an engraved piece of glass, iron nails, and other objects, which led him to the conclusion that the "earthworks presented the appearance of British origin, whilst the relics found within them were Roman."

Unfortunately no drawings were made of the relics discovered, nor can I ascertain that they have been preserved. His examination of the place, though satisfactory in its results as far as his excavations went, were cursory. He failed to discover any of the pits, of which ninety-five have now been brought to light, nor were any traces discovered of the deep drains within the entrenchment. No evidence was discovered of the east, north-east, and south-east quarters, or of the Hypocausts, nor is there any record of human remains having been found.

The failure to discover these remains, however, reflects no discredit on Mr. Austen's well-known sagacity as an explorer and contributor to the archæology of his county. His means of exploration were doubtless limited, whilst I had every facility. The parts since discovered showed absolutely no trace whatever on the surface, and were only brought to light by very extensive excavations lasting continuously over nine months, ten men being employed in digging during the greater part of the time.

The appearance of the village when I first saw it was pretty much what Mr. Austen describes. The main ditch and rampart surrounding the central and north-western quarters were clearly visible, the former sunk to an average depth of 12 inches beneath the surface, and the latter raised about as much above it. Within the area not a mark was to be seen except the two mounds to the north-west, which Mr. Austen speaks of and dug into, the two depressions adjoining the northern cluster, the hollow basins overlying the two wells and some raised ground in the northern part of the enclosure, all the rest being as smooth and even as any other part of the common. The northern and southern fosseways lay in hollows with slight banks on each side, and traces of the fosseway ditches could be seen on both sides. There was a slight triangular-shaped bank round the south-east quarter, and the east quarter was also marked by a very slight bank without any perceptible ditch. No trace of the north-east ditch and of the north-east quarter could be seen to mark its whereabouts, except a slight line of depression of the outer ditch and the small bank inside of it. None of the ditches shown on the plan by abrupt escarpments could be traced except those which I have already indicated. To the south the depression of the southern fosseway could be traced with slight indications of its fosseway ditches as far as the semi-circular amphitheatre called the "Church Barrow" and the "side trenches" (Plate III.), between this spot and the village, with their banks and ditches could be distinctly seen.

My work commenced in September 1884, by clearing out the main ditch of the central and north-west quarters all round, removing the mould with which it had been filled or which had silted into it, until the sharp and clearly defined chalk bottoms and sides were reached, which showed it to have been on an average 3 feet 6 inches deep and about 7 feet wide on the top. The main rampart was also dug completely along down to the old surface line, and the stuff from the ditch was afterwards thrown up upon it to increase it to its original height and preserve a fair record of its original size and dimensions, in which state it still remains excepting only in some places where it has again been partially filled up for the sake of the cattle. This process brought to light numerous relics of the commoner sort, and beneath the rampart on the old surface line coins of Carausius (Fig. 48, Plate LVI.) and Victorinus were found lying on what was probably the original surface before the little rampart was thrown up. These so far as they go would tend to prove that this particular rampart* (the main rampart) was thrown up at a late period, after the smaller imitations of Roman coins had been in circulation, but the rampart was too small to afford any certain evidence of this. A Roman coin dropped on the surface might possibly have worked its way down a foot or so even when dropped upon it, and the evidence of the antiquity of the rampart, though probable enough, is not of the same value as in the case of large ramparts. Beneath the rampart were also found extended two skeletons (Nos. 7 and 8, Plate VIII.), the former in the north, the latter in the southern, rampart. They lay east and west, but as the rampart ran east and west at these spots and the bodies appeared very probably to have been put in at the time of its construction, the rampart having been thrown over them, they afford no evidence of orientation, and as orientation does not exist in the case of the other skeletons discovered, we may probably put this circumstance aside as of no value.

---

* Although I use the word "rampart" to describe these banks, they are not so large as the term "rampart" might generally express; perhaps "parapet" would have been a more suitable term.

After having excavated both main ditch and rampart all round, we commenced trenching the interior space, placing the men in line at working distance apart, digging down everywhere through the surface mould until the chalk beneath was reached, and noticing carefully any irregularity in the latter. Where the mould went deeper it was dug out, and in this way pits, hearths, ditches, and irregularities of all kinds were cleared out and exposed. As a rule, we worked in this trenching from the western side of the north-west quarter eastward, but without adhering rigidly to this system, taking care, however, that the whole was thoroughly explored.

Relics of all sorts soon began to turn up which had probably been dropped by their owners on the surface and trampled into the soil. In the north-west quarter several narrow trenches, formed up at the ends with flagstones of Purbeck shale, were discovered, and which, from the trace of ashes and fire about them, appeared to be hearths. Only three pits were found in the north-west quarter, Nos. 2, 7, and 8, and this was afterwards taken as evidence, in conjunction with other things, that, supposing the pits to be cellars beneath the commoner class of dwellings, their absence in this quarter may be taken to indicate that it was occupied by a superior class of dwellings. The small well, partly explored by Mr. Austen, was cleared out to the bottom by professional well-sinkers, and found to be 3 feet in diameter and 136 feet deep, filled up with mould and with a deposit of about 20 feet of carbonised wood or sticks. It was not a well-formed well, but slightly crooked, so that a plummet from the centre did not lie truly in the centre of the shaft, and the well-sinkers were of opinion that it had been discontinued by the constructors in consequence of the limited space they had to work in at so great a depth, but on this subject some further remarks are offered in the description of the Plate V., which treats of the water supply and the depth of the water in the district. In the filling* of this well were found, at a depth of 15 feet, half of a bronze brooch of very fine mosaic work (Fig. 25, Plate XLIV.); at 37 feet a bronze double fish-hook (Fig. 4, Plate XVII.); at 45 feet several bone objects resembling unfinished spoons (Plate XLV.), the use of which is discussed elsewhere; and at 53 feet an ornamental knife-handle (Fig. 10, Plate XVIII.).

Trenching further on towards the east, the picks went down deep in several places, showing the sides of a large ditch, and this, after being completely dug out, proved to be a ditch (marked "interior ditch" on the plan, Plate II.), about 6 feet deep and 7 feet wide at top, which ran from the ditch of the main rampart on the north-west side in an easterly direction for about 130 feet, and then turned at a right angle to the south for about 100 feet more. The bottom of it descended continuously towards the south and terminated in a dry well (see plan, Plate II.), proving that it had been constructed chiefly for the purpose of drainage. At this spot it widened, and in the bottom of the widened part were seen traces of the bottoms of pits (marked "ditch cluster" on plan, Plate II.), which probably extended originally from the surface, and which were dug away in the widening of the ditch. From this spot a slight line of discolouration of the grass could now be seen running towards the main ditch on the south-west side, and, this having been dug out, showed that the ditch or drain (called "cross ditch" on the plan) ran straight from the ditch cluster to within 5 feet of the main ditch, when it stopped, not joining the main ditch, but terminating in a pit (No. 4), half-way down in the filling of which was found the skeleton of a woman (Fig. 1, Plate VIII.), buried without care, as if it had been thrown in at the time the pit was filled up. As it was now apparent that this interior ditch or drain cut off an area of about half an acre of the space enclosed within the main ditch, I termed the space thus separated from the rest "The North-West Quarter," to distinguish it from the remainder of the enclosure, which was named the Central Quarter. Subsequent exploration proved clearly that this division was an important one, as the west end of the village turned out to be the fashionable end, and it was found that all the superior class of relics were found in the north-west quarter and its surrounding ditches.

---

* By the term "filling" I imply earth intentionally thrown into a hole or trench to fill it up, whilst "silting" is intended to express earth washed in by rain, and denudation in the course of time.

In the filling of the ditch of the northern side of this quarter, about the centre, fragments of a beautiful Samian bowl were found which, when put together, were found to form a complete bowl with figures in relief, representing probably one of the labours of Hercules. The bowl, as repaired by Mr. Ready, of the British Museum, is represented in Plate XLI. In the interior ditch were also found, besides quantities of pottery, both Samian and of a coarser quality, a flint axe (Plate LVII., Fig. 5) and a British uninscribed coin (Fig. 2, Plate LIV.). Roman coins were also abundant, both in the ditch and on the surface.

Following the interior ditch southward, it was found that it made a curve to the east, and joined the main ditch on the south side. In digging this out a small pit, No. 62, was discovered on the south-west side of the ditch, the bottom of which extended below the level of the ditch, and was found to contain three skeletons, all apparently thrown in irregularly one upon another, the lowest one shoved in somewhat in a reclining position, Fig. 6, Plate VIII. Another, that of a child about 12 years old, was above it with the head touching the lower one, and the feet and legs extending upwards towards the mouth of the pit. This child had been killed by a sword cut which penetrated deeply into the hinder part of the skull above the neck (see Plate LIX. A—B). The edges of the cut made by the sword were perfectly smooth and clean. The third skeleton was in an upright position with the head upwards, and the feet downwards. The pit was only about 3 feet in diameter at the part where the skeletons were found, so that it was evident they had been crammed in without any regard for decent burial, and beneath this, in the same pit, in a deposit of sand which was found at the bottom, were the bones of animals, the skull of a horse, numerous broken fragments of coarse pottery, and amongst them a fragment of red Samian with the potter's name "OF. PASSENI," Fig. 5, Plate XLIII., stamped upon it, proving that the massacre of these people, if such it was, and it certainly appeared to be, took place after the Romans had occupied the village. All these pits, with their contents, are well represented by models in my local museum at the neighbouring village of Farnham, and plans and sections of them are given further on.

After this the trenching of the Central Quarter was proceeded with. Relics continued to turn up, but not in such numbers as in the north-west quarter, and the pits became more numerous. It now became evident that, in order to distinguish between the relics found in pits and those found on the surface—supposing the latter to have been deposited after the pits were filled in, it was necessary to keep separate all objects found in trenching within a foot and a-half of the surface. All relics found within that depth have consequently been recorded as surface finds, even when they occur over a pit, and only those found beneath that depth are recorded as pit finds. The pits varied in size from 3 feet 6 inches to 10 feet in diameter, and from 3 feet 6 inches to 9 feet in depth, being as a rule larger than those found by me in the Camp at Winkelbury or in Mount Caburn Camp, near Lewes, and more like those found near Park House, in Rushmore Park, Plate LXXI. Some were cylindrical, others of which Pits 15, 43, and 53, Plate II., are examples, were in the form of a truncated cone, larger at the bottom than at the top. Pit 23 was a double pit, and in the corner of one of them a human skeleton was found in a crouched-up attitude lying on its side (see Plate VIII., Fig. 7) which showed that this early British mode of interment had not been entirely discontinued by the inhabitants of the village. Other pits, as in Pits 26, 43, 45, and 47, (see Plate IV., section ix.), had smaller pits, like side chambers, attached to them, round like the others, and the bottoms of these small pits were usually higher than those of the pits to which they were attached. The sides of the pits were cut perfectly clean in the solid chalk and were well preserved. This is a noteworthy point, and may eventually throw some additional light on the uses to which they were put. If they had been cut quite upright and left open, exposed to the weather without any lining or revetment, they must inevitably have crumbled in. They must, therefore, either have been filled up soon after their construction or covered over with a roof. The conjecture that they were cellars or store pits, each situated beneath a house of some kind built on the surface, appears a very probable one, and yet not to be accepted without doubt. The idea that they were latrines must, I think, be rejected on account of the great number of them, for, even supposing that some were filled up from time to time and others sunk to replace them, they still appear to be too numerous, and the form of some of them with the side chambers, and the enlargement of others at the bottom, is against their having been made for this purpose, which, however, on other grounds appears to be a not unreasonable hypothesis, I have considered this in other papers on my excavations elsewhere, and have had the soil from pits of this kind examined chemically, but without results. Some of the pits certainly contained black mould, but it appeared generally to be caused by carbonised wood or ashes. Fragments of clay were found adhering to the side of a few, but only in small pieces, and it is a question whether many of them may not have been lined entirely with clay which had disappeared or had fallen in. Lumps of clay were found in the filling of twenty-one of the pits, and fragments of the daubing of wattlework were found in nine pits. This subject is more fully discussed in the reference to Plate LII. Fragments of half-burnt clay were also found in the pits near Park House in Rushmore Park.

The pits of the central quarter were found to be divided into two groups, which I have termed northern and southern, and between them was an open space which may have been a market place, or place of assembly. The hollow place in this quarter, supposed by Mr. Austen to be a pond, was excavated and found to be a large well, 4 feet in diameter and 188 feet deep (Plate IV. section v.). The funnel shape part at the top had been caused by the sides at the top falling in before the well was filled up. Holes in each side, called by the well-sinkers put-logs, were found on each side at about 12 inches apart, running down to the bottom without any twist. They were from 4 to 5 inches high, and 5 inches in depth, cut evenly in the solid chalk (see section v. Plate IV.). The lower part of the well had been cut through solid chalk as hard as stone. It was filled with mould and chalk, and quantities of chalk flints. A few worked sandstones adapted for building were found in the filling together with a bronze knife handle (Fig. 10, Plate XVIII.) and an iron axehead (Fig. 2, Plate XXVI.), and at the bottom the iron portions of a bucket represented in Plate XXVIII., Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6, proving beyond all doubt that it had been used as a well, although it was now quite dry. It was kept open some months during the winter, but no trace of water and slight trace even of soakage at the sides was apparent. I shall revert to this subject more in detail when describing the plate relating to the water supply of the villages and of the hill generally, in ancient and modern times. The finding of the bucket is, perhaps, the most important piece of evidence discovered during the diggings. The Romans are known to have sunk shafts for so many purposes, which have been so frequently discussed by archæologists on many occasions that, but for the discovery of this absolute proof of the shaft being a well, considering the absence of water and its height above the other wells on the same hill, its use would have been left open to great doubt. Nothing of more recent date than Roman times was found in the filling of either of the wells.

Pit 29 was found to be a large excavation, which, from the number of decidedly Roman objects discovered in it was called the Roman excavation. At the bottom were found traces of the bottoms of three small round pits similar to the others, showing that these small pits—like those of the ditch cluster—must have been formed first and the large excavation done at some later time. Two iron knives and fragments of Samian and oyster shells were found here.

Further to the north was a depression similar to that in the north-west quarter, sunk below the average level, about 2 feet, perhaps for obtaining earth, and to fill in the pits. In it, about 10 inches beneath the surface, at a spot marked FIND in the Plan, Plate II., was found the remains apparently of a chest ornamented with curious bosses and containing Roman coins and other objects, all of which are figured and described in detail in Plates XIX., XX., and XXI.

On the south-east side of the central quarter the main rampart appears to leave the line of the main ditch and runs inward towards the northern rampart, the end of which was clearly defined with its ditch, leaving a space of about 50 feet, which may probably have been the eastern entrance of this quarter of the village. Outside, and to the south-east of this part of the rampart, was another cluster of pits called the outer south cluster, in the part leading to the fosseway. The ground outside the main ditch was trenched in many places but without finding any pits, so that they were undoubtedly confined within the enclosure except one of them, No. 28, which was on the outer side of the main ditch opening into it. In this pit, No. 28, close to the ditch near the outer south cluster was found another crouched skeleton similar to that of Pit 23. (See Plate VIII. Fig. 5.)

The mound to the north of the north-west quarter, and between the interior ditch and the main rampart, was opened, but nothing of importance was found in it. Close to the foot of it, however, on the east side, was found an urn containing burnt bones, presumably human, the only urn with bones found during the excavations, and this leads to the inference that the mound may have been sepulchral and may have been disturbed. It was, I believe, opened by Mr. Austen, but there is no record of anything having been found. Close to the urn was a shaft 19 feet deep, 3 feet in diameter at top, and 2 feet 10 inches at bottom, marked 49 on the plan (Plate II.). The use of these small shafts in Roman times has been often discussed by archæologists, but nothing was found here to explain its use. This was the only small shaft of the kind found during the excavations. Near it, on the edge of the Northern Cross Ditch, was found a British coin (Fig. 3, Plate LIV.). Another was found in Pit 32 (Fig. 1, Plate LIV.); a third in the Interior Ditch (Fig. 2, Plate LIV.); and a fourth (Fig. 4, Plate LIV.), associated with a number of Roman coins over Pit 88 in the north-east ditch.

In comparing the fragments of pottery found in the pits with those found in surface-trenching it was noticed that, although both well-baked and roughly formed pottery was found everywhere, a distinction could be made in the class of vessels employed in the pits. There was a preponderance of vessels with eyelet holes for suspension similar to those represented in Figs. 8 and 10, Plate XXXII. and in the fragments (Figs. 1 and 2, Plate XXXIX.), whilst this kind of vessel was less abundant on the surface; vessels formed for suspension would be used more frequently by working men in the fields, and vessels of this kind with eyelets are still in use by Dorsetshire labourers, one of which is represented in the accompanying woodcut. Vessels with a simple bead rim (Figs. 4, 5, and 6, Plate XXXIII.), of soft smooth pottery, without grains, smoothed apparently with a flat tool on the outside, and having no trace of wheel-turning, were also abundant in the pits, and were less frequently found in surface-trenching. On the other hand, a class of open basin or bowl with an upright ridge or a ledge on the rim (Fig. 1, Plate XXXII.), as if intended to receive a cover, were more abundant on the surface. Out of 586 fragments with rims of this kind only 16 were found in pits. Samian pottery was also more abundant on the surface than in the pits, for out of 585 fragments found in all only 66 were found in pits, and of this number more than half were found in Pit 29, which has been called the Roman excavation, on account of the number of Roman things found in it. Still, the fact of upwards of 30 fragments being found in the pits, proves that many of them were not filled in until after Roman occupation. The number of handles of pots shows a similar distribution. Out of 90 found, only 4 were found in pits, and the majority of the remainder in the north-west quarter in surface-trenching. The same evidence is produced by the statistics of oyster-shells discovered in the excavations. Oysters are a sure indication of Roman occupation, as they appear not to have been eaten—certainly not imported, into the interior of the country before Roman times. Out of 3,025 oyster-shells found in all, only 238 were found in pits, and these were in twelve pits only. The discovery of Roman coins tells the same tale; out of 149 coins found, only 1 was found in a pit, and this in the south-east quarter, which, from the circumstances of the finds in it, appears also very probably to have been a superior quarter. The remains of daub and wattle work belonging to an inferior class of dwellings were found in nine pits, all of which were in the central and out quarters, whilst the flat, smooth fragments of painted plaster work represented in Plate LI., adapted to the interiors of superior houses, were all found in the north-west quarter. The use of iron nails indicate the employment of squared timbers, such as would be found in houses of a superior kind. Out of 2,579 nails found in all, only 71 were found in pits if we exclude Pit 29, the Roman excavation, and of the remainder three-fourths were found in the north-west quarter. Then, again, the composition of the wood from the different localities points to the superiority

$\frac{1}{9}$

of the north-west quarter. Twenty-one packages of wood were submitted to Mr. Carruthers, F.R.S., of the British Museum, for identification, all of which contained oak, ash, willow, birch, and hazel, with the exception of two, which were entirely composed of Spanish chestnut, and these were from the north-west quarter, and Spanish chestnut was found in no other packages except those from the small well in the north-west quarter, which contained a mixture of Spanish chestnut with other woods: all which shows that this wood was probably imported, and was used only as furniture and for other purposes by the inhabitants of the fashionable quarter of the village. Whether this quarter was a recent addition to the village, or whether being contemporaneous with the rest, it was only a rich quarter, the statistics of the relics do not determine with any certainty, but the probability of its being both richer and more recent is shown by the distribution of the earthworks, as will be seen hereafter.* The position of the four British uninscribed coins found shows that they were in use in conjunction with Roman coins, and there is no reason to suppose that in this place they represent a coinage anterior to the Roman Conquest. Not only are they of a late type, but they were found with Roman remains, and especially in conjunction with Roman coins.

During the excavations no less than 22 skeletons of children were found buried either in the pits, the rampart, or on the surface. The majority of them were of newborn children, but three found in Pit 90 were fœtuses. Only two were about twelve months of age. Similar skeletons were found with Roman remains at Ickleton in 1848 by Mr. Neville, and the custom of burying infants under the eaves of the house is mentioned by ancient writers. Mr. Way has some remarks on the subject in the 6th volume of the *Archæological Institute Journal*, page 22.

The south-east quarter was trenched over, resulting in the discovery of three pits, in one of which, Pit 65, was an extended skeleton of a man 5 feet 3·4 inches in height lying on its back 4 feet 8½ inches beneath the surface (Fig. 8, Plate IX.). In this pit above the skeleton was found a coin of Constantine (Fig. 57, Plate LVI.), together with Samian pottery, the only coin found in a pit. Near this was discovered a *Hypocaust* (No. 1, Plate VI. and enlarged Plan, Plate VII.), consisting of a trench 3 feet 6 inches in depth, and about 3 feet in width at top, which ran along the four sides of a square of about 9 feet sides. It was lined throughout with slabs of Purbeck shale, the positions of which showed that they must originally have formed a flue with flags on each side, and others forming capstones over them, but the latter had fallen down in most places. On the centre of the south-west side was a neck similarly lined with slabs, showing marks of great heat, and this neck ran into an oval depression cut in the chalk and without revetment, which had in it also the traces of fire. It appears probable that this was the place in which the workmen stood to tend the fire which was kindled in the trench which formed the neck. The hot air probably circulated round the flue of the four-sided trench, which had also here and there marks of fire in it. For what purpose this structure was formed it is difficult to say. It may, however, very probably have been intended for warming a room, and may have been a rude British imitation of the hypocausts for this purpose, which are so often found beneath Roman habitations. Close to this structure on the east side was found an extended skeleton buried parallel to the eastern face of the square and about a yard from it, but the bones were too fragile for removal or measurement. Whether the skeleton had anything to do with the structure, whether it is the skeleton of a person buried beneath the eaves of the house which the flue was intended to warm, is a matter for conjecture.

---

* Additional evidence of sequence is afforded by the fact that besides the entire skeletons found in pits and elsewhere, fragments of human bones were found in the filling of the following places, viz., interior ditch, small well, main ditch, large well, and in Pits Nos. 31, 32, 45 and 49. These fragments must have been brought in the earth with which these places were filled from places in which interments had been made, and it is remarkable that in the whole of the places indicated, fragments of Samian, iron nails, or oyster shells were also found, showing that the earth in question was associated with the more recent class of relics.

Close to this hypocaust was found hypocaust No. 2 (Plate VI.), which consisted of two oval basins or depressions cut in the solid chalk with a trench forming a neck between them 3 feet 8 inches in depth, and 1 foot 7 inches in width, revetted with flints for about half its height, and probably originally revetted up to the top. It had marks of fire all along it, as had also the basin on its north side. The neck on its south side, at its junction with the oval basin on that side, was closed by an upright circular stone, probably an unfinished quernstone, roughly hewn. What use this hypocaust, and the others like it, was intended to serve must be left to conjecture. Throughout the excavations innumerable quantities of burnt flints were found, being evidently large chalk flints reduced and rounded into the form of a small ball by the action of fire. That these had been used for boiling food in wooden troughs by throwing red-hot stones into the troughs in which the food was contained in the manner practised at the present time by the North American Indians, and so often practised by the Britons in ancient times, there appears no reason to doubt. These hypocausts may perhaps have been the places in which food was boiled by this means. The basin-shaped depression on one side of the neck had usually a coating of black burnt material lining the chalk face of the basin, and amongst this black material traces of the grain of wood could here and there be distinctly seen. The basins may, therefore, have contained troughs in which the food was placed, and the fire for heating the stones may have been kindled in the neck, whilst the men serving the fire stood in the oval on the opposite side of the neck, which was probably the *præfurnium*. It is possible also that they might have been *crematoria* or *vapouraria*. They resemble No. 1 only in the oval place in which the stokers are supposed to have stood, the square flue of No. 1 being replaced on the other side by a round basin.

No. 3 hypocaust (Plate VI.) in the north-east quarter was of similar form to

No. 2, except that the oval on one side of the neck was lined to the top like the neck with a revetment of flints, and there was no circular stone closing the neck on the other side. It was filled up to the surface with chalk flints.

No. 4 hypocaust (Plate VI.) was to the east of the village, and was similarly formed to No. 3. In the neck of this Hypocaust, lying on its left side, the back bone bearing north 22° West (Fig. 10, Plate IX.), was the skeleton of a woman (old). The head of the skeleton was turned round and resting on its base as if it had been removed from the body before burial. Like the last, this hypocaust was filled to the surface chiefly with chalk flints mixed with earth. Touching this hypocaust on the south side was a mound which we took for a tumulus, but on digging it over carefully found nothing to confirm that opinion. Its form has since been restored, and the hypocaust, as well as No. 1, roofed over to preserve it. Some of the pits are also covered over for the same purpose and placed under lock and key. Besides the pits and the hypocausts in the south-east quarter which was surrounded by a slight bank, a pit (No. 64) was found by trenching in the north-east corner of it, at the bottom of which was found a skeleton of a man (?) lying on its back at a depth of 4 feet 10 inches from the surface (Fig. 9, Plate IX.). This skeleton had a large number of iron hob nails scattered about the tibiæ, some of which were found in threes and fours, touching at their heads (Figs. 8-12, Plate XXXI.), and which I conjectured to have formed a kind of greaves, possibly of leather, armed with these nails, in which the body was buried. The shape of the pit had been a regular oblong, and the position of the skeleton in the centre of it led me to believe that it may have been dug as a grave to contain it. The whole south-east quarter appears to be somewhat different from the others in its contents, and may probably have been the compound of a chief whose body was buried in the grave above-mentioned.

The eastern return of the road ditch was dug out, and was found not to coincide with the line of the small rampart which passed over it, so that the latter may perhaps have been laid out subsequently to the time when the drain was filled in. The east quarter was likewise surrounded by a very slight bank, as shown in the plan, which on examination was found not to coincide exactly with the line of the small ditch which followed nearly the same line as part of it. There appears, therefore, to be evidence here as in the south-east quarter that the bank was laid out subsequently to the time when the ditch was filled in. A skeleton of a female (Fig. 2, Plate VIII.) was found buried in a grave cut in the southern ditch of the quarter near Pit 60. The grave was cut in the line of the ditch, and in the direction of it. Several pits of the same sort as those of the central quarter were found in the enclosure, in one of which daubing of wattlework was found in good preservation, so that I was able to reconstruct from it a piece of wattle work of the same dimensions, the result of which is shown on Plate LII. The east ditch, between 5 and 6 feet in depth, and 7 feet in width at top, ran through the centre of the quarter commencing some 30 feet, to the south of it, and leaving between the end and the eastern return of the road ditch a space which may have been an eastern entrance to the village. The deep part of this ditch terminated on the north in Pit 73 at a place where the small outer ditch of the north-east quarter joined it, and here also an open space for communication was left between it and the commencement of the north-east ditch which was of the same dimensions as the east ditch, and contained three large pits in it. In one of them, No. 88, two skeletons were found as shown in Fig. 11, Plate IX., lying one on its breast, the other on its back with the legs drawn up. These skeletons were not at the bottom of the pit, but about half-way up, showing that here the pits must have been partly filled up before the bodies were put in, and the same observation was made in the case of other skeletons. The north-east ditch between this and the northern fosseway was much shallower, and the shallow ditch ran abruptly into the deep ditch at Pit 88. The skeletons were nearly on the level of the shallow ditch, and the large ditch may perhaps have been filled up to the level of the small ditch before they were thrown in. I have elsewhere suggested from the very life-like attitude of these two skeletons, and the presence of some large chalk flints close to the bodies of both of them, the possibility of their having been stoned on the spot. The evidence on this point is not good for much, but the attitude of one of the skeletons on its belly with the hands open and resting above the pelvis, is suggestive of something unusual in the case of this interment. The position of the other is also unusual; the hands upraised and crossed on the right breast suggests an attitude of defence.* Nine Roman coins, and one British, were found together in surface trenching over the area occupied by the pit.

The north-east quarter was also found to be guarded by a slight ditch which was dug out. The deep drain on each side of the northern fosseway was dug out, and was found to drain into the dry well. These ditches were kept open for some time, and a considerable amount of water accumulated in the dry well, but there was no regular run into it, as the chalk being permeable the greater part of the water soaked into the ground before reaching the well.

No trace of the north-east, or east ditch or the eastern return of the road ditch could be seen on the surface before excavation. All trace of them had disappeared probably from the trampling of the feet of the inhabitants over them, but if the line of these ditches is followed and continued by the northern cross ditch, the interior ditch and its curved continuation, until it joins the main ditch near the outer south cluster, it will be seen that they form together a more or less even circle, and that the northern and southern fosseways run out of the centre of the place thus enclosed. I conjecture, therefore, that this may perhaps have been the original shape of the village. The ditches all round this circle were completely obliterated, which would not probably have been the case if they had merely been filled to the surface and left. The ground would certainly have sunk over them so as to leave some slight trace of their direction, and their complete obliteration could, I think, only have been caused by subsequent trampling over the ground and the refilling of the ditches from time to time. The line of the main ditch and rampart, on the contrary, was quite distinct when I commenced excavating, and it was the only part noticed by Mr. Austen at all. There is evidence from the coins found beneath the main rampart, as well as from the pottery found in it, that it was made in Roman times, and this may therefore be the form which the village took at a later period, after Roman civilization had completely established itself. The eastern outquarters were certainly modified in later Roman times, and the north-west quarter, originally an outquarter, may have been included with the central quarter in one village, the interior ditch filled in, and the main rampart and ditch thrown round the whole of what remained in occupation during the latter part of the Roman age.

---

* It is worthy of note, that of five skeletons found extended on the back, four had the right arm extended and the left forearm across the pelvis, the other had the left arm extended, and the right forearm across the pelvis.

A very similar village at Standlake, Oxon, part of which was examined and described in 1857 by the late J. Y. Akerman, F.S.A., and Mr. Stephen Stone, is recorded by means of a model now in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. By a description in the catalogue of the museum and an examination of the model, it appears that "the pits were of various sizes and depths, mostly circular in shape with perpendicular or slightly sloping sides. Several were united in the form of a figure 8, like Pit 23 of the Woodcuts Village. In others, one or both sides were dug away to a certain distance, so as to form a seat or seats like Nos. 43, 45, and 26 of the Woodcuts Village. In some cases several circles were formed into one pit of an irregular shape and unequal depth, but in all the pits the sides were perpendicular, or nearly so, and formed of circles or parts of circles." "Throughout the length excavated ran a ditch-like excavation; this where it was first met with, which is not shown on the model, was 3 feet wide at top and 1 foot 3 inches at bottom, the depth being 2 feet, from whence it increased 3 feet 6 inches in depth and proportionately larger width. This trench appears to have formed a sort of boundary to the village, as all the pits within the space represented were on one side of it, with the exception of some small cooking places. From this trench another branched off, which ran between and through some of the crowd of pits, increasing slowly in depth till it reached and passed through the largest and deepest of them." "For what purpose," the writer says, "the larger trenches were made can only be surmised; they appear too small for defensive works or for concealment, and it is probable they were for intercepting and draining away the water from the village or collecting it for use." The writer thinks the pits were lined with clay, as it is hardly possible they could have maintained their upright sides without some such protection, and in one the clay lining was found. He thinks they were not all in use at the same time, but that some were filled up and others excavated near them. From the absence of metal tools the writer concludes that the village belongs to a very early date, but its exact resemblance to the Woodcuts Village renders it very probable that the absence of metal tools may have been accidental, owing to the whole village not having been dug out, and that further excavations would have proved it to have been of the Roman or late Celtic period. The few flint implements and flakes recorded as having been discovered are certainly not sufficient to prove the village to be of the Stone or even of the Bronze Age. Parts of the Woodcuts Village might have been pronounced very early on the same grounds had negative evidence alone been relied on. Flint flakes and occasional stone implements are so common as to be present in most soils, and the period at which the former ceased to be used for some purposes has yet to be determined.

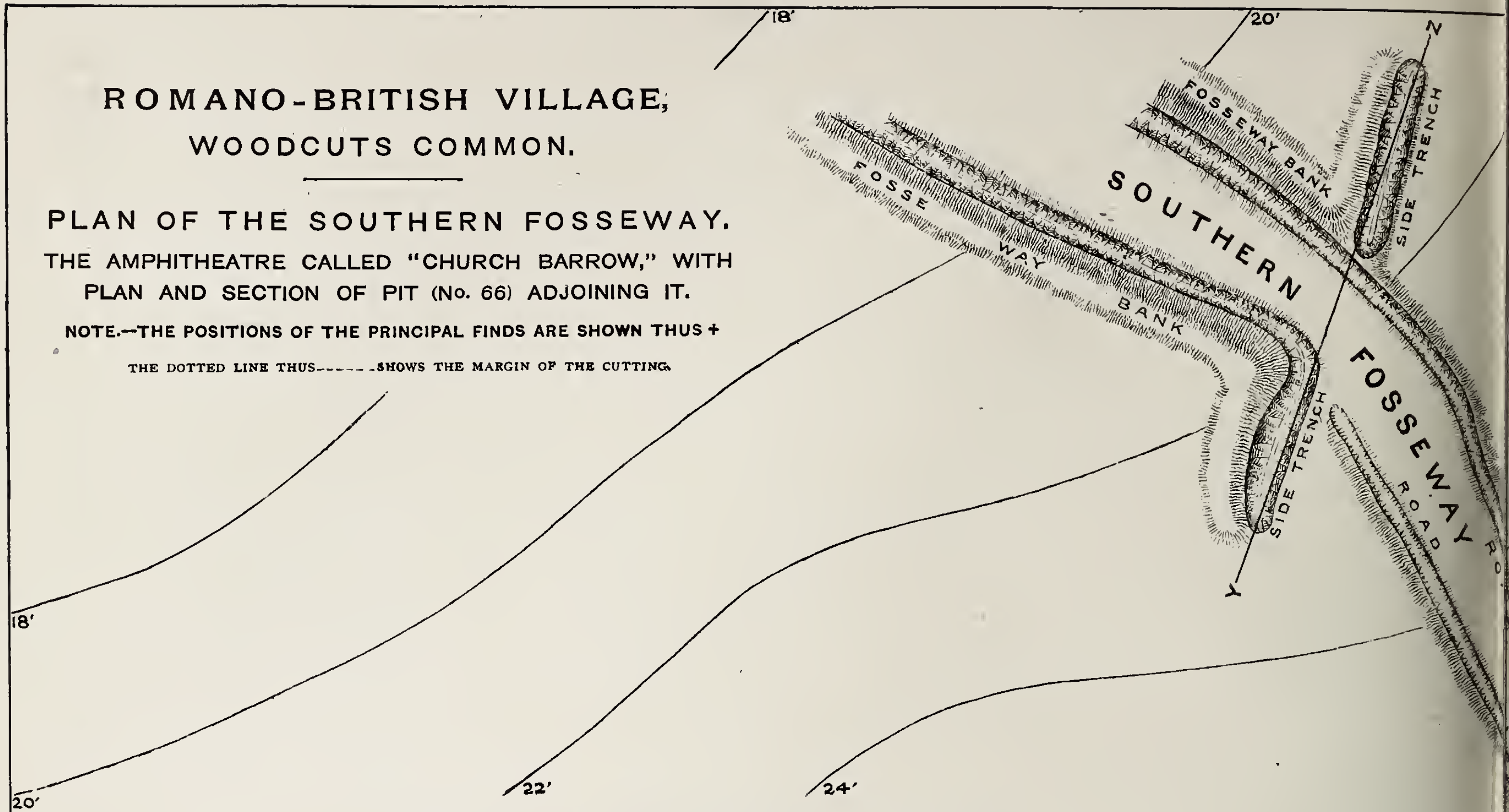
ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

PLAN OF THE SOUTHERN FOSSEWAY.

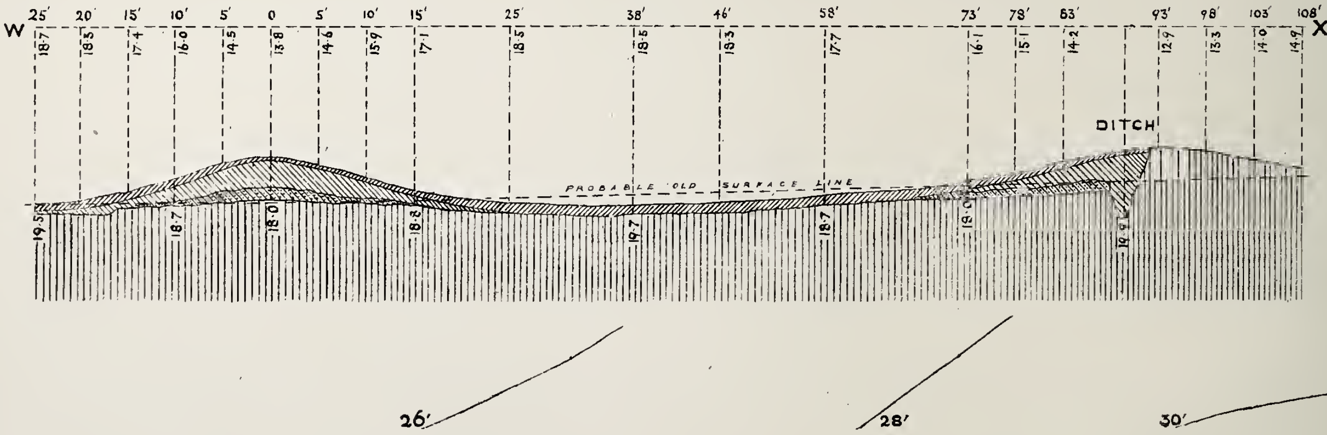
THE AMPHITHEATRE CALLED "CHURCH BARROW," WITH PLAN AND SECTION OF PIT (No. 66) ADJOINING IT.

NOTE.—THE POSITIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL FINDS ARE SHOWN THUS +

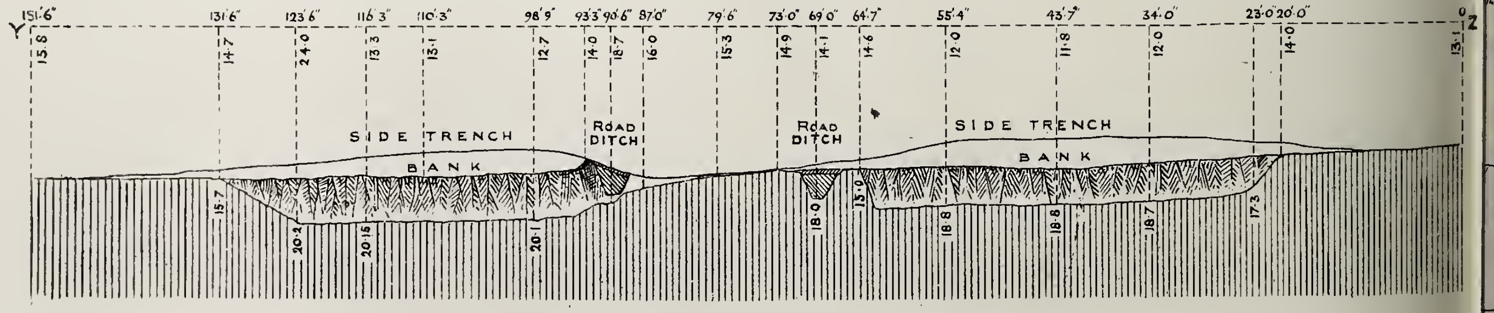
THE DOTTED LINE THUS------SHOWS THE MARGIN OF THE CUTTING.



SECTION 11 ON LINE WX OF PLAN.

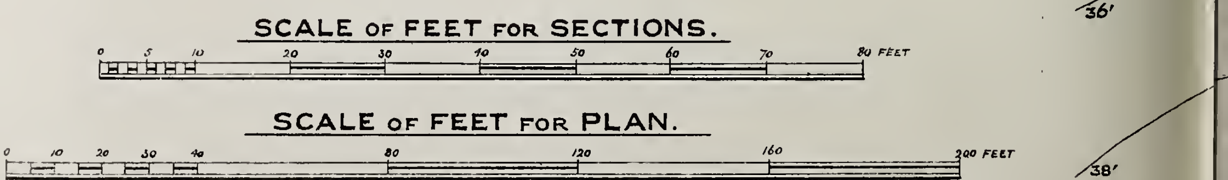


SECTION 12 ON LINE Y Z OF PLAN.

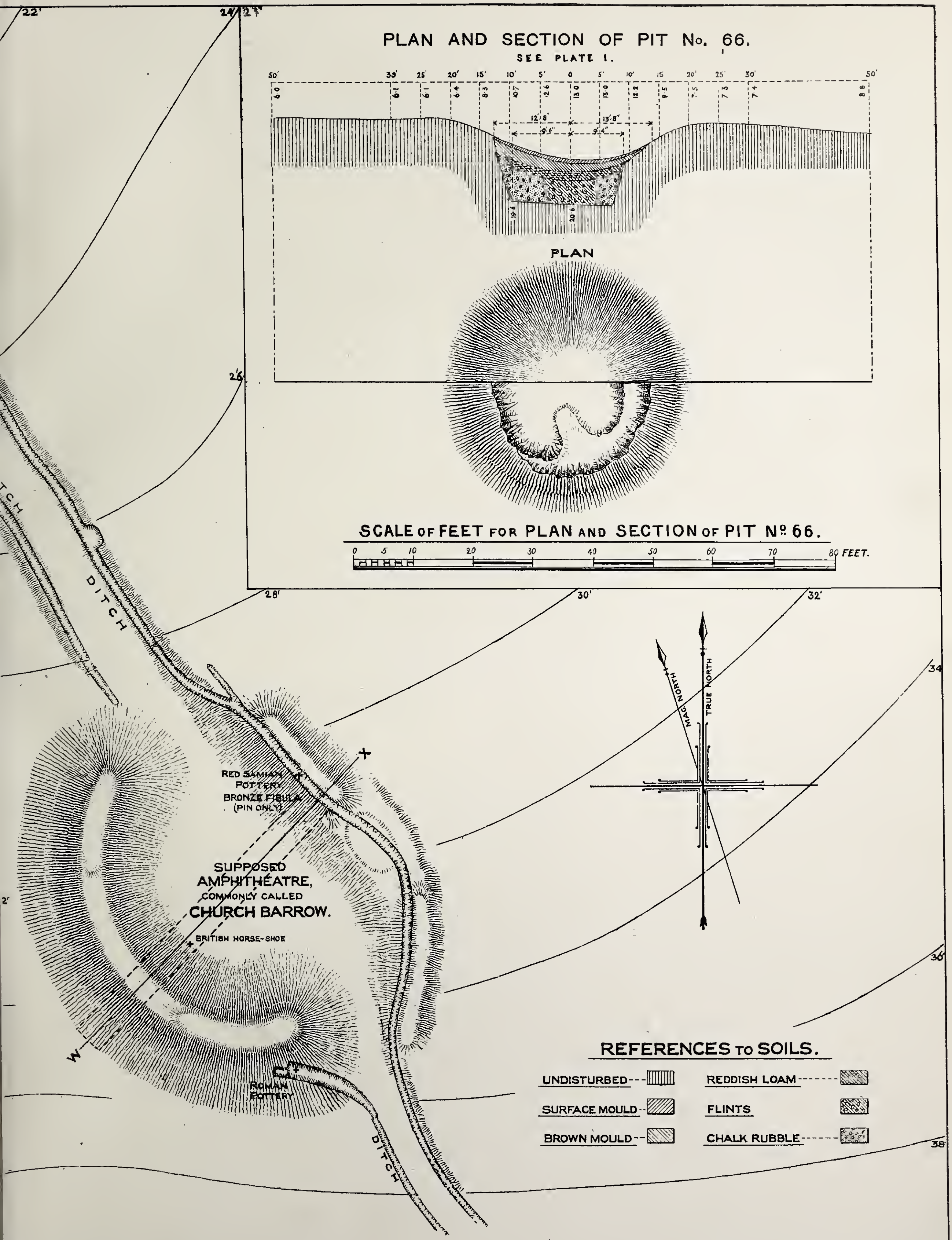


SCALE OF FEET FOR SECTIONS.

SCALE OF FEET FOR PLAN.



Wyman & Sons, Photo-Lith



een St London, W.C.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE III.

ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON; PLAN OF THE SOUTHERN FOSSEWAY, THE AMPHITHEATRE CALLED "CHURCH BARROW," WITH PLAN AND SECTION OF PIT No. 66, ADJOINING IT.

Plate III. gives a plan of the lower portion of the fosseway leading from the village to the amphitheatre. It was found by excavation to be lined on each side by a ditch cut in the solid chalk about 3 feet in width and 2 feet deep, leaving an average space of about 10 feet for the roadway, which was sunk below the average level of the ground, and on the outer sides of the ditches there was a slight bank concealing the road from the outside. The section proved that the road was unmade and without stones, being dependent entirely on the ditches for being kept dry. The two "side trenches" on each side of the road, a section along which is shown on the line Y Z, are peculiar. Their use is not apparent, unless it is assumed that they protected the flanks of a gateway on the road. The side ditches terminated abruptly at about 50 feet on each side of the road. The ditch of the road on the west side drained into the western side-trench, but that on the east side of the road passed on, leaving a causeway of about 5 feet between it and the ditch of the eastern side-trench, which did not communicate with it. This may have been to allow of a path on the side of the road, and similar causeways will be seen in the plan of the village (Plate II.), between the cross ditch and the main ditch, near Pit 4, also between the angle of the interior ditch and the end of the northern cross ditch, as well as near Pit 73, between the north-east and the east quarter. The western road ditch died out at the foot of the bank of the amphitheatre, but that on the east side of the road ran round in a curve beneath the centre of the eastern bank of the amphitheatre, and continued along the road to the south, falling the whole way. As this must have been an open drain, no trace of piping or wood of any kind having been discovered, it seems hardly possible that it should have existed at the same time as the bank. If this is the case, it must have diverged to make the curve before the bank was thrown up. It seems probable, therefore, that the drain was curved out to avoid some place which existed here before the bank was thrown up, and that the amphitheatre was formed after the drain had been disused, by digging the earth from the centre and throwing it towards the outside. The centre of the amphitheatre lies below the natural level of the ground. The bank of the amphitheatre was proved by Samian pottery found beneath it to have been thrown up after Roman occupation. Roman pottery was also found in the filling of the ditch beneath the bank on the lower west side of the amphitheatre. The ditch here curved out to the west abruptly and terminated near the centre of the bank, where it was somewhat enlarged, and seemed to have a ramp or steps out of it beneath the bank. A broad section was cut through the centre of the amphitheatre on the line W X (Section xi., on Plate III.), and a portion of a British horseshoe with sinuous edge (Fig. 2, Plate XXXI.) was found where marked on the plan. Mr. Austen supposes that the local name of Church Barrow was given to it in times of persecution under Queen Mary. "About twelve miles to the south-east," he says, "is another spot called 'Wild Church Valley.'" A similar designation of "Church Bottom" has been given to a spot near Ickleton, excavated by the Hon. R. Neville, in which Roman remains were found. Mr. Albert Way, in a paper in the 6th vol. of the *Archæological Institute Journal*, suggests that the Roman columnar building found at Ickleton was used as a Christian church, and that it resumed its use as a church when the East Anglian Saxons became converted to Christianity. It appears to me not improbable that this name of "Church Barrow" may have had a somewhat similar origin, and that, having been originally constructed as an amphitheatre for games, it may have been used for Divine worship as early as Saxon times.

In this plate is also shown a plan and section of one of the large basin-shaped pits which exist in great numbers on the common and in the adjoining wood. This pit is close to the amphitheatre, and was selected for excavation from the probability that, if made in Roman times, Roman pottery would be found in it in a position to mark its date. It was found that like three others which I opened in the neighbourhood, the original shape of the pit was irregular, and did not in the least correspond to the even basin-shaped curve of the surface at the present time, which had been smoothed and rounded by silting in the course of ages. The bottom had abrupt, unequal sides, and a large untouched block of chalk stood out in the middle of the half of the part which I excavated, which was probably a part left between two workmen who were digging for chalk. The pit was filled up with brown mould near its top and chalk rubble beneath; the latter probably had fallen from the side during the first stages of the silting process; the former accumulated by rain silting during a long period of time. Modern glazed pottery was found at the top, pottery of the Roman Age at the bottom of the brown mould, and eight flint flakes. It had probably been like all the rest of them—a mere pit to obtain chalk for top-dressing the soil, which was a custom much practised by the Romans, and which is very efficacious when land is first reclaimed from wood and scrub. Reference to the map (Plate I.), where they are marked by round black spots, will show the great number of them existing in this neighbourhood. It seems that in this neighbourhood they got the kind of chalk they wanted near the surface, and it would be unnecessary to dig deep shafts with enlarged bottoms or galleries such as are found in many places even where a considerable depth of superincumbent loam or stratified deposit has to be pierced in order to get at the chalk. I am satisfied, from the general absence of relics found in such shafts and galleries, and for other reasons, that they were all made to obtain chalk for the various purposes for which chalk is often still procured by the same means in the same localities, and that, notwithstanding what has been said about their being habitations, they are nothing of the kind, as a rule, but mere excavations for chalk, which was an article of great use in Roman times, and was even exported from Britain, as mentioned by Pliny. The apparently basin-shaped pits of this neighbourhood are for similar purposes. Like the pits at Pen, they deceive by their apparent symmetry produced by long ages of silting, but when excavated reveal the object for which they were made by their irregularity, and by the absence of any trace of habitation or relics of human industry. I excavated three of these pits in this neighbourhood, and found nothing of interest but an occasional fragment of Roman pottery, some flakes, and a scraper or two.

PLATE IV.

SECTIONS ACROSS MOUND, RAMPARTS AND DITCHES, LARGE WELL, FOSSWAYS AND PITS, ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS, DORSET. See Plan, Plate II.

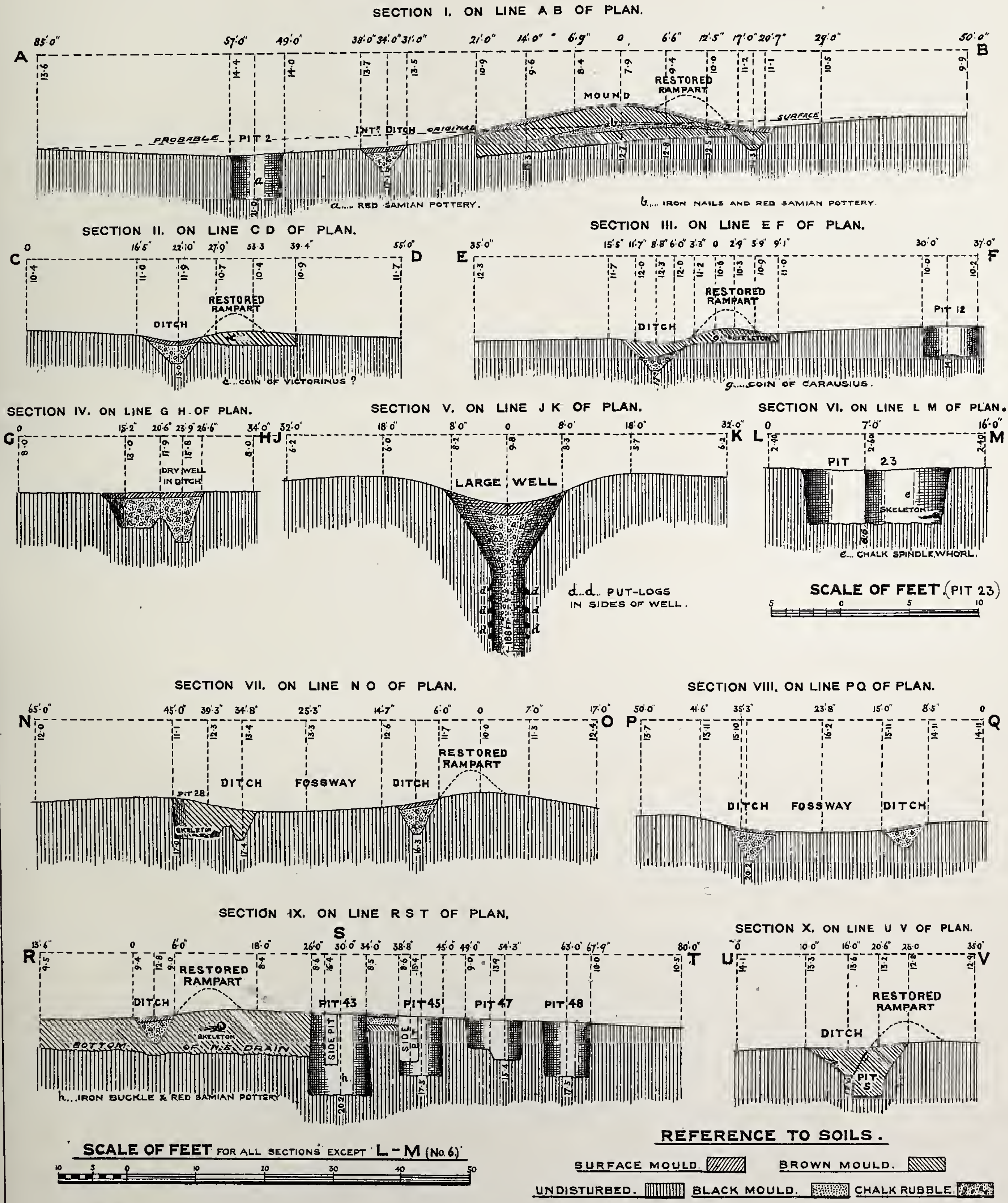
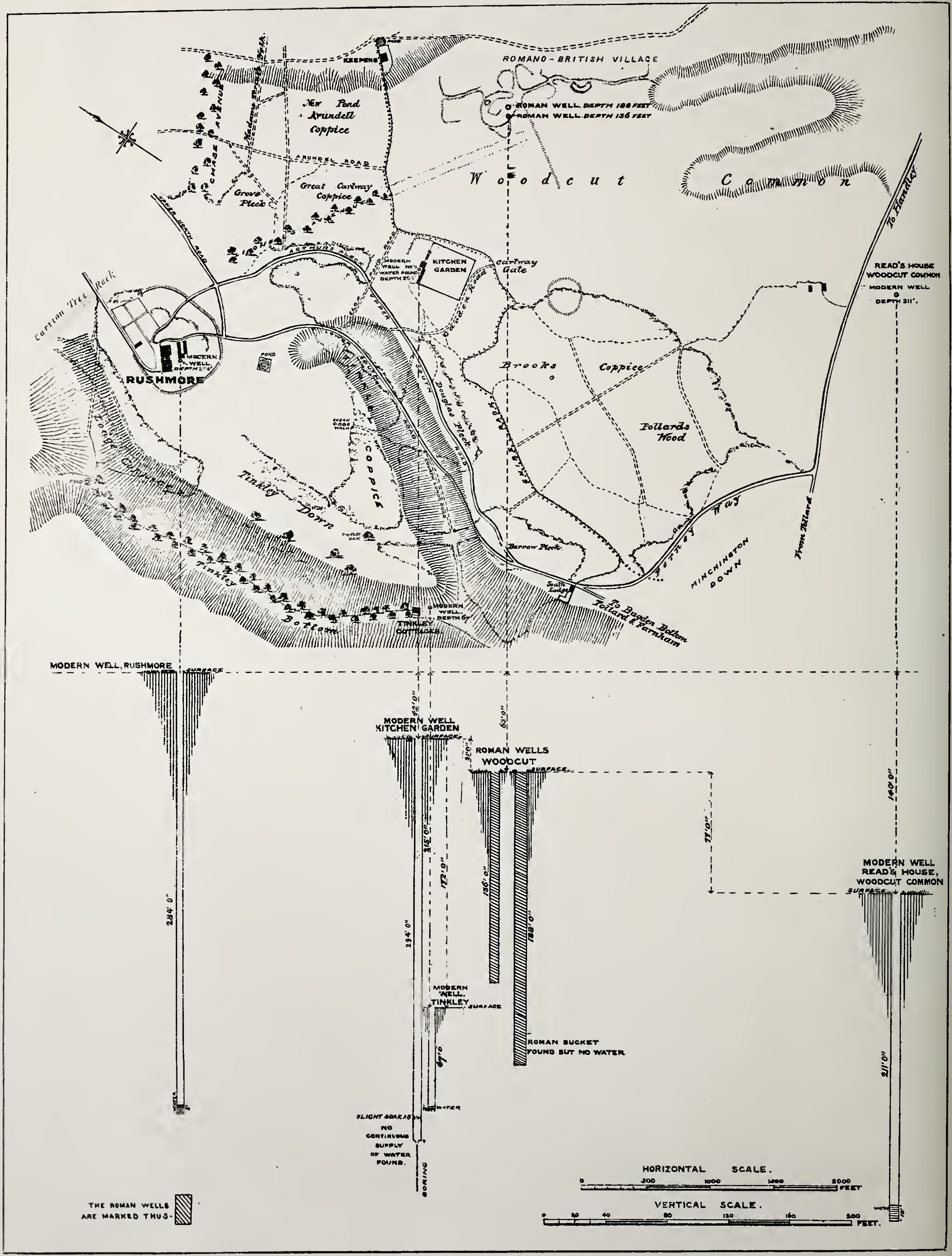

SECTION I. ON LINE A B OF PLAN.
A
B
MOUND
RESTORED RAMPART
SURFACE
INT. DITCH ORIGINAL
PROBABLE PIT 2
a.... RED SAMIAN POTTERY.
b.... IRON NAILS AND RED SAMIAN POTTERY.
SECTION II. ON LINE C D OF PLAN.
C
D
DITCH
RESTORED RAMPART
c.... COIN OF VICTORINUS ?
SECTION III. ON LINE E F OF PLAN.
E
F
DITCH
RESTORED RAMPART
SKELETON
PIT 12
g.... COIN OF CARAUSIUS.
SECTION IV. ON LINE G H OF PLAN.
G
H
DRY WELL IN DITCH
SECTION V. ON LINE J K OF PLAN.
J
K
LARGE WELL
d..d.. PUT-LOGS IN SIDES OF WELL.
SECTION VI. ON LINE L M OF PLAN.
L
M
PIT 23
SKELETON
e.... CHALK SPINDLE WHORL.
SCALE OF FEET (PIT 23)
SECTION VII. ON LINE N O OF PLAN.
N
O
PIT 28
SKELETON
DITCH
FOSSWAY
DITCH
RESTORED RAMPART
SECTION VIII. ON LINE P Q OF PLAN.
P
Q
DITCH
FOSSWAY
DITCH
SECTION IX. ON LINE R S T OF PLAN.
R
S
T
DITCH
RESTORED RAMPART
SKELETON
BOTTOM OF N.S. DRAIN
PIT 43
SIDE PIT
PIT 45
SIDE PIT
PIT 47
PIT 48
h.... IRON BUCKLE & RED SAMIAN POTTERY.
SECTION X. ON LINE U V OF PLAN.
U
V
DITCH
RESTORED RAMPART
PIT 5
SCALE OF FEET FOR ALL SECTIONS EXCEPT L – M (No. 6)
REFERENCE TO SOILS.
SURFACE MOULD.
BROWN MOULD.
UNDISTURBED.
BLACK MOULD.
CHALK RUBBLE.

PLATE V.



MAP OF PORTION OF THE ENVIRONS OF RUSHMORE, SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE WELLS. WITH THE DEPTHS OF THE WELLS SHOWN ON AN ENLARGED VERTICAL SCALE.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE V.

MAP OF PORTION OF THE ENVIRONS OF RUSHMORE, SHOWING THE POSITIONS OF THE WELLS, WITH THE DEPTHS SHOWN ON AN ENLARGED VERTICAL SCALE.

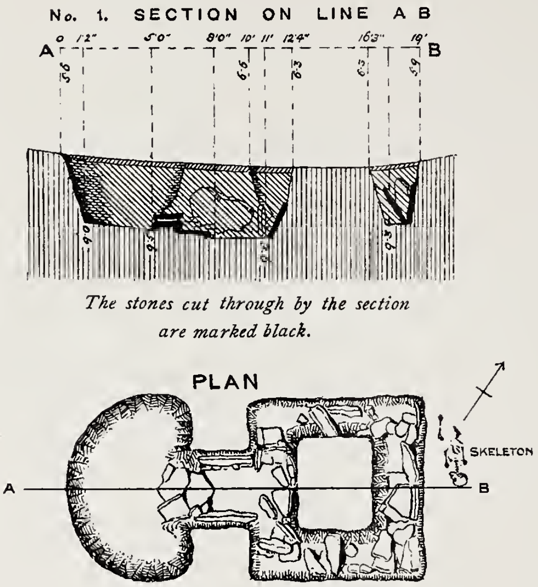
This map shows the position and relative depths of the Roman and modern wells on the hill. The levels at the surface and at the bottoms of the wells are shown beneath each well on an enlarged vertical scale. From this it will be seen that water in Roman times was obtained in the village 33 feet higher than it is now obtained at Rushmore, 101 feet higher than it is now obtained at Read's house, and 12 feet higher than it is now obtained in Tinkley Bottom. This alone would be in favour of a general lowering of the level of the water in the hill, consequent no doubt on the cutting down of the large tracts of forest which formerly overran this country, but it would not be conclusive, because, owing to the cracks and fissures in the chalk the level of the water is uncertain at the present time. This is shown by the well which I quite recently had made at the kitchen garden, which was sunk 258 feet, and bored 36 feet more, making a total of 294 feet, without finding more than a slight soakage of water, and it was then abandoned for fear of tapping the other wells.

The proof of the water having lowered depends, therefore, chiefly on the finding of the Roman handle and bands of a wooden bucket at the bottom of the large Roman well in the village, showing that it had been actually in use to obtain water, although it is now quite dry. Being a dry season, it was kept open for some time to see if water would show itself, but although the other wells in the hill retained a plentiful supply, no water appeared, and we may, therefore, assume for certain that it does not any longer lie at so high a level as it did formerly. The rainfall must no doubt have been much greater in Roman times. This is shown by the extensive arrangements for surface drainage in the village, to which allusion has been made elsewhere, it being evident from the direction of the fall of the bottoms of the ditches that they were all constructed for a system of open drainage whether or not some of them may have served the purpose of defence in addition. It is also evident from the excavations in several places, and especially near the amphitheatre, that a time came when this extensive system of drainage was no longer in use, and the village continued to be occupied after the drains had been filled up. Another point bearing on the matter is the discovery of the small well which was only 136 feet in depth. Mr. Austen says in his account (*Journ. Arch. Inst.*, vol. xxiv., p. 168) that in the 12 feet of this well, which he re-excavated, he thought he could discover evidences of use. We were not able to verify this with any degree of certainty, but if it had ever been used as a well, its depth, 52 feet higher than the other, would prove that there was a period when the water stood at a still higher level in the hill than when the larger well was sunk; but this I cannot consider reliable evidence, however tempting it may be to adopt it. The workmen who re-excavated it were of opinion that it had been abandoned and never used, because it was of too small diameter to work it deeper, and that the larger one was formed after the small one was abandoned from this cause. But in all matters of this nature it must be borne in mind that labour was more abundant and less costly in those days. It is certain from the relics found in the filling that both wells were filled in after the period of Roman occupation, and probably during Roman times from the absence of anything of later date. I have thought this investigation well worthy of being made, for although the conjecture that water was more easily obtained in early times than now, is one that has very reasonably obtained credence amongst those who have written on the subject, it has never to my knowledge been actually proved by a comparison of ancient and modern wells in the same locality. If further investigation in this direction should tend to confirm the evidence of a very considerable diminution in the supply of water in high situations, it will go far to account for the existence of fortified camps on the summits of hills in chalky districts which are now far distant from the nearest springs. The neighbourhood of Rushmore is now but thinly inhabited, no water being obtainable, except from the roofs of houses, for 3½ miles to the south, and an equal distance to the north. The tracks of ancient mule paths converging to one of these distant springs has been alluded to by me in my account of excavations in Winkelbury Camp,* yet in Roman and pre-Roman times the district was densely inhabited. No less than five or six villages must have existed within, or immediately contiguous to, the area now occupied by Rushmore Park, and that at a time when the roofs of the majority of the dwellings were not probably of a character to collect water. I have reason to believe that other ancient wells may be discovered in the neighbourhood, and it is not improbable that in similar localities elsewhere depressions now supposed to be chalk pits, or the sites of ancient ponds may turn out, like the large well in the Roman village at Woodcuts, to be the mouths of wells.

---

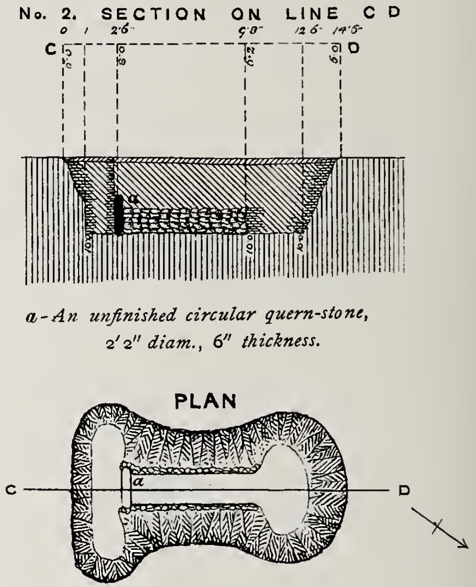
* This will be printed shortly.

PLANS AND SECTIONS OF HYPOCAUSTS, DISCOVERED IN THE ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON, DORSET, 1886.



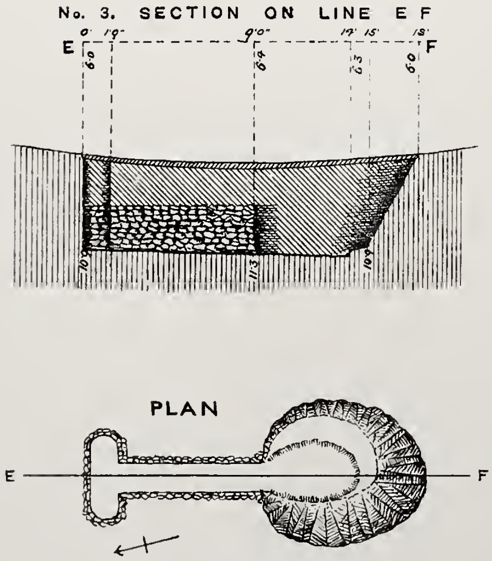
The stones cut through by the section are marked black.

HYPOCAUST No. 1.

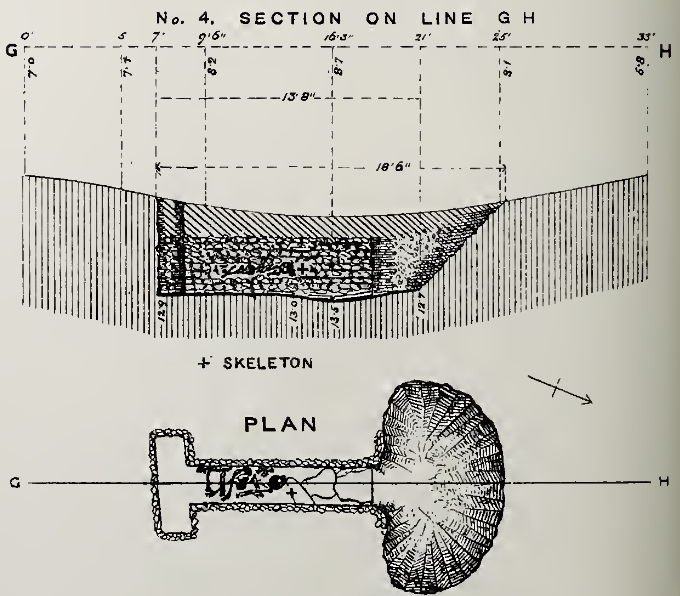


a-*An unfinished circular quern-stone, 2′ 2″ diam., 6″ thickness.*

HYPOCAUST No. 2.



HYPOCAUST No. 3.



HYPOCAUST No. 4.

REFERENCES to SOILS.

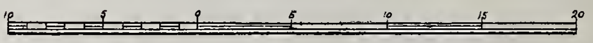
UNDISTURBED ---------- ▥

SURFACE MOULD --- ▨

BROWN MOULD -------- ▧

FLINTS ---------------- ▦

SCALE OF FEET.



Wyman & Sons, Photo-Litho. Gt Queen St London, W.C.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE VI.

PLANS AND SECTIONS OF HYPOCAUSTS, DISCOVERED IN THE ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

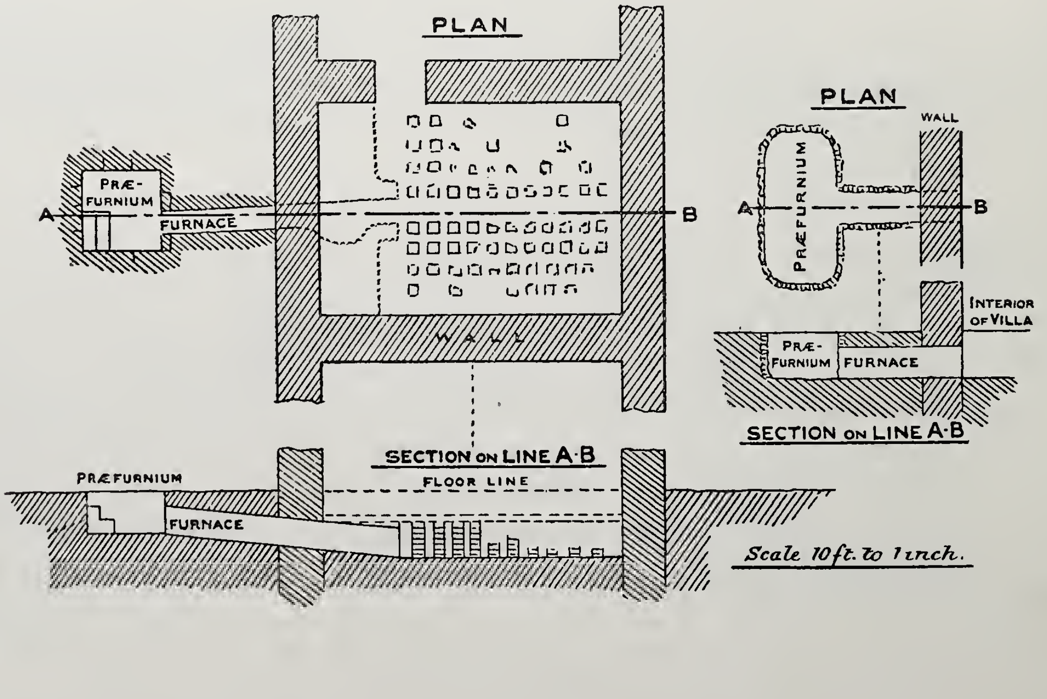
No. 1.—Plan and section of supposed hypocaust discovered in the interior of the south-east quarter. It consisted of a trench about 3 feet wide at top, and 3 feet 6 inches depth, which ran along the four sides of a square, the outer sides of which were about 9 feet in length (see enlarged plan, Plate VII.). The trench was lined throughout with slabs of Purbeck shale, the positions of which showed that they must originally have formed a flue with flags on each side, and others forming cap-stones over them, but the latter had fallen down in most places. On the centre of the south-west side was a neck similarly lined with slabs, showing marks of great heat, and this neck ran into an oval depression cut in the chalk and without revetment, which had in it also the traces of fire. Twenty-five fragments of apparently lathe-turned pottery of superior quality, an iron nail, and an oyster shell, were found in the filling of the trench. Close to this structure, on the east side, an extended skeleton was discovered buried parallel to the north-eastern face of the square, at a depth of about 16 inches, and at a distance of about a yard from it. The bones were too far gone for removal or measurement. This hypocaust has been roofed over to preserve it.

No. 2.—Plan and section of hypocaust No. 2 found at a short distance from that described above in the south-east quarter. As will be seen from the plan, it consisted of two oval basins or depressions cut in the solid chalk, with a trench forming a neck between them 3 feet 8 inches in depth and 1 foot 7 inches in width, the latter revetted up to the top with irregular flints It had marks of fire all along it, as had also the basin on its north side. The neck on its south-east side, at its junction with the oval basin on that side, was closed by an upright circular stone (*a* on plan and section), probably an unfinished quernstone roughly hewn. Seventeen fragments of lathe-turned pottery were found in the filling

No. 3.—Plan and section of hypocaust No. 3 discovered in the north-east quarter. This was of similar form to No. 2, except that the oval on the north side of the neck was lined to the top like the neck with a revetment of flints, and there was no circular stone closing the neck. It was filled up nearly to the surface with chalk flints. Sixty-five fragments of apparently lathe-turned pottery, three iron nails, tooth of a horse, and an oyster shell were found in the filling. The oval basin on the south side was coated with fragments of decayed wood all round, as if it had contained a wooden trough of some kind.

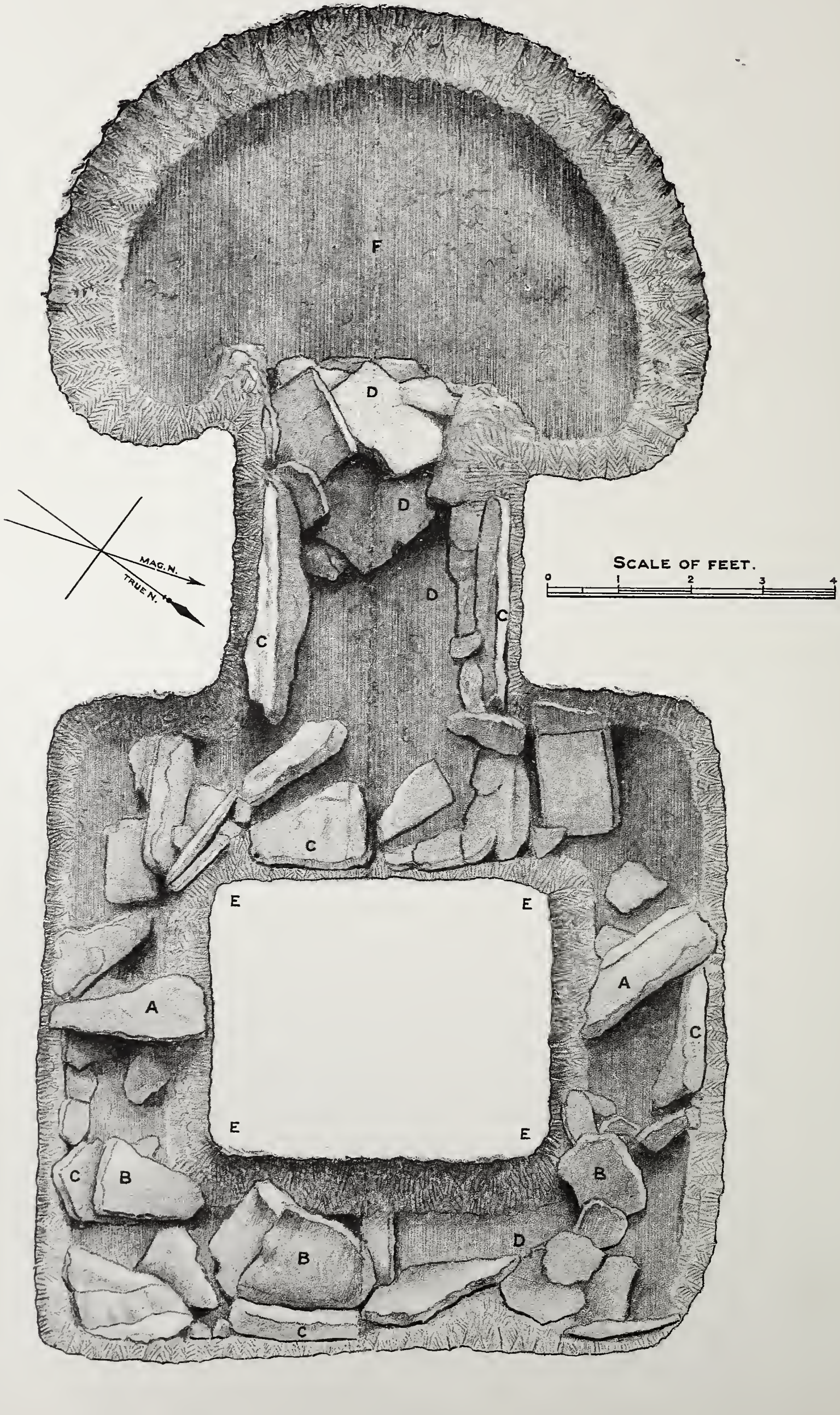
No. 4.—Plan and section of hypocaust discovered about 170 feet to the north-east of Pit 64 of the south-east quarter. It was similarly formed to No. 3, and in the neck lying on its left side, the backbone bearing North 22° West (true), was the skeleton of an old woman (Fig. 10, Plate IX.). The head of the skeleton was turned round resting on its base and facing north, as if it had been removed from the body before burial. Like the last, this hypocaust was filled to the surface chiefly with chalk flints mixed with earth. It seems possible that the neck of this structure, and that of No. 3, may have been covered with an arch formed of over-lapping flags. Some of the flags were found resting on the floor, on which was also a deposit of black material resembling compressed soot or ashes. An enlarged view of the position of the skeleton is represented in Plate IX., Fig. 10. This hypocaust has been roofed over to preserve it.

For comparison with these hypocausts I annex plans and sections of two similar ones attached to the exterior walls of Roman villas which I recently examined and measured at Artaunon (the Saalburg), near Homburg; they are here given on the same scale as the Woodcuts hypocausts, and leave little doubt that they are constructed for the same purpose. This resemblance is seen more especially in the hypocaust No. 1.



PLAN OF HYPOCAUST No. I.
IN THE SOUTH EAST QUARTER, ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS, DORSET.

PLATE VII

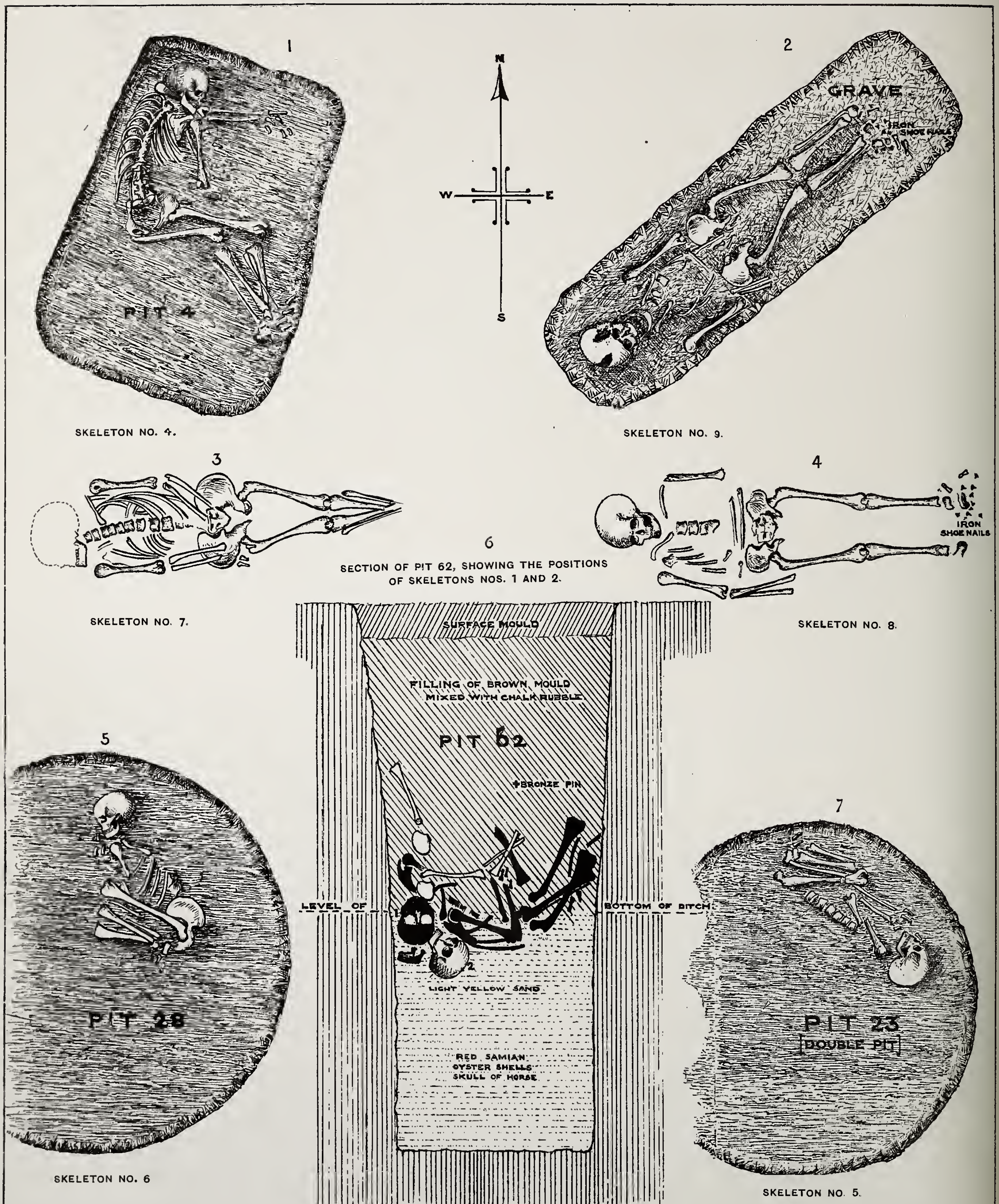


INK-PHOTO. SPRAGUE & C° LONDON

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE VII.

ENLARGED PLAN OF HYPOCAUST No. 1 IN THE SOUTH-EAST QUARTER, ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

A, A.—Capstones of flue *in situ.*
B, B, B.—Capstones fallen.
C, C, C.—Flags forming sides of flue.
D, D, D, D.—Marks of fire.
E, E, E, E.—Central block of undisturbed chalk.
F.—Semi-circular pit with unrevetted sides cut in the solid chalk.



SKELETON NO. 4.

SKELETON NO. 9.

SECTION OF PIT 62, SHOWING THE POSITIONS OF SKELETONS NOS. 1 AND 2.

SKELETON NO. 7.

SKELETON NO. 8.

SKELETON NO. 6

SKELETON NO. 5.

Wyman & Sons, Photo-Litho. Queen St London, W.C.

PLANS SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE SKELETONS DISCOVERED IN PITS 4, 28, 62, AND 23, IN GRAVE IN DITCH OF THE SOUTH-EAST QUARTER, AND IN THE MAIN RAMPART.

THE POSITIONS ARE SHOWN RELATIVELY TO THE TRUE MERIDIAN LINE.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE VIII.

PLANS AND SECTION SHOWING THE POSITIONS OF THE SKELETONS DISCOVERED IN PITS 4, 23, 28, AND 62, IN GRAVE IN DITCH OF THE SOUTH-EAST QUARTER AND IN THE MAIN RAMPART. THE POSITIONS ARE SHOWN RELATIVELY TO THE TRUE MERIDIAN LINE. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Skeleton No. 4, female, estimated stature 4 feet 10·8 inches, found in Pit 4, situated at the south-west end of the cross ditch running from the ditch cluster in the interior ditch to the causeway on the south-west side of the north-west quarter. See Plan, Plate II. The skeleton was in an irregular position, the upper part of the body laying on the breast, the legs drawn up towards the right side, and the left arm thrown out under the head to the right. The pit was of oblong shape, the bottom measuring 5 feet 6 inches long by 3 feet 6 inches, and the top 10 feet by 8 feet. The dorsal part of the skeleton was 3 feet 8 inches beneath the surface, so that it was situated about halfway down in the filling which above the skeleton consisted chiefly of flints, and below of mould and chalky rubble containing fragments of pottery and glass, and bones of ox, horse, and sheep. It will be seen, therefore, that the pit at the place where the body was interred was large enough to admit of its being extended, and the contraction of the body was not caused by any obligation to fit it to the pit, as might possibly have been the case in Pit 62, Fig. 6 of this Plate. Two oyster shells were found with the skeleton. The bottom of the pit was 3 feet lower than the bottom of the cross ditch and 4 feet lower than that of the main ditch. The bearing of the dorsal part of the vertebræ was North 2° East (true), and the face was turned eastwards. Above the pit, at a depth of 9 inches beneath the surface, were found two iron so-called hipposandals (Figs. 10 and 11, Plate XXV.) and a bronze spoon (Fig. 15, Plate XVI.). These are included as relics found in surface trenching of the north-west quarter in the Relic

Table, page 189. The skull is figured on Plate LX., and the measurements of it, together with the limbs, are given on the page describing it. The glass and oyster shells beneath the skeleton prove that the interment was of the Roman age.

Fig. 2.—Plan showing the position of skeleton, No. 9, (?) female, estimated stature 5 feet 0·9 inch, found in an oblong depression like a grave, situated at the bottom of and in line with the southern ditch of the east quarter and close to Pit 60. (See Plan, Plate II.) The skeleton was lying in an extended position on its back, face upwards, with the head on the south-west, the right arm straight down the side and the left forearm across the pelvis. The bearing of the vertebral column was south 51° West (true). The skull was at a depth of 3 feet beneath the surface, and the depression in which the remains had been placed was 8 feet 6 inches long by 2 feet 3 inches wide, the bottom being 2 or 3 inches below the bottom of the ditch and the direction was evidently given to it by the line of the ditch as a matter of convenience. Close to the skull the lower jaws and portion of the skull of a dog were found, and 2 or 3 iron nails, perhaps coffin nails, occurred close to the remains. Several iron hob-nails were lying in and about the feet of the interment similar to those found with skeletons Nos. 8 and 10, showing that the body had been buried with the shoes on. The measurements of the skull, with those of the limb bones, are given in the general table of measurements of skulls.

Fig. 3.—Skeleton, No. 7, probably male, estimated stature of 5 feet 4·8 inches, found extended at full length on back, at a depth of 1 foot 6 inches beneath the crest of the main rampart, on what appeared to be the old surface, on the south side of the central quarter, near Pit 18 of the outer south cluster. (See Plan, Plate II., and Section 3 *g.*, Plate IV.) The bearing taken along the vertebral column was West 5° South, the head being on the west, and lying on its right side facing south. The right arm was straight down by the side, whilst the left was turned in over the pelvis. The left foot had apparently been placed across the right. The remains were in a bad state of preservation. Although this skeleton lies due east and west, it will be seen that this direction was given to it by the line of the rampart under which it was buried, and it therefore affords no certain evidence of orientation.

Fig. 4.—Skeleton, No. 8, male, estimated stature, 5 feet 7·8 inch, found extended at full length on back at a depth of 3 feet 4 inches beneath the crest of the main rampart on the north side of the central quarter and in line with the rampart, the bearing of the dorsal vertebræ being true east and west. (See Section 9, Plate IV.) The skull to west, resting on its base, and facing east, the left forearm bent across the pelvis and the right extended down the side. The greater part of the remains were in a rotten condition. The

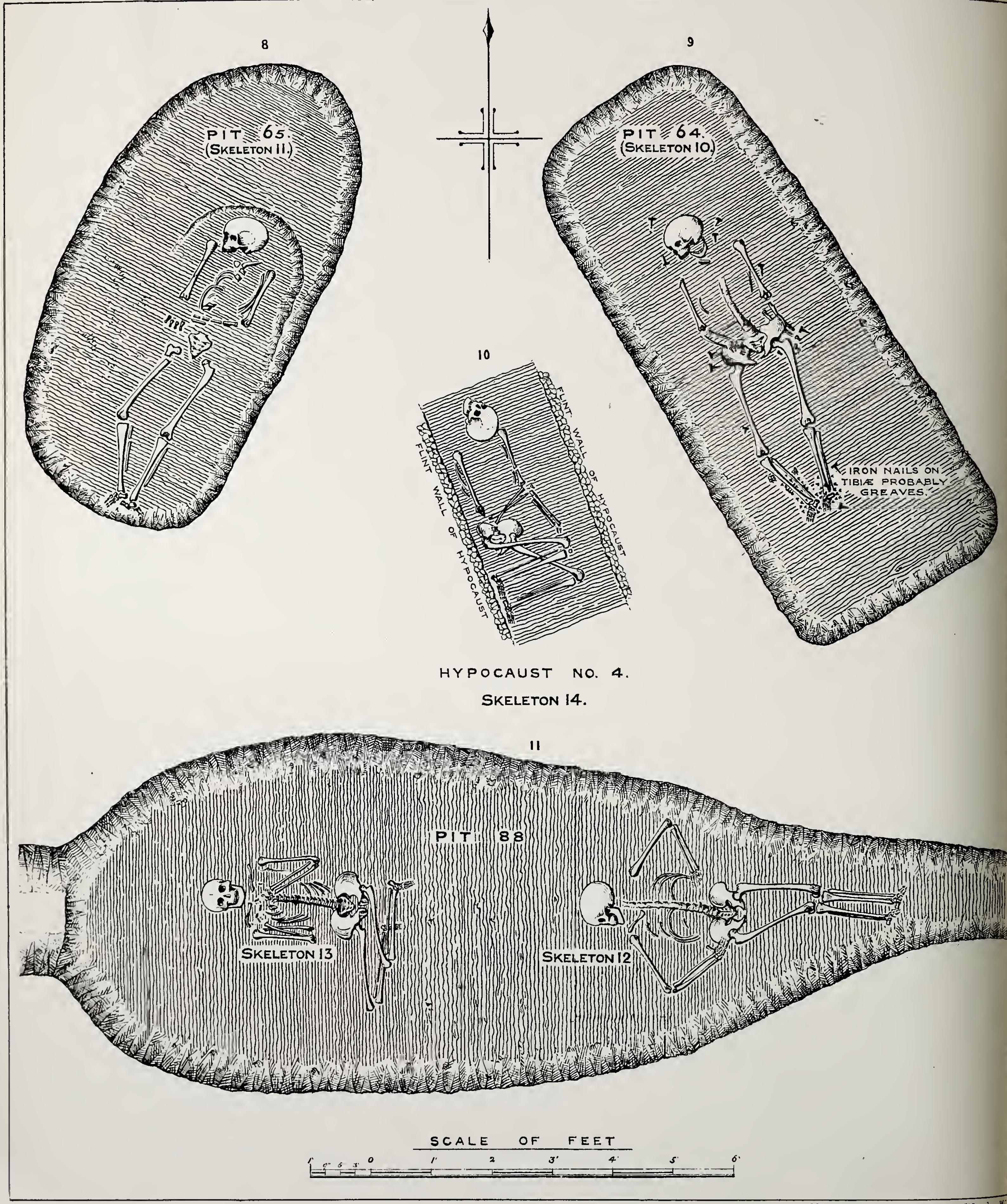
interment was situated in the centre of the northern cross ditch, and its position showed that, although placed in the line of the main rampart, it was not placed on the surface and the rampart thrown over it, but must have either been interred in a grave 3 feet 4 inches in depth or placed during the filling in of the northern cross ditch. Beneath the feet were found a number of small iron hob-nails similar to those found with Skeleton 10 in Pit 64 (Fig. 10, Plate XXXI.), showing that the body was buried with the shoes on. Other and larger nails were found with the skeleton, which may have been coffin nails. No pottery or other relics were found with the body. Although this skeleton lies due east and west, it will be seen that this direction was given to it by the line of the rampart under which it was buried, and it, therefore, affords no certain evidence of orientation. The skull is figured on Plate LXII., and the measurements of it, together with those of the limb-bones, are given on the page describing it.

Fig. 5.—Plan showing the position of female skeleton, No. 6, estimated stature 4 feet 11·1 inches, found at a depth of 4 feet 4 inches beneath the surface at the bottom of Pit 28 in the side of the ditch on the south side of the southern fosseway. (See Plan, Plate II.) A portion also of the side of the pit is shown. The skeleton lay in a crouched position on the right side, the bearing along the vertebral column, being North 23° West, with the head on the north-west facing west. The fingers of the right hand were touching the chin, and the legs were drawn up close to the body. With the remains were found a quantity of apparently hand-made pottery of hard quality, and bones of ox, sheep, and dog. The diameter of the pit was 6 feet 3 inches, so that it was of sufficient size to have enabled the skeleton to be interred in an extended position if required, and the attitude of this skeleton shows that the custom of interring in a crouched position was in use at the time of this burial. The body had been placed on the north-east side of the pit, the head and shoulders lying somewhat higher than the lower parts of the body. Two views of the skull are given on Plate LXI., and the measurements on the page describing it.

Fig. 6.—Section of Pit 62, found on the west side of the interior ditch of the north-west quarter (see Plan, Plate II.), showing the positions of three skeletons found in the filling. No. 1, shaded black in the section, was a male, estimated stature 5 feet 4·7 inches, and was found in a reclining position on the back with the knees drawn up and the forelegs pressed back underneath them so as to fit the pit, which at this point was 3 feet in diameter. The right forearm was bent across the pelvis, and the skull was 4 feet 10 inches beneath the surface, and lying at about the same level as the bottom of the ditch. The second skeleton was that of a child, the bones of which are

shown plain in the section. The skull, numbered 2, was touching that of No. 1, and was lying about 5 inches below the level of the bottom of the ditch. The bones seen above in the section show that the body extended upwards, which, taken with the position of the skull, made it appear as if the child had been thrown in head downwards after the reclining skeleton (No. 1) had been interred. At the back of the head the occipital bone had been severed by a sword cut 4½ inches in length, which must have been the cause of death (see Plate LIX., A—B). The edge of the cut was perfectly smooth, and left no doubt as to the nature of the fracture. The remains of a third skeleton, a female, 4 feet 8·6 inches estimated stature, were found on removing the leg bones of No. 1 skeleton, the skull, however, was in a very fractured condition, and was lying outside the pit on the north side, and above the general level of the bones in the pit. The bodies were buried in a deposit of light yellow sand differing in this respect from the remaining portion of the ditch, and the pit was about 3 feet in diameter and 8 feet 6 inches in depth. The presence of a piece of red Samian beneath these interments proves that they had been made in Roman times. The skulls (Nos. 1 and 2 only) are figured on Plates LVIII. and LIX., and the measurements are given on the pages describing them.

Fig. 7.—Plan showing the position of a female skeleton, No. 5, estimated stature 5 feet 1·9 inches, found at a depth of 3 feet 6 inches beneath the surface, and 6 inches from the bottom, in the easternmost (No. 23) of two united pits of the outer south cluster, central quarter. (See Plan, Plate II.) A portion of the side of the pit is also shown. The skeleton was lying in a crouched position on the right side, the legs being drawn up close to the body with the head to the south-east facing north. The arms were bent and the hands were apparently covering the face. The bearing of the vertebral column was South 53° East. The pit was slightly oval, 5 feet 8 inches in length, 4 feet 8 inches wide and 4 feet deep, and in the filling were found bones of ox, pig, sheep, fowl, and fox, fragments of pottery, apparently hand-made, of inferior quality, and a chalk spindle-whorl (Fig. 8, Plate XLVI.). One view only (Fig. 3), is given of the skull on Plate LXI. The measurements are recorded on the page describing the skull. The attitude of this skeleton shows that the custom of interring in a crouched position was in use at the time of this burial.



Wyman&Sons, Photo-Litho. Gt Queen St London, W.C.

PLANS SHEWING THE POSITION OF THE SKELETONS IN PITS 64, 65, AND 88, AND IN THE HYPOCAUST NO. 4.

THE POSITIONS ARE SHOWN RELATIVELY TO THE TRUE MERIDIAN LINE

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE IX.

PLANS SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE SKELETONS IN PITS 64, 65, AND 88, AND IN THE HYPOCAUST, No. 4, ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 8.—Plan of Pit No. 65, situated in the south-eastern quarter (see Plan, Plate II.) showing the position of a male skeleton, No. 11, estimated stature 5 feet 3·4 inches, extended on back, found in it at a depth of 4 feet 8½ inches beneath the surface. The depth of the pit was 5 feet 10 inches, leaving an interval of 1 foot 1 inch between the skeleton and the bottom of the pit. The bearing taken along the vertebral column was North 23° East, the head being on the north-east and on its right side. The right arm was extended down the side, the left forearm placed across the pelvis, the left leg straight, and the right slightly bent. The filling of the pit consisted of brown mould at the top to a depth of 2 feet 6 inches, in which a bronze coin of Constantine was found (Fig. 57, Plate LVI.), the only Roman coin found in a pit during the whole of the excavations, two fragments of Samian ware, and seven iron nails. Beneath this brown mould was a seam of large chalk flints, averaging 12 inches in thickness, covering the whole area of the pit, and beneath this again chalk rubble, in which the skeleton was found. Pottery of a superior quality was found, and bones of ox and dog. The skull is figured on Plate LXIV., and the measurements of the skeleton are given in the description of the Plate.

Fig. 9.—Plan of Pit 64 in the north-east angle of the south-east quarter, showing the position of a (?) male skeleton, No. 10, 5 feet 0·3 inch estimated stature, found extended on back at a depth of 4 feet 10 inches beneath the surface, leaving an interval of 1 foot 1 inch from the bottom of the pit, which was 5 feet 11 inches in depth. The bearing taken along the vertebræ was North 28° West, the head being on the north-west, and on its side facing west, but this turn of the head had no doubt taken place during the subsidence of the soil, because the lower jaw retained its vertical position. The right arm was bent, the right hand lying on the pelvis, the left straight down the left side. The right knee was slightly bent, and the left leg straight. 205 iron

hob-nails were found scattered about the feet and the shins, some of which were united at their heads in threes and fours as shown in Figs. 9, 11, 12, Plate XXXI. The greater number were on the right shin. They appear probably to have formed a kind of iron armour for greaves, perhaps constructed of leather, which were buried with the skeleton. On the side of the body, and beneath it were found 10 larger iron nails with flat heads (Figs. 7 and 13, Plate XXXI.), probably the remains of a wooden coffin, although no trace of wood could be seen. If so, it is the only skeleton which appears to have been so buried, except perhaps that found in the northern trench (Skeleton 8), described on page 34 and Fig. 4, Plate VIII., which skeleton had also hob-nails on the feet. The shape of the pit being oblong, 9 feet long by 4 to 5 feet in width, and the skeleton being extended near the bottom and in the centre of it, leads to the inference that it may have been formed as a grave for the purpose of interring the body in which respect it differs from any other found in the village. Its position also in the north-east angle of the south-east quarter which was surrounded by a low trench, and which contained only two pits, but which included within its area the peculiar hypocaust No. 1, a structure supposed to have been used to warm a room, and implying a more luxurious mode of life than that practised in the other parts of the village, gives colour to the suggestion that this interment may have been that of a chief living apart perhaps in his compound during life, and buried within his enclosure. The other skeleton found in this enclosure was buried in an ordinary pit, and may have been that of a menial. The skull is figured on Plate LXIII.

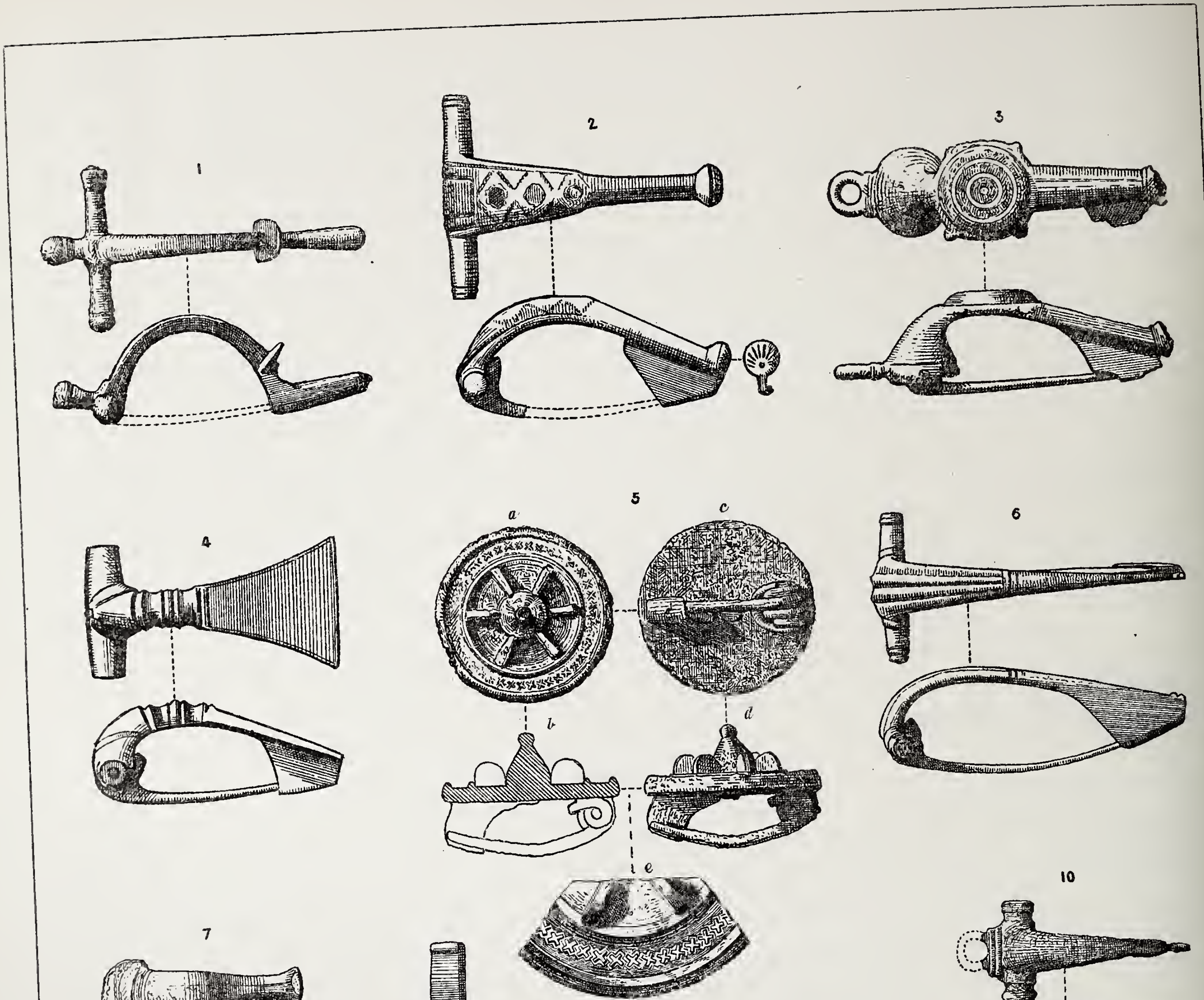
Fig. 10.—Plan of portion of the hypocaust No. 4, discovered about 170 feet to the north-east of Pit 64 (Fig. 4, Plate VI.) showing the position of female skeleton, No. 14, estimated stature 5 feet 1·8 inches, found at a depth of about 2 feet 10 inches beneath the surface, and about 1 foot 3 inches from the bottom. A part of the neck of the hypocaust is also given, showing the revetment walls on each side. The body was on its left side, facing east, the legs drawn up, the feet touching the west wall, and the knees extended to within 7 inches of the east wall, the right forearm bent across the body, the left extended with the hand touching the knees. The skull was turned round and faced north, resting on its base. For figure of skull see Plate LXVII.

Fig. 11.—Plan of Pit No. 88, situated in the north-east ditch, about 27 feet south-west of hypocaust No. 3 (see Plan, Plate II.), showing the positions of two skeletons, Nos. 12 and 13, found in the filling. The sides of the pit are also shown, together with part of the ditch on each side, the bottom of that on the west being 3 feet above the bottom of the pit. For description see also page 19.

Skeleton No. 12, male, estimated stature 5 feet 4·7 inches, was found extended, lying on the belly, at a depth of 3 feet 9 inches from the surface. The bearing of the vertebral column was West 1° North, its length being in the general direction of the north-east ditch, with the head on the west, and on its side facing south. The arms were placed akimbo on the hips, the thumb of the left hand was upwards, and the fingers lay above the pelvis. The fingers of the right hand were also extended as if resting on the hips, the right leg straight, the left slightly bent inwards at the knee. The depth of the pit was 6 feet, leaving an interval of 2 feet 3 inches between the skeleton and the bottom of the pit. The head was 3 feet distant from the feet of the skeleton on the west (No. 13). In and about the body were a number of large flints, which together with the remarkably life-like attitude of the arms, suggests a possibility of this person having been perhaps placed in the pit and stoned on the spot. Quantities of pottery and bones were found in this pit, both above and below the skeleton. The skull is figured on Plate LXV., and the measurements are given in the description of that Plate.

Skeleton No. 13, (?) male, estimated stature 5 feet 2·3 inches, was found in an irregularly crouched position, lying on its back, the head upwards, at a depth of 3 feet 2 inches beneath the surface. The bearing of the vertebral column was West 4° North, that is, in the general direction of the north-east ditch, the head being on the west. The arms appear to have been doubled up, and the hands crossed on the right breast. The legs were doubled up, and the knees extended to the right of the body. The depth of the pit was 6 feet, leaving an interval of 2 feet 10 inches between the skeleton and the bottom of the pit, which was filled with mould and chalk rubble in which pottery and bones were found. The feet of the skeleton were 3 feet to the west of the skull of the adjoining skeleton, (No. 12), and the two bodies were nearly on the same level. A number of large chalk flints were found in and about the body, and must have been touching it when the interment was made. The irregularly crouched attitude of the skeleton, and the arms crossed on the breast, together with its contact with the flints, suggests the possibility of the person having been placed in the pit and stoned on the spot. In these two cases the large flints were confined to the vicinity of the bodies, and did not appear to have formed part of the filling of the pit. The skull is figured on Plate LXVI, and the measurements, together with those of the limbs, are given in the description of that Plate.

PLATE X.



BRONZE, BRONZE GILT, AND SILVER GILT FIBULÆ.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE X.

BRONZE, BRONZE-GILT, AND SILVER-GILT FIBULÆ. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Silver-gilt fibula without pin. Traces of the gilding are preserved in several places. Found in surface-trenching in the north-west quarter.

Fig. 2.—Bronze fibula, with studs of blue and yellow enamel or glass on the bow and a hinge-pin. Found at a depth of 2 feet beneath the surface in the filling of the main ditch at its junction with the interior ditch of the north-west quarter on the south side.

Fig. 3.—Bronze fibula, with a boss on the bow, ornamented with a stud of blue enamel, with pin and a ring for suspension, in a good state of preservation. Found in the filling of the interior ditch of the north-west quarter at a depth of 5 feet 8 inches beneath the surface, close to the bottom, and about 6 feet south of the British coin (Fig. 2, Plate LIV.), which was found at about the same depth. An illustration of a fibula similar to this one, and enamelled, found at Wroxeter, is given on page 280, No. 5, of *Uriconium*, by Thomas Wright, F.S.A., London, 1872.

Fig. 4.—Silver-gilt fibula, with hinge pin, in excellent preservation. Traces of the gilding remain in parts. Found in surface trenching at a depth of 10 inches in the interior of the north-west quarter, over the interior ditch about 10 feet south of the British coin (Fig. 2, Plate LIV.), and 4 feet 10 inches above the fibula last described.

Fig. 5.—Bronze-gilt brooch (five views, *a, b, c, d, e*), with spiral spring pin, representing a shield with its boss, and ornamented with a line of incised crosses in a groove round the circumference. An enlarged view of the line of crosses is shown in Fig. 5, *e*. Found at a depth of 12 inches in surface trenching in the interior of the north-west quarter in the north-west corner, 8th November, 1884. Its position is marked on the Plan, Plate II. It is in good preservation, the gilding being quite perfect on its upper surface. A reproduction of it in gold has been made.

Fig. 6.—Bronze fibula, with hinge pin, ornamented with three longitudinal grooves, with intervening bands on the bow. Found in surface trenching 10 inches deep in the interior of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 7.—Bronze fibula without pin. This appears to have had a hinge pin, but the part through which the rivet runs is represented as a spiral. Found in surface trenching in the interior of the north-west quarter.

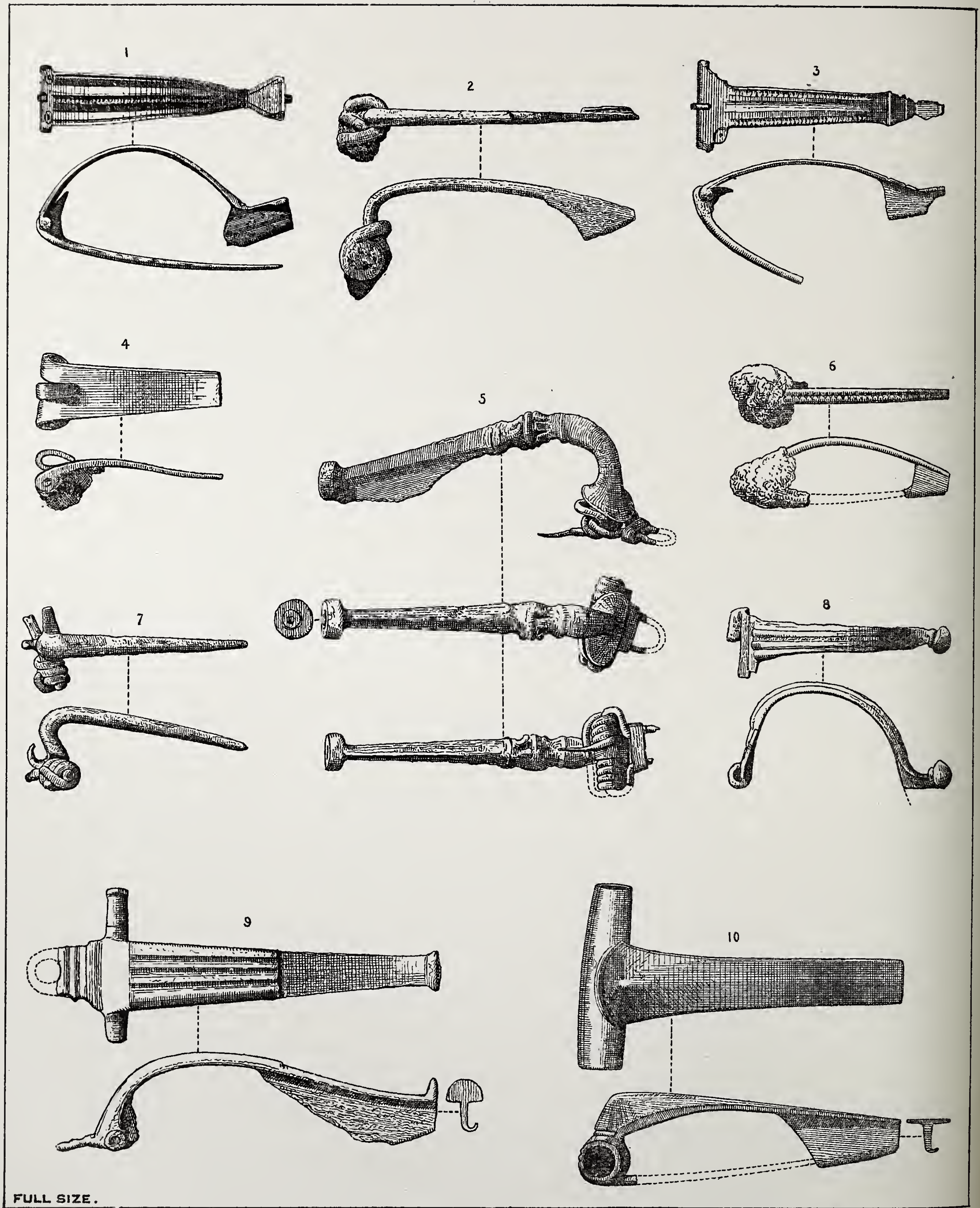
Fig. 8.—Bronze fibula with hinge pin. Found in surface trenching in the interior of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 9.—Bronze fibula, without pin, beautifully ornamented on the upper part of the bow with two rows of zigzag pattern, flanked by two rows of raised bands. On the fore part are three transverse bands terminating in a half-moon projection at the point. It has a green patina. Found in surface trenching in the interior of the central quarter and about 8 feet south of the collection of bronze objects represented in Plate XIX.

Fig. 10.—Bronze fibula without pin. It appears to have had a hinge pin and a ring for suspension. Found in surface trenching in the interior of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 11.—Bronze, or white metal, fibula with fragment of hinge pin, ornamented with grooves on the bow and a hole in the catch which receives the pin, probably for suspension. Found in the filling of the main ditch south of Pit 21 of the outer south cluster.

PLATE XI.



Wyman & Sons, Photo-Litho. Gt Queen St London, W.C

BRONZE AND BRONZE-TINNED FIBULÆ.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XI.

BRONZE AND BRONZE TINNED FIBULÆ. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Bronze fibula, with hinge pin, ornamented with five grooves on the bow, the centre one of which is finely chased with cross hatching. It is beautifully patinated, and has a trace of gilding at one spot. The bow is only half a millimetre in thickness. The spring of the fibula in this case depends entirely on the elasticity of the bow and pin. Found at a depth of 5 feet, in Pit 43 of the northern cluster, central quarter. Grains of corn at 2 feet, an iron clasp at 9 feet 9 inches, and red Samian pottery were found in this pit, which was 11 feet 8 inches deep, and had a side chamber. The filling was distinctly of the Roman period.

Fig. 2.—Bronze fibula, with rounded bow, the spring and pin (wanting) is formed of one continuous piece of bronze, twisted. The end of the bronze wire is simply flattened and hooked to receive the point of the pin. Found in the main rampart on the north-east side of the central quarter, at a depth of 18 inches from the crest on what appeared to be the old surface line, and in close proximity to the iron fibula, Fig. 3, Plate XIV.

Fig. 3.—Bronze fibula, with hinge pin, ornamented with three grooves, the central one being the broadest. The bow is one millimetre in thickness, and similar in construction to Fig. 1. Found in the filling of the main ditch south-east of Pit 24 of the outer south cluster, at a depth of about 18 inches from the surface and about the same depth from the bottom, in close proximity to the iron fibula, Fig. 6, Plate XIV.

Fig. 4.—Bronze fibula, without pin. A loop for suspension is formed of a piece of bronze cut out from the broad end of the bow and turned back. It had a hinge pin. Found in surface trenching in the interior of the north-west quarter at a depth of 10 inches.

Fig. 5.—Bronze fibula of peculiar construction. Three views. The bow is round and ornamented with a band in the centre. There is a discoidal knob at the nose. The back part of the bow is enlarged in a cup-shaped form to cover the upper part of the spiral spring, of which the pin forms a continuous

portion. It has had a ring at the back, formed by a fold of the spiral spring, for suspension. The form appears to serve as a connecting link between the simple safety pin and the hinge pin fibula. Found in surface trenching in the interior of the central quarter close to the Roman excavation, Pit 29.

Fig. 6.—Silver fibula, the chief part of the pin wanting. Finely chased in a single groove on the top of the bow. The spring is much corroded, but appears to have been a twisted spiral. Found 8 inches from the bottom of the interior ditch of the north-west quarter, at a depth of 6 feet beneath the surface, and in close proximity to the iron fibula, Fig. 4, Plate XIV.

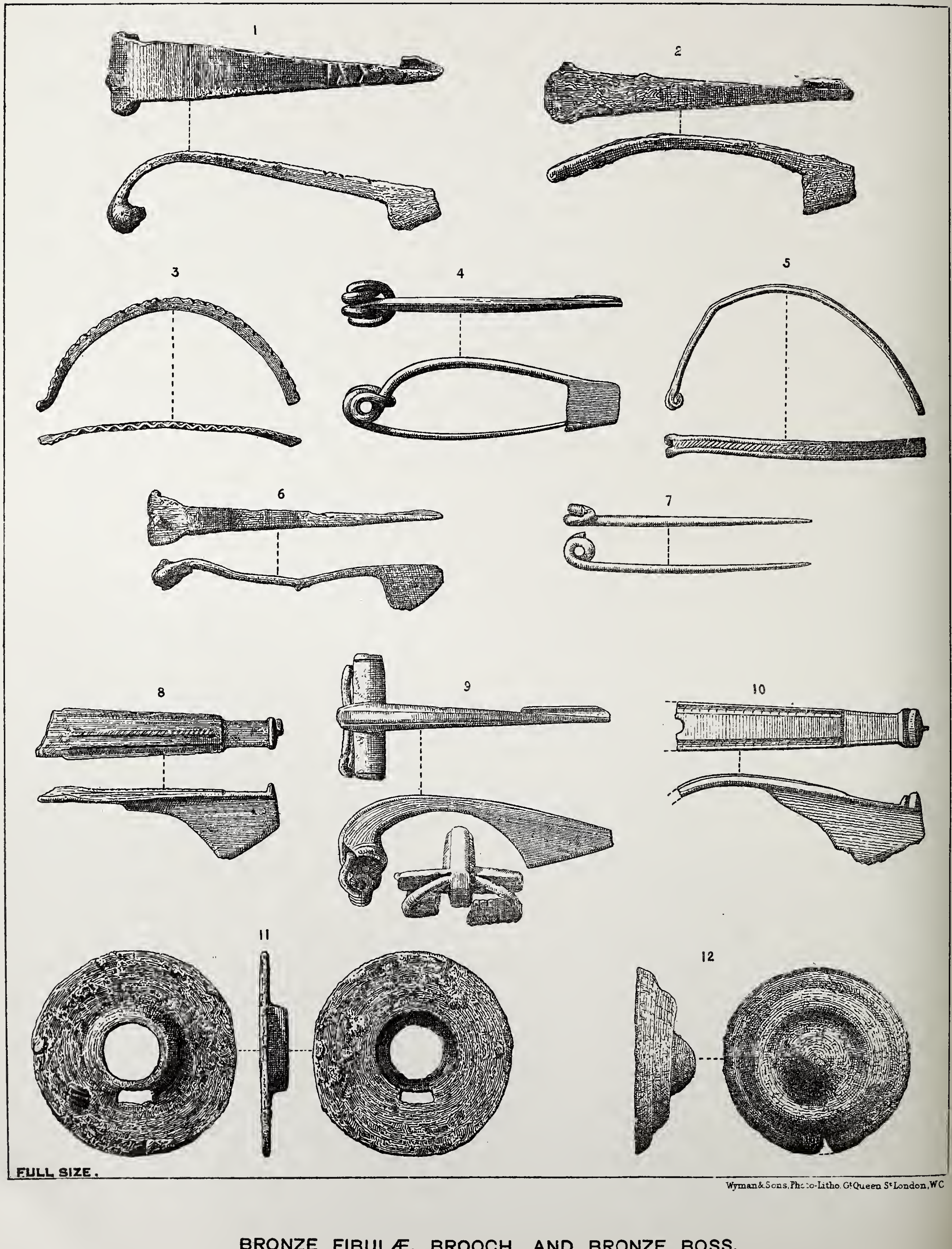
Fig. 7.—Portion of bronze fibula, with rounded bow and spiral spring; pin wanting. The spiral is wound round a cross bar, but is continuous with the bow. Found in surface trenching over the small cross ditch running from the ditch cluster in the interior ditch to Pit 4 of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 8.—Bronze fibula, with high arched bow, ornamented with three grooves and central chasing, and a knob at the nose. It had a hinge pin, which is wanting. Found at a depth of 9 inches beneath the surface in the bank on the east side of the southern fosseway.

Fig. 9.—Bronze fibula, ornamented with three broad grooves in the bow and a half-moon knob at the nose. There are traces of a ring for suspension, and cross-bands, resembling in ornament the crossband of the spiral spring, Fig. 5 of this plate. Found in surface trenching in the interior of the north-west quarter at a depth of 9 inches.

Fig. 10.—Bronze tinned fibula of remarkable form, having a flat bow about 0·08 inch in thickness. The back is formed into a cylindrical tube, which contains the spiral spring, and has a hole at the bottom for the exit of the pin, which is continuous with the spiral. This appears to be a development of the form shown in Fig. 5, in which the upper part only of the spiral is covered by the cup-shaped enlargement of the back of the bow. Found at a depth of 2 feet 8 inches in the filling of the small cross ditch running from the ditch cluster in the interior ditch to Pit 4 of the north-west quarter.

PLATE XII.



Wyman & Sons, Photo-Litho. Gt Queen St London, W.C.

BRONZE FIBULÆ, BROOCH, AND BRONZE BOSS.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XII.

BRONZE FIBULÆ, BROOCH, AND BRONZE BOSS. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Bronze fibula without pin. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 2.—Portion of iron fibula. Found about half way down in the filling of the interior ditch of the north-west quarter, near Pit 63.

Fig. 3.—Half of a circular band about 0·04 inch thick, with wave ornament on edge. Use unknown. Found in the filling at the west end of the interior ditch of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 4.—Bronze fibula with spiral spring and slightly flattened bow; the bow, spiral, and pin in one continuous piece; well patinated. Found in surface trenching in the north-west corner of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 5.—Fragment of bronze band 0·06 inch thick, with a chased ornament and two grooves. Found in the filling of the main ditch near the outer south cluster.

Fig. 6.—Bronze fibula resembling Fig. 1, but narrower, without pin and slightly bent. Found in the filling of the main ditch near the outer south cluster.

Fig. 7.—Bronze pin of a spiral spring fibula, with a fine blue patina. Found in the filling of the main ditch south-east of Pit 24 of the outer south cluster, at a depth of about 14 inches from the surface and 16 inches from the bottom, and in close proximity to the bead, Fig. 14, Plate XLIV.

Fig. 8.—Portion of bronze fibula, ornamented and chased on the bow. Found in surface trenching, interior, central quarter.

Fig. 9.—Bronze fibula without pin. The back of the bow is enlarged to cover the spiral spring which is attached to it by being passed through a hole. See the back view Fig. 9A, resembling Fig. 5, Plate XI., and Fig. 10, Plate XI. It appears to be of white metal having a considerable alloy of tin. Found at a depth of 4 feet 8 inches beneath the surface, and 2 feet 2 inches from the bottom, in Pit 44 of the main ditch on the north

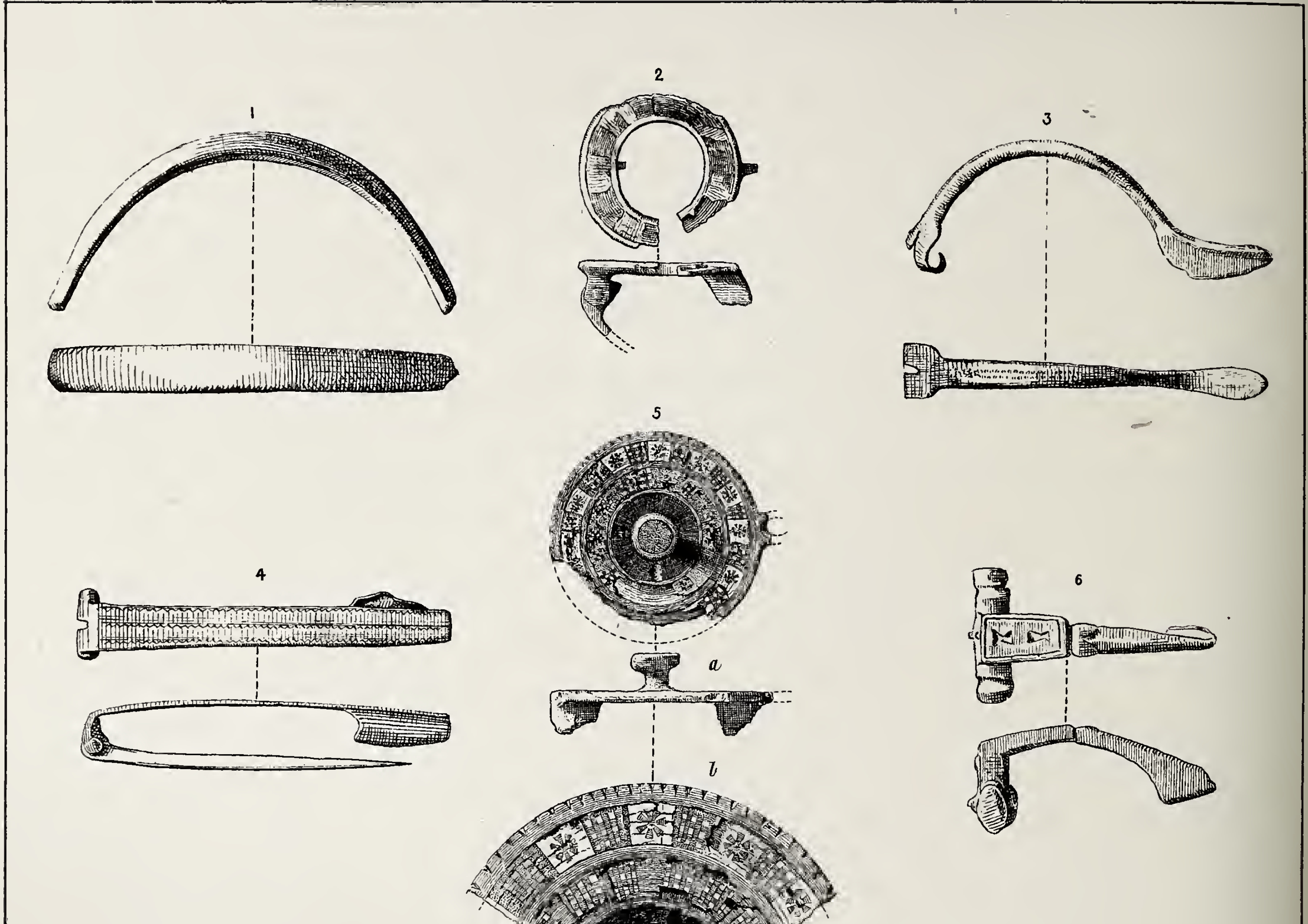
side of the central quarter. Its position was 1 foot 4 inches beneath the level of the bottom of the main ditch.

Fig. 10.—Portion of bronze fibula, the bow ornamented with two broad grooves which are roughly chased. It is of white metal having a considerable alloy of tin. Found in the (?) bank of the south-east quarter, near the eastern return of the road ditch.

Fig. 11.—Bronze disc 1·7 inch in diameter. It has traces of wood attached to it, and a hole for a rivet in the neck. Use unknown. Found at a depth of 125 feet in the small Roman well, north-west quarter, together with numerous pieces of pottery, including three fragments of Samian ware, in a thick deposit of carbonised wood.

Fig. 12.—Circular bronze boss, the metal less than 1 millimetre in thickness, repoussée, made apparently to fit on to a flat surface. Found in the filling of the main ditch on the south-west side of the north-west quarter, near Pit 3.

PLATE XIII.



ALL FULL SIZE. EXCEPT FIG. 5 *b*

Wyman & Sons, Photo Litho Gt Queen St London, WC

BRONZE FIBULÆ, MOSAIC BROOCHES, AND FRAGMENT OF GLASS RING.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XIII.

BRONZE FIBULÆ, MOSAIC BROOCHES, AND FRAGMENT OF GLASS RING.

Fig. 1.—Portion of a plain bronze band, broader at one end than the other, perhaps portion of a fibula. Found in surface trenching in the north-east quarter near Pit 85, and in close proximity to nine Roman coins and one British coin (Fig. 4, Plate LIV.).

Fig. 2.—Portion of a ring brooch with a hinge pin, ornamented on the upper surface with studs of greenish-blue mosaic. Found in surface trenching in the interior, central quarter, north-east of Pit 91, and in close proximity to the mosaic brooch (Fig. 5) of this plate.

Fig. 3.—Bronze fibula without pin, ornamented with a line of dots on bow. Found in trenching over the north-east ditch, near Pit 85, and in close proximity to the British coin (Fig. 4, Plate LIV.) and nine Roman coins.

Fig. 4.—Bronze fibula with pin, finely chased on bow and well patinated. The bow of this specimen is remarkable for its flatness, and is one millimetre in thickness. Found in the filling of Pit 91, central quarter, at a depth of 3 feet, with another (Fig. 11) above it.

Fig. 5.—Mosaic brooch 1·23 inch in diameter, ornamented on its upper surface with two concentric bands of the finest mosaic work, 3 millimetres (0·12 inch) wide. The outer band consists of squares of red, blue, and white chequer, alternating with squares of white mosaic, having a star of blue mosaic in the centre of each. The inner band consists of squares of red, white, and blue chequer, with intervening spaces of turquoise blue mosaic. The top of the central knob or boss is ornamented with a circular disc of dark-blue enamel, 6 millimetres (0·237 inch) in diameter. The central broad ring immediately beneath the boss is apparently of black or dark blue enamel. Found in surface trenching, interior, central quarter, close to mosaic brooch

(Fig. 2) and north-east of Pit 91. Three views, No. 5A being enlarged to twice its original size to show the fineness of the mosaic. See remarks on a nearly similar brooch in the description of Fig. 25, Plate XLIV.

Fig. 6.—Bronze fibula without pin, the bow of rectangular form and of unusual construction. The enlargement of the back of the bow covers a spiral spring. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-east quarter.

Fig. 7.—Small bronze fibula without pin, chased on the bow and having a piece turned up at the back to form a ring for suspension, like Fig. 4, Plate XI. Found in surface trenching, interior, east quarter, 4 inches deep, near Pit 74.

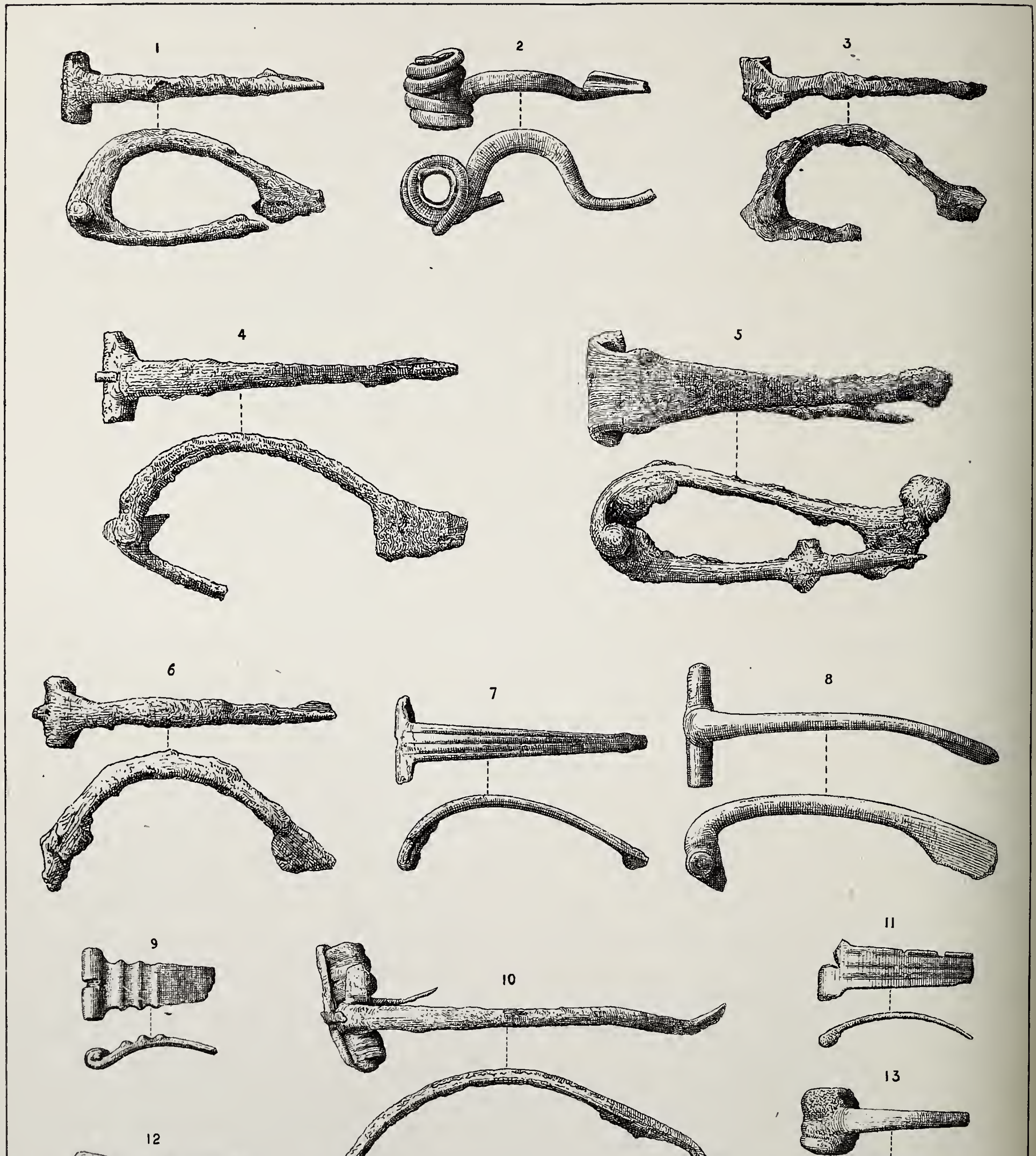
Fig. 8.—Portion of a dark red coloured glass ring, with two yellow spiral bands. Found in the filling of the ditch of the east quarter, on the west side, at a depth of 1 foot 9 inches.

Fig. 9.—Portion of gold fibula, half a millimetre (0·02 inch) in thickness. Found over Pit 74 in the east quarter, at a depth of 4 inches, and in close proximity to a leaf-shaped flint arrowhead, Fig. 4, Plate LIII.

Fig. 10.—Bronze fibula without pin, the bow ornamented with lateral bands and chased, the back part ornamented with grooves and bands, perhaps representing the band of the spiral fibula (Fig. 5, Plate XI.). Found in surface trenching in the interior of the central quarter, in the vicinity of Pit 91.

Fig. 11.—Bronze fibula, the back part of the bow enlarged to cover the top of the spiral spring, like Fig. 5, Plate XI. Found in the filling of Pit 91, central quarter, at a depth of 14 inches.

Plate XIV.



FULL SIZE.

Wyman & Sons, Photo-Litho, Gt Queen St London, WC

BRONZE AND IRON FIBULÆ.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XIV.

BRONZE AND IRON FIBULÆ.

Fig. 1.—Iron fibula with a round sectioned bow. Found at a depth of 18 inches in the filling of the main ditch, south-east of Pit 24 of the outer south cluster.

Fig. 2.—Bronze fibula with round sectioned bow, having a spiral spring without pin. Found in surface trenching near Pit 57, central quarter.

Fig. 3.—Iron fibula. Found in the main rampart on the north-east side of the central quarter at a depth of 18 inches from the crest on what appeared to be the old surface line, and in close proximity to the bronze fibula, Fig. 2, Plate XI.

Fig. 4.—Iron fibula. Found in the filling of the interior ditch of the north-west quarter, at a depth of 8 inches from the bottom, and about 5 feet 4 inches from the surface.

Fig. 5.—Iron fibula with pin complete. Found in surface trenching in interior north-west quarter, depth about 8 inches.

Fig. 6.—Iron fibula without pin. Found in the filling of the main ditch south-east of Pit 24 of the outer south cluster at a depth of 18 inches from the surface and about the same depth from the bottom.

Fig. 7.—Bronze fibula without pin, ornamented on the upper side with longitudinal grooving. Found in trenching at the entrance to the southern fosseway near the outer south cluster.

Fig. 8.—Bronze fibula with rounded bow and without pin. Found in the Roman excavation, Pit 29, central quarter, together with oyster shells and fragments of red Samian, at an average depth of 3 feet 6 inches.

Fig. 9.—Fragment of silver fibula ornamented with three lateral bands. Found in surface trenching in the interior north-west quarter.

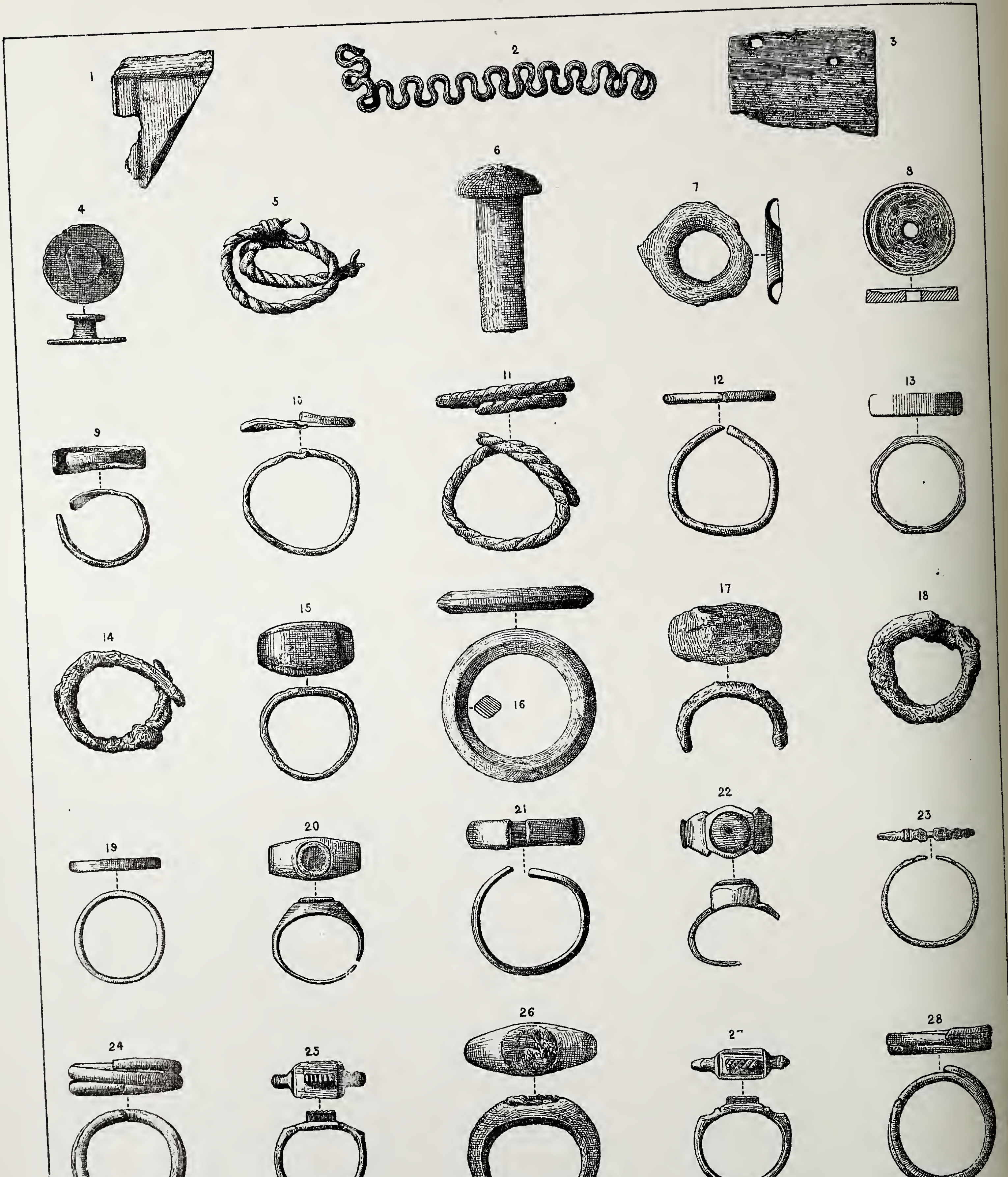
Fig. 10.—Bronze fibula with plain round bow, spiral spring, and a portion of the pin. Found in surface trenching in interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 11.—Portion of bronze fibula, very thin, ornamented with three longitudinal grooves. Locality not recorded.

Fig. 12.—Bronze pin of fibula found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 13.—Portion of bronze fibula with spiral spring and round bow. Found in the filling of the main ditch, south-east of Pit 24, outer south cluster.

PLATE XV.



Wyman & Sons, Photo-Litho. Gt Queen St London, W.C.

BRONZE AND IRON FINGER RINGS, BRONZE BOLT, STUD, AND ORNAMENTS.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XV.

BRONZE AND IRON FINGER RINGS, BRONZE BOLT, STUD AND ORNAMENTS. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Fragment of thin bronze plate 0·008 inch thick. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 2.—Fragment of bronze ornamental wire in a meander pattern, 0·084 inch thick. Found in surface trenching, interior central quarter.

Fig. 3.—Fragment of thin bronze plate perforated with two holes. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 4.—Bronze stud; space between the back of the plate and inner surface of the stud 0·164 inch. A similar stud but enamelled on its face was found in the Settle Caves, and is figured in *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. 1, pl. xxvi., fig. 3. Others are engraved in *Grivaud de la Vinccllc*, plate 44. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter, over Pit 2.

Fig. 5.—Fragment of bronze twisted wire of 3 strands; it has a hook at one end. Found in the filling of the main ditch on the west side of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 6.—Fragment of a bronze bolt the lower part broken off. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 7.—Fragment, apparently of a bronze hollow ring, the metal 0·029 inch in thickness. Found in surface trenching in interior, north-west quarter.

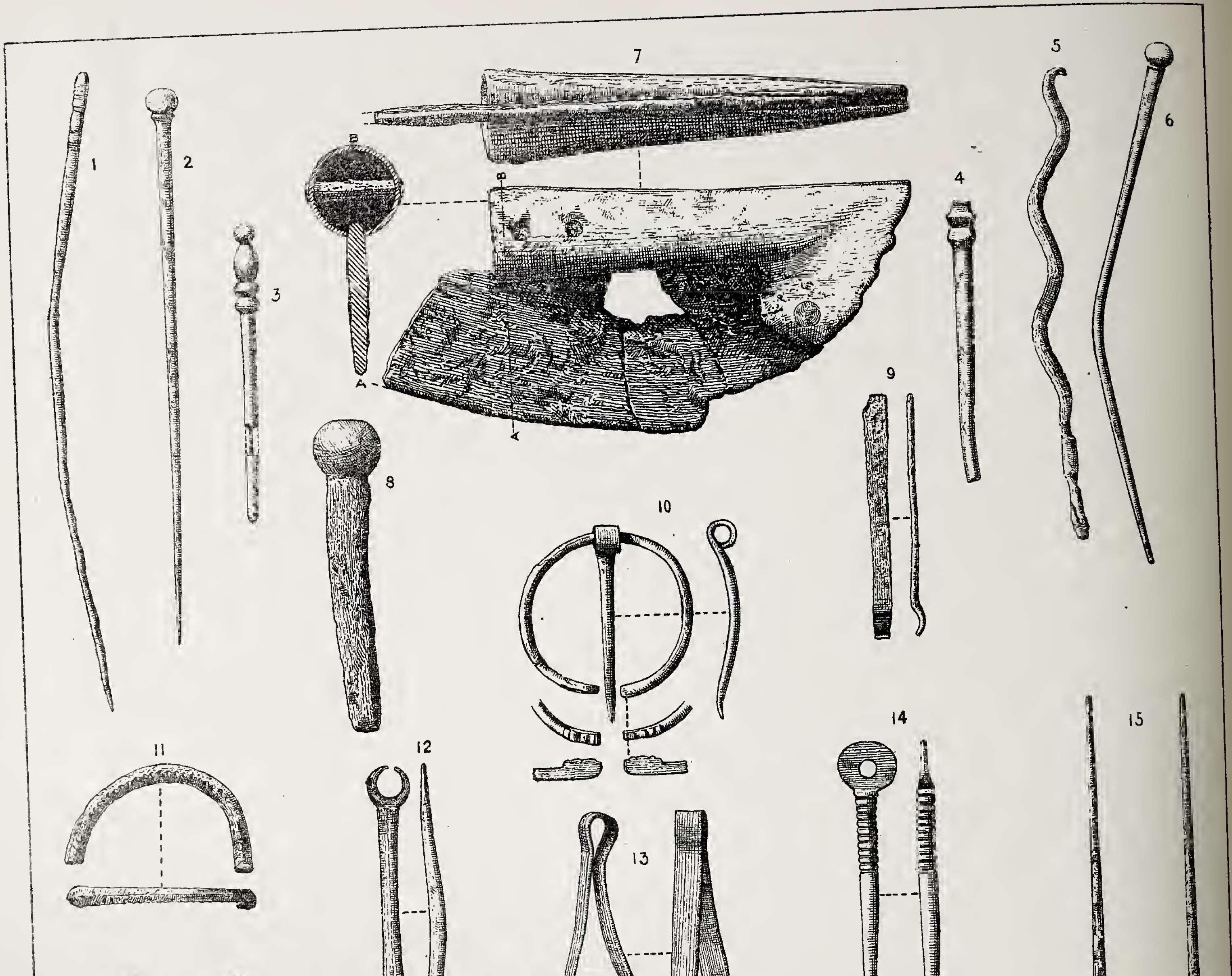
Fig. 8.—Circular bronze object, perhaps the setting of a brooch. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 9.—Bronze ring or piece of curved bronze band. Found in surface trenching in interior of central quarter, at a depth of 1 foot 10 inches.

Fig. 10.—Bronze ring 0·024 inch thick, interior diameter 0·740 inch, probably a finger ring. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 11.—Bronze ring formed of two strands of wire twisted; interior diameter about 0·700 inch, probably a finger ring. Found in the filling of the main ditch, south of Pit 19 of the outer south cluster.

PLATE XVI.



Wyman & Sons, Photo Litho Gt Queen St London, W.C

IRON CLASP KNIFE, BRONZE TWEEZERS AND EARPICKS, RING BROOCH, BRONZE SPOONS AND PINS &c

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XVI.

IRON CLASP KNIFE, BRONZE TWEEZERS AND EAR-PICKS, RING BROOCH, BRONZE SPOONS, AND PINS, &c. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Bronze pin found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 2.—Bronze pin, well patinated, with spherical head. Found at a depth of 3 feet beneath the surface in the filling of the interior ditch of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 3.—Bronze pin, the point wanting, found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 4.—Pin of white metal, the point wanting. Found in surface trenching near Pit 38 on the north side of the central quarter.

Fig. 5.—Fragment of bronze wire, twisted, well patinated. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 6.—Bronze pin. Found in the filling of the interior ditch over Pit 62.

Fig. 7.—Iron knife or axe, three views. I at first thought this was a clasp knife shut up in its handle, but on examination the edge of the blade appeared to be on the outside, and the thicker edge at the back is inserted in the slit in the front part of the bronze socket. It is possible that the nail at the top of the blade is a rivet and not a pivot. The socket is 0·606 inch in diameter, and the metal is only 0·037 inch thick, so that it could only have received a slender stick or handle, and this would be in favour of its being regarded as a knife and not an axe. The socket has two iron rivets, and the top is slightly ornamented. It is doubtful whether the lower end of the blade is broken or terminated in its present form. Found 12 inches from the bottom in the filling of the main ditch on the south side of the north-west quarter, near Pit 3.

Fig. 8.—Iron pin or bolt with a bronze spherical head. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 9.—Bronze ear-pick. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 10.—Bronze penannular ring brooch, with the ends ornamented, as shown in the separate drawings of them. Found in the filling of the main ditch at a depth of 14 inches beneath the surface.

Fig. 11.—Fragment of a bronze ring ornamented with a line of small notches. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 12.—Bronze ear-pick; the upper part has been attached by a pivot to other objects of toilet. Found in surface trenching, interior, central quarter, near Pit 25 of the outer south cluster.

Fig. 13.—Bronze tweezers, found in surface trenching over the interior ditch on the north side of the north-west quarter, and 2 feet 5 inches above the flint axe, Fig. 5, Plate LVII.

Fig. 14.—Ear-pick of bronze, finely patinated. Found in contact with Fig. 18 of this Plate, to which it has been attached by a pivot. Found in the filling of the eastern return of the road ditch, south-east quarter.

Fig. 15.—Bronze spoon. Found at a depth of 7 inches beneath the surface over Pit 4 at the south end of the cross ditch, north-west quarter, and 2 feet 11 inches above the human skeleton No. 4, described at page 33, Fig. 1, Plate VIII.

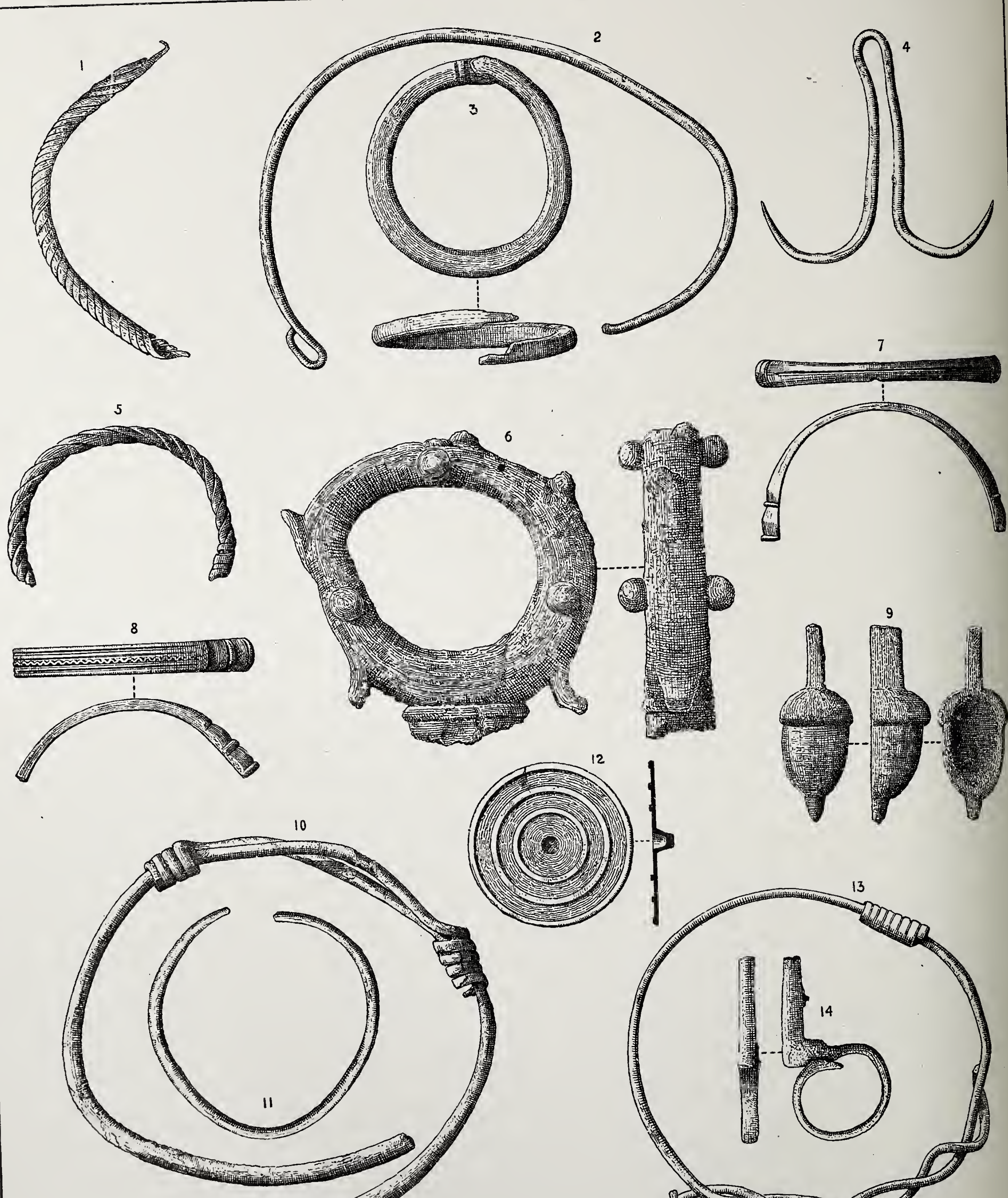
Fig. 16.—Spoon of white metal. Found in surface trenching near Pit 17 of the outer south cluster.

Fig. 17.—Bronze tweezers. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter, at a depth of 7 inches.

Fig. 18.—Bronze tweezers. Found in the filling of the eastern return of the road ditch, south-east quarter, and in contact with Fig. 14 of this Plate.

Fig. 19.—Bronze tweezers. Found at a depth of 3 feet in the filling of the eastern return of the road ditch, south-east quarter.

PLATE XVII.



Wyman & Sons, Photo-Litho. Gt Queen St London, W.C.

BRONZE BRACELETS, KEY-RING, BROOCH, FISH-HOOK, &c.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XVII.

BRONZE BRACELETS, KEY RING, BROOCH, FISH-HOOK, &c. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Bronze fragment of a twisted band, consisting of five strands of bronze twisted together; a nearly similar one was found at Devauden Green, and is figured in *Isca Silurum* by J. Lee, F.R.S., plate xxxii., fig. 4, where it is described as an armlet. Found in the filling of the interior ditch on the west side of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 2.—Bronze band, with a fine green patina. It is probable that a hook, now wanting on one end, fitted the eyelet which is present at the opposite end. Several of these are figured in *Grivaud de la Vincelle*, plate lxx. Found over Pit 1 in the central quarter, 6 inches beneath the surface.

Fig. 3.—Bronze split ring, similar to those used with our modern keys. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter

Fig. 4.—Bronze object in the form of a double fish-hook, very similar to some that are represented in Keller's *Lake Dwellings*, plate xxxvi., fig. 27. It has a fine green patina. The distance of this spot from any river or water in which fish occur suggests the possibility of its having been used for some other purpose. No fish-bones were found throughout the excavations. Found in the filling of the small Roman well at a depth of 37 feet.

Fig. 5.—One half of a twisted bronze ring of three strands; a similar fragment is shown in *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i., plate xxvii, fig. 5, which was found with Romano-British remains near Settle, Yorkshire. Found in surface trenching in the central quarter near Pit 57.

Fig. 6.—An irregularly formed ring of bronze, with three spherical studs on each side and a rimmed base; it has probably been attached to another ring of the same form, and may be a piece of horse furniture for the passage of the reins. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 7.—Semi-circular bronze band, ornamented with bands and well patinated. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 8.—Part of a bronze bracelet, ornamented with a line of zigzag between four raised bands. Found at a depth of 15 inches from the crest in the main rampart on the north-east side of the central quarter.

Fig. 9.—Bronze ornament in the form of half an acorn, three views. It has fitted on to a flat surface. Acorn-shaped terminations to bronze handles of drawers are represented in *Grivaud de la Vincelle,* plate xxxvi. (5). Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 10.—Bronze armlet patinated and broken; an arrangement for expanding and closing the armlet is formed by twisting the ends so as to form two rings, through which the bar of the armlet is made to slide. A similar armlet is shown in *Grivaud de la Vincelle,* plate lxx. Found in the filling of the main ditch 4 inches beneath the surface, on the west side of the north-west quarter.

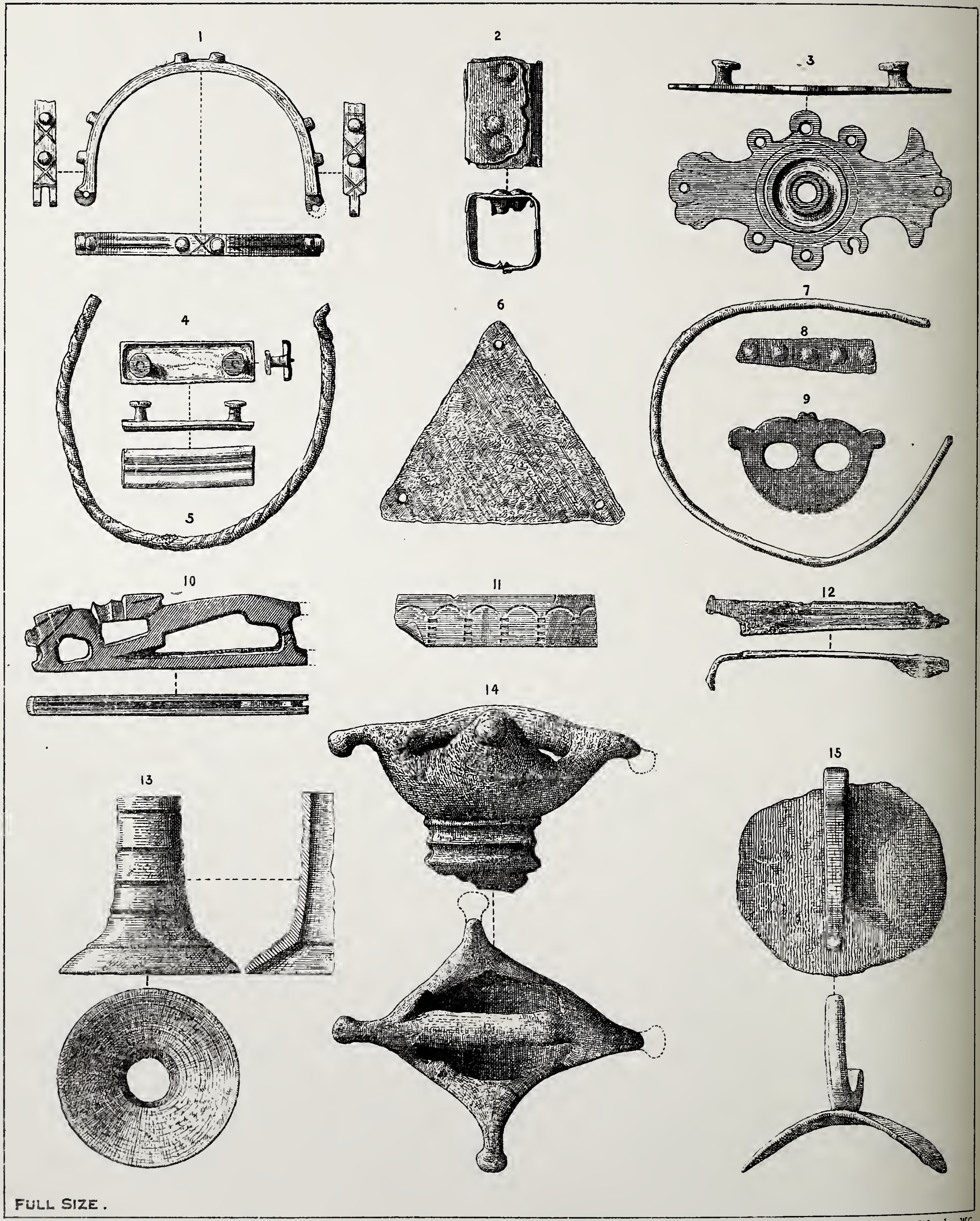
Fig. 11.—Bronze ring patinated. Found in surface trenching, interior, central quarter.

Fig. 12.—Bronze circular brooch, with two broad concentric grooves cut out of the face, and a central hole—probably to contain enamel or mosaic, which has now entirely disappeared. A similar brooch is represented in the *Collectanea Antiqua,* vol. i., plate xvii., fig. 10, which was found in the parish of Churchover, near Bensford Bridge, Worcestershire. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 13.—Bronze bracelet, the ends twisted together and having a twisted spiral ring or tube, which moves along the bar. Found in the filling of the main ditch at a depth of 2 feet beneath the surface, on the west side of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 14.—Bronze object of unknown use resembling part of a key finger ring. Found in surface trenching, interior, central quarter.

PLATE XVIII.



Wyman & Sons, Photo-Litho Gt Queen St London, W.C.

BRONZE KNIFE-HANDLE. STUDS, HORSE ORNAMENTS, &c.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XVIII.

BRONZE KNIFE HANDLE, STUDS, HORSE ORNAMENT, &c. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Bronze handle, having six projecting studs of the same material on the upper side; one end is formed as a hinge, and the other has a tang which appears to have been perforated for the insertion of a pin or some kind of fastening. Found in the main rampart over the northern cross ditch.

Fig. 2.—Hollow, square object of bronze. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 3.—Bronze ornamental plate, furnished with two studs at the back, probably formed to attach it to a leathern belt, the thickness of which must have been 0·12 inch judging by the depth between the back of the plate and the inner surface of the studs. The face is ornamented by one broad and two narrow concentric grooves cut out of the surface of the bronze. The studs incline slightly inwards. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 4.—A somewhat similar bronze plate to the last only smaller, having two studs at the back; the space between the back of the plate and the inner surface of the stud is 0·11 inch, the probable thickness of the material to which it was attached. The face is ornamented with a central raised rib running longitudinally down the centre, on each side of which it is slightly hollowed; four views.

Fig. 5.—Part of a twisted band or bracelet. It is of solid metal with grooves cut spirally round so as to give it the appearance of strands. It has a knob or part of a hook at one end, probably a fastening of some kind. A similar one is figured in *Isca Silurum*, plate xxxii., fig. 6, which was found in the Caerwent excavations. Locality not recorded.

Fig. 6.—A flat thin triangular bronze plate 0·013 inch thick. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 7.—Fragment of bronze wire. Found in the filling of the main ditch.

Fig. 8.—Fragment of bronze band 0·014 inch thick, ornamented with five small bosses, stamped out in repoussée from the back. Found over the eastern return of the road ditch, south-east quarter.

Fig. 9.—Bronze object ornamented with two holes, 0·14 inch thick; use unknown; from its being flat and rough on one side, and having the edges rounded and smoothed on the other, it appears to have been applied to a flat surface. Something nearly similar is represented in *Grivaud de la Vincelle*, plate lxxv., fig. 15. Found in the filling of the main ditch at a depth of 15 inches.

Fig. 10.—Bronze handle of a clasp knife, representing a dog chasing a hare; rudely executed; it has a groove to receive the blade when shut. A similar one is figured in the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, vol. vi., p. 188, which was found at Hadstock in 1846. Another is figured on plate xiv. of vol. xxiii. of the *Journal of the British Archæological Association*, and was found at Castlefield on Andover Down Farm. Found at a depth of 40 feet beneath the surface in the filling of the large Roman well, central quarter.

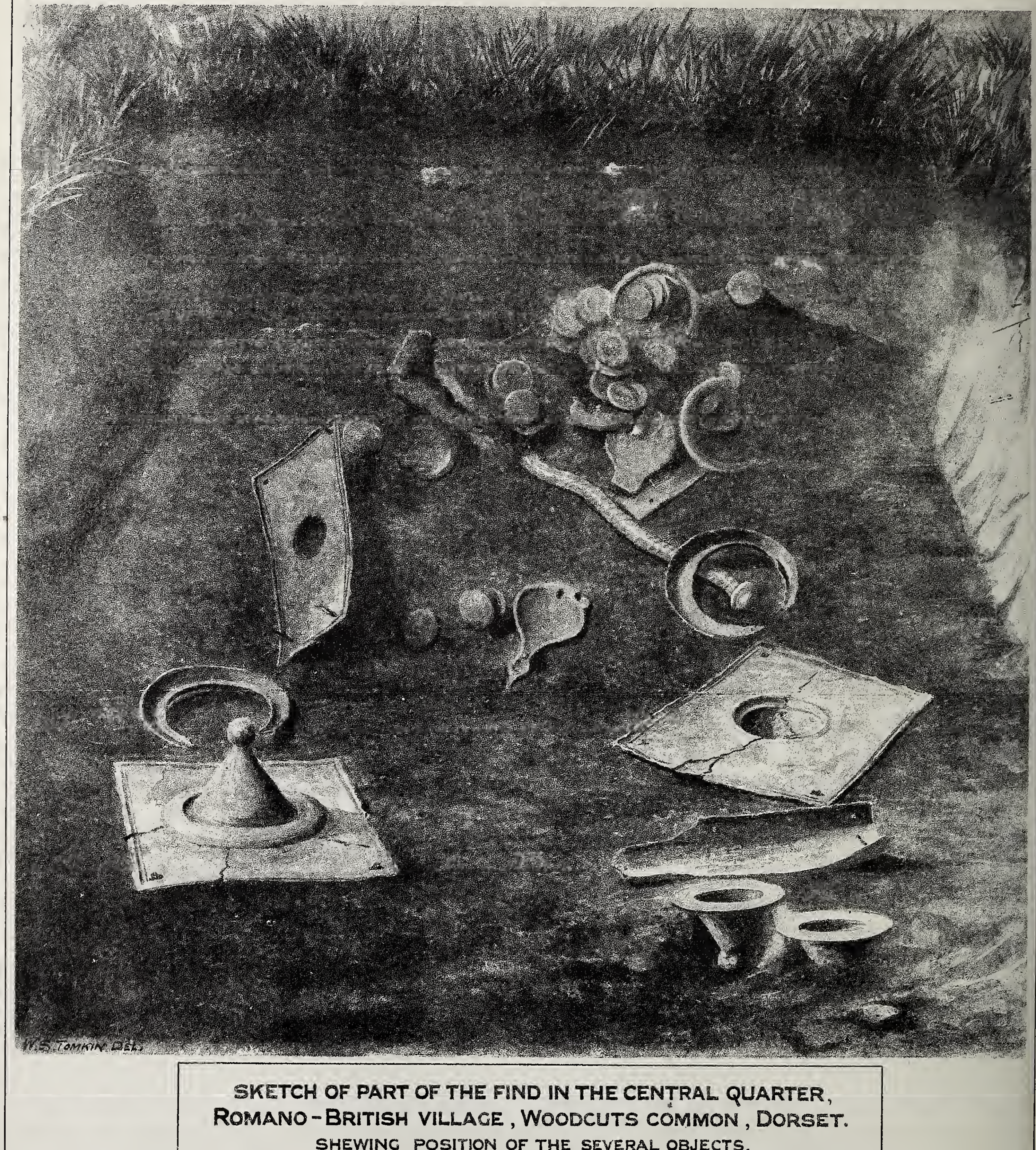
Fig. 11.—Thin bronze band 0·009 inch thick, ornamented with five incised arches, the supports of which are ornamented by five horizontal and parallel incised lines, which may probably represent the joints of the stone work. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 12.—Fragment of a bronze fibula. Found at a depth of 18 inches in the filling of Pit 15 of the southern cluster, central quarter.

Fig. 13.—Object of white metal resembling the mouthpiece of a musical instrument: the small end is cut, not broken. It is ornamented with four grooves and a shoulder. A nearly similar instrument is figured in *Grivaud de la Vincelle*, plate xix., figs. 11 and 15. Found at a depth of 3 feet 6 inches in the filling of the main ditch on the west side of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 14.—Bronze ornament, probably connected with horse furniture. It seems adapted for the insertion of a band or feathers. The metal appears too thick for a crotal, and may have been attached to a ring beneath, which has been broken off. Found at a depth of 4 inches in the filling of the main ditch on the south-west side of the north-west quarter. A similar object with the ring attached to it was found at Lakenheath, Suffolk, with Roman remains, and is now in the British Museum. Another in the same Museum is from Farley Heath, Surrey. Three precisely similar ones from the Roman camp at the Saalburg are in the Homburg Museum, and others from Heddernheim are in the Museum at Frankfurt.

Fig. 15.—Bronze object of unknown use, (?) a spur, but it does not resemble the ordinary Roman spurs. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.


W. S. TOMKIN DEL.

SKETCH OF PART OF THE FIND IN THE CENTRAL QUARTER,
ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON, DORSET.
SHEWING POSITION OF THE SEVERAL OBJECTS.
MARCH 2ND 1885.

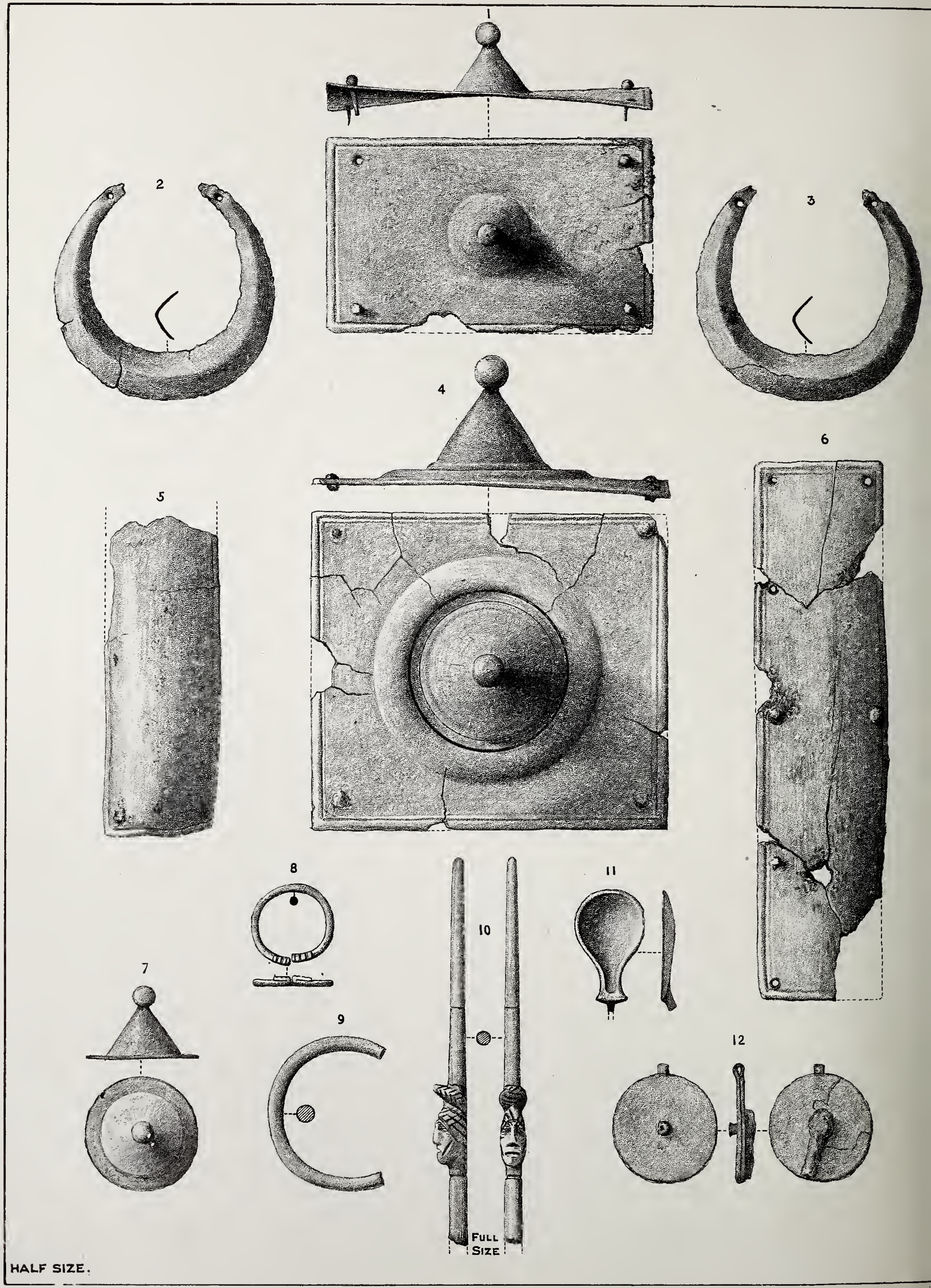
INK-PHOTO, SPRAGUE & Co LONDON.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XIX.

OBJECTS FOUND TOGETHER WHILST SURFACE TRENCHING AT THE SPOT MARKED FIND IN THE DEPRESSION IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE CENTRAL QUARTER. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

The depression appears to be an excavation of from 1 foot to 1½ feet, made perhaps to obtain soil for the small rampart which lines the main ditch, or for some other purpose. No pits were found in the area occupied by the depression, the only structure found in this part being a collection of a few flagstones, which appear to have formed a hearth. Whilst trenching for relics on the surface a collection of objects, part of which only are shown in the accompanying drawing, were found at an average depth of 10 inches beneath the surface, covering an area of about 3 feet square. They consisted of 31 bronze Roman coins, including those of Claudius, Nero, Vespasian, Trajan, Hadrian, Faustina the Elder, Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius, Faustina the Younger, Claudius Gothicus, and Domitian; also 5 silver coins, all of Hadrian. Two square bronze plates with bosses on centre (shown in the drawing); and one oblong one with a boss; 25 bronze bosses without plates (two of which only are shown in the part drawn); two oblong plates without bosses (one of them is shown in the drawing) and several fragments of plates; 2 bronze crescents, one bronze representing a handle of a drawer, flat on one side to fit on to a plank; 2 bronze objects of unknown use, one of which is constructed with flat sides to fit on to a plank; one twisted glass rod with a flat enlargement at one end said to be for mixing liquor, 2 cup-shaped objects with iron tangs to fasten them into wood; one bronze boss with a head in relief wearing a Phrygian cap, and a hinge—perhaps the hasp of a lock; one marble plate coated with bronze perhaps used for mixing colours; one head of a silver spoon; one bone pin; two bronze bangles, and other small objects of unknown use, most of which are described in the two following plates. The drawing was taken by my draughtsman immediately after their discovery, the earth having been carefully picked off each of the objects and before any of them had been removed from the positions in which they were found. Several conjectures were formed as to the use of the objects by those who saw them *in situ,* some thinking they may have formed part of the furniture of a chariot or of shields, but the most reasonable hypothesis in my opinion is that they may have been part of an ornamental box, buried with coins and some of the other objects in it, the wood of which had decayed, and the ornamental portion of the exterior of the box had become mixed up with its contents. Traces of wood were found in association with the relics, and the bronze plates appeared certainly to have been laid on wood. It will be seen that the two bronze crescents bear the same relative position to the two square bronze plates with bosses; one of these is turned down on the opposite side to the other.

Plate XX



Wyman & Sons, Litho. Gt Queen St London, W.C.

BRONZE BOSSES, CRESCENTS AND PLATES, BONE PIN, &C., FOUND AS SHOWN

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XX.

BRONZE BOSSES, CRESCENTS AND PLATES, BONE PIN, &c., FOUND AS SHOWN IN THE PRECEDING PLATE. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Bronze plate with 4 nail holes and 3 bronze nails projecting 0·57 inch below the plate which measures 5·0 inches by 2·94 inches, 0·02 inch thick, ribbed at the edge, with a central conical boss 1·25 inch in diameter at base, surmounted by a bronze knob, and 1·263 inches high, including the knob. The boss is in one continuous piece with the plate, in which respects it differs from Fig. 4, where it is fastened on to its plate. It has a central iron nail attached to the knob. The position of this object is shown in the sketch, Plate XIX.

Figs. 2 & 3.—Bronze crescents 0·02 inch in thickness, with two nail holes at the extremities, adapted to be laid on a flat surface of wood. The position of these objects is shown in the sketch, Plate XIX.

Fig. 4.—Bronze plate 4·86 inches by 5·40 inches, and the same thickness as Fig. 1, with a central conical boss 2·1 inch in diameter at base, and 1·98 inch high, including the knob. The boss has a small rim attached to it at the bottom 0·12 inch wide, which fits into a repoussée ring on the plate, and the boss appears to have been retained in its position by an iron nail passing down the centre from the knob at the summit, and fastening it to the wooden material on which the plate laid, traces of which were found. The plate has also four nail holes at the corners. Another one similar to this was found as shown in the sketch, Plate XIX.

Fig. 5.—An oblong curved plate 2·1 inches wide, of unknown length, 0·03 inch thick, somewhat thicker than the last, ribbed at the sides and end. The position of this is shown in the sketch ; it has two iron nails.

Fig. 6.—Another, similar to the last, 8·75 inches long, by 2·1 inches in width, the nails are of bronze. This appears to be its original length. It is conjectured that the objects above-mentioned were attached as ornaments to the outside of a box.

Fig. 7.—Bronze boss, 1·28 inch in diameter at base, and 1·34 inches high, including the knob. One of 25 others found without plates. They have iron pins attached to the knob, and projecting below the base of the boss.

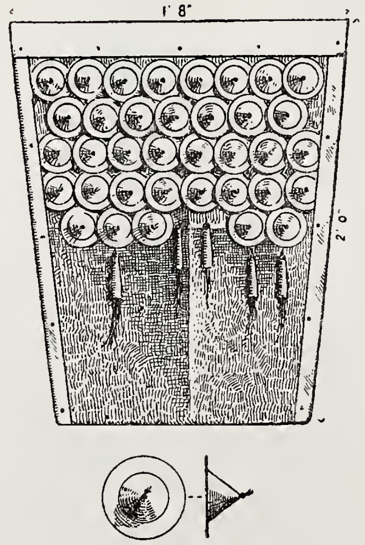
Fig. 8.—Bronze penannular ring, 1·28 inches outside diameter, and 0·07 inches thick. The open ends are turned back and ornamented with three grooves, probably a ring brooch, the pin wanting.

Fig. 9.—Bronze bangle, 2·38 inches exterior diameter, and 0·03 inch thick.

Fig. 10.—Bone pin, curiously carved with a human head, surmounted by a Phrygian cap, similar to that on the bronze hasp, Fig. 14, Plate XXI.

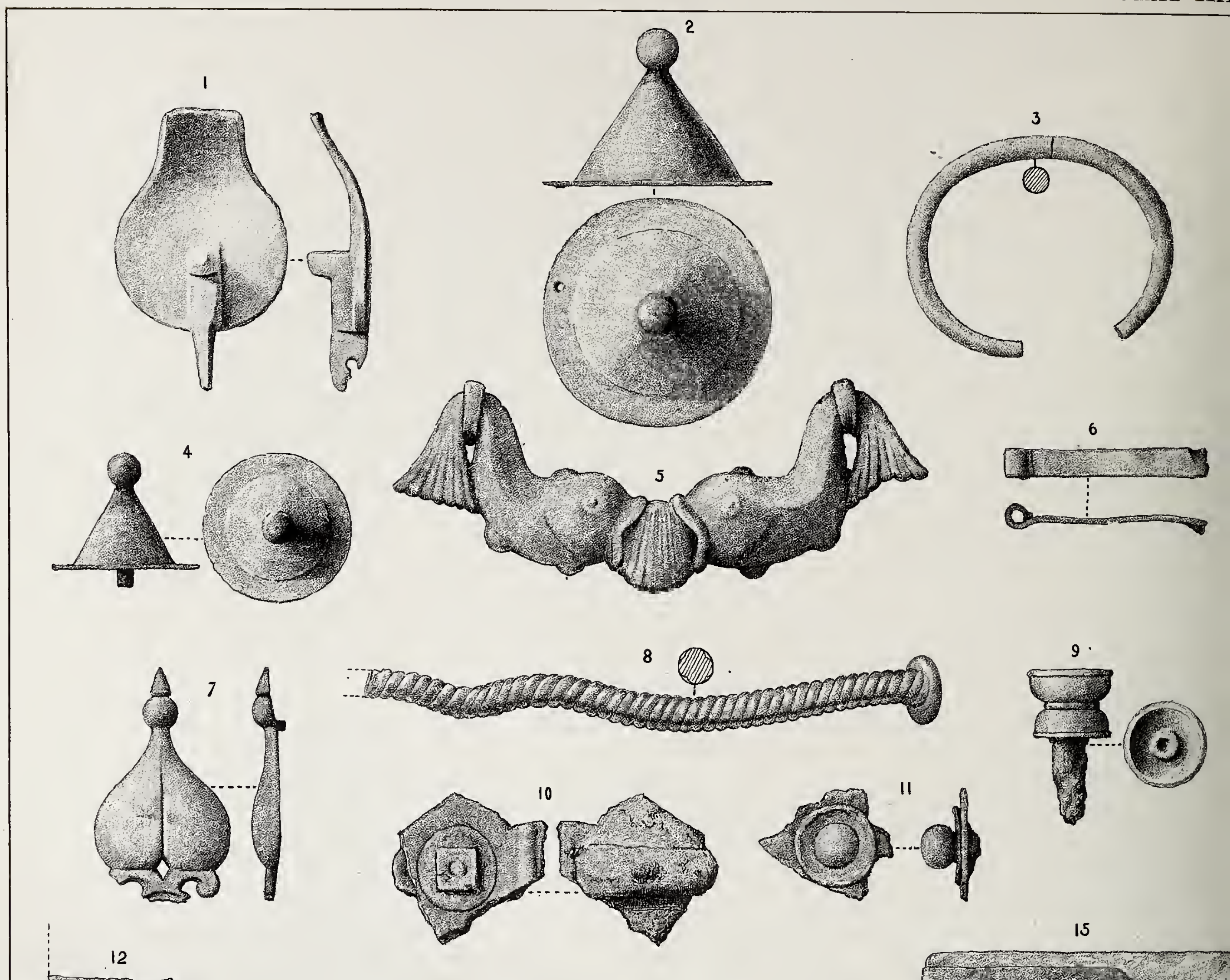
Fig. 11.—Head of a spoon of silver or white metal.

Fig. 12.—Bronze circular plate, 1·66 inches in diameter, and 0·03 inch thick, with ring for a hinge, and another bronze plate at the back of it of the same thickness, to which is attached a piece of iron much corroded. It is possible this may be the hasp of a small lock.



To show the way in which similar bosses have been employed, I annex a woodcut of a leather shield from Chutia, Nagpur Hill Tribe, Bengal, India, Colonial Exhibition, 1886, No. 3,809. It is armed on the outside with brass bosses similar in form, size, and thickness to Figs. 7, Plate XX., and 2 and 4, Plate XXI., except that each boss is fastened to the leather by a thong passing through the centre from a knob at the apex instead of an iron bolt. In all other respects they are identical. I do not suppose, however, that those found in Woodcuts were employed in this way.

PLATE XX



Wyman & Sons, Litho. Gt Queen St London

BRONZE BOSSES, HANDLE OF DRAWER, GLASS INSTRUMENT. HASP, PALETTE, &C., FOUND AS SHEWN IN PLATE 19.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXI.

BRONZE BOSSES, HANDLE OF DRAWER, GLASS INSTRUMENT, HASP, PALETTE, &c., FOUND AS SHOWN ON PLATE XIX. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Bronze object of unknown use, 0·08 inch thick, perhaps the hasp of a lock.

Fig. 2.—Bronze boss, similar to the preceding specimens.

Fig. 3.—Bronze bangle or ring, 3·10 inches exterior diameter, 0·28 inch thick. The ends appear to be broken off.

Fig. 4.—Bronze boss of smaller size showing the iron nail projecting below the base.

Fig. 5.—Bronze handle representing dolphins swallowing a shell, flat on the under side to fit on to a board. It is of cast bronze and hollow on the under side, the average thickness of the metal being 0·12 inch. A similar handle is represented in *Grivaud de la Vincelle,* plate lxix., in which the dolphins are represented swallowing a circular ball or shell resembling an Echinus. Another in which the dolphins are conventionalized and have become unintelligible, but for the interpretation afforded by the more realistic specimens, is shown in plate xxxvi. (5) of the same work; both of these figures are reproduced in the accompanying woodcuts, Figs. 2 and 3. Four of these from the Roman camp at Saalburg are in the Homburg Museum; others from Heddernheim are in the museum at Frankfurt also associated with Roman remains; others in the museums at Mayence, Bonn, and Brussels, proving

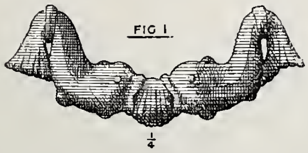


FIG I

$\frac{1}{4}$

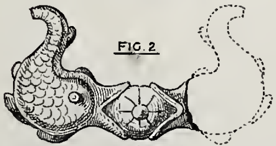


FIG. 2

$\frac{1}{3}$

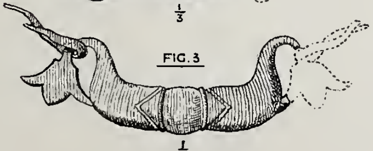


FIG. 3

$\frac{1}{3}$

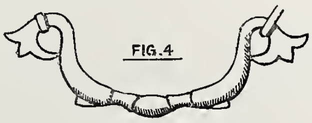


FIG. 4

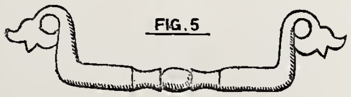


FIG. 5

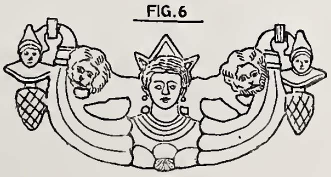


FIG. 6

it to be a Roman ornament of very widespread distribution. Fig. 4 is from the Saalburg (Homburg Museum): the fins and tail of the dolphin are retained. Fig. 5, also from the Saalburg, the tail of the fish only is retained. Fig. 6 is in my collection, formerly in the Greau collection: a small pecten at the bottom of the central ornament is all that remains of the original ornament, except its general outline. It may be conjectured that these objects being flat at the back were only imitations of handles fastened on to the face of a box or drawer. The fact of its being a fixture is shown in this specimen by the rings for suspension being broken on the under side where the ornament was attached to the wood.

Fig. 6.—Fragment of bronze,—perhaps a hinge.

Fig. 7.—Bronze ornament of cast bronze, hollow on the under side, the metal being 0·05 inch in thickness. The nature of the object intended to be represented by this specimen may possibly give rise to some conjecture as also the use to which it has been applied. It is flat on the under side as if intended to be applied to a wooden surface.

Fig. 8.—Twisted stem of green glass 7 inches in length and 0·46 inch in diameter, with an enlargement at the end in the form of a disc 0·85 inch in diameter, and 0·22 inch thick. Believed to have been used for mixing liquors. I have reason to think that no specimen of this instrument has previously been found in this country, but it is known abroad.

Fig. 9.—Cup-shaped bronze rivet with an iron tang, perhaps the handle of a small drawer; two of these were discovered. Two similar objects also having iron tangs are in the collection of Roman objects in the museum at Mayence, where they are believed to be handles of drawers.

Fig. 10.—Bronze plate 0·30 inch thick, with a rivet and a thin iron bar attached to it at back. Use unknown.

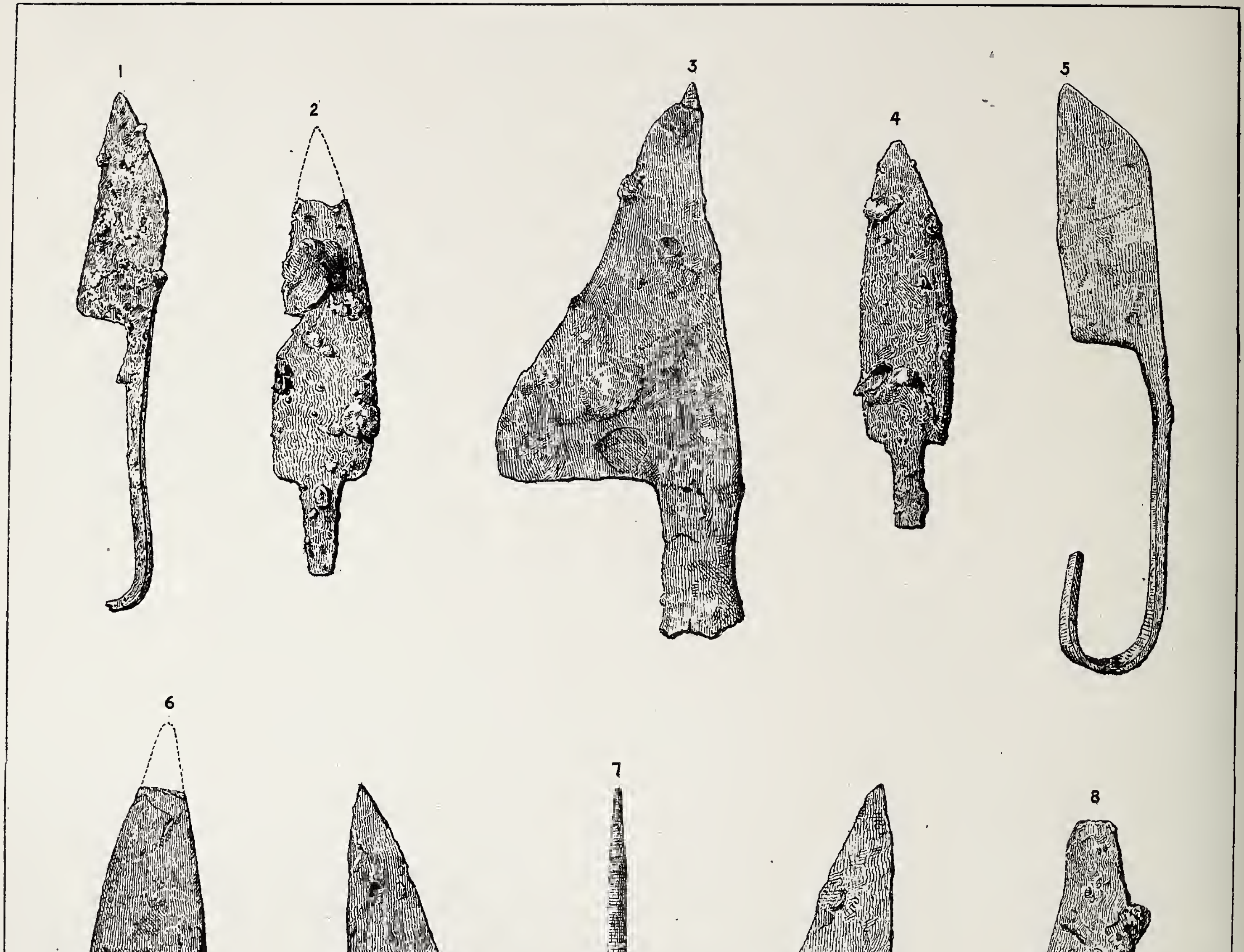
Fig. 11.—Bronze button with a bronze circular disc, resembling a washer attached to a bronze plate 0·03 inch thick.

Figs. 12 and 13.—Fragments of bronze plates similar to those represented in Figs. 1 and 4, Plate XX., with traces of the circular raised band to which the bosses were attached. Numerous small fragments of similar plates were found.

Fig. 14.—Circular hasp 2·44 inches in diameter, with a human face in relief wearing a Phrygian cap, similar to that on the head of the bone pin, Fig. 10, Plate XX.; it has a hinge on one side and a catch for a bolt or pin 0·14 inch in diameter at the other. Part of the bronze surface against which it appears to have pressed when shut down is attached by corrosion, and upon this was a rectangular aperture resembling a Roman key hole. The face appears to be that of a child, with hair hanging down at the sides. I saw nothing resembling this in the German museums.

Fig. 15.—Weight or palette of polished marble, bevelled at the side, 3·84 inches long by 2·92 inches wide and 0·4 inch thick, coated all over by a plate of thin bronze 0·022 inch in thickness, the fragments of which were found adhering to it. The use of this object is unknown. A nearly similar palette of marble, but having no coating of bronze, was found in excavations in King's Arms Yard, in the city, and is in the British Museum; three views.

Plate XXII.



Wyman&Sons, Photo-Litho. Gt Queen St London, W.C.

IRON KNIVES AND SHEARS.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXII.

IRON KNIVES AND SHEARS. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Probably half of a pair of iron shears, 5 inches in length, length of blade 2·25 inches, and greatest width of shears at end 0·34 inch. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter, over the interior ditch, together with Fig. 2 of this Plate, and Fig. 3, Plate XXIII.

Fig. 2.—Iron knife, single edged with tang, the point broken off; probable original length 4·2 inches, length of tang 1 inch, thickness of tang 0·14 inch. Found in surface trenching over the interior ditch on the north side of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 3.—Iron knife with triangular blade—perhaps a butcher's knife—and tang; original length 4·92 inches, length of tang 1·42 inch, thickness of tang, 0·12 inch, breadth at base of blade 2·1 inches. Found at a depth of 3 feet 7 inches beneath the surface in Pit 30, at the entrance to the central quarter.

Fig. 4.—Iron knife, single edged with curved back, length 3·64 inches, length of tang 0·84 inch, thickness of blade at back 0·1 inch. Found in surface trenching over the interior ditch on the north side of the north-west quarter, and in close proximity to Figs. 1 and 2 of this Plate.

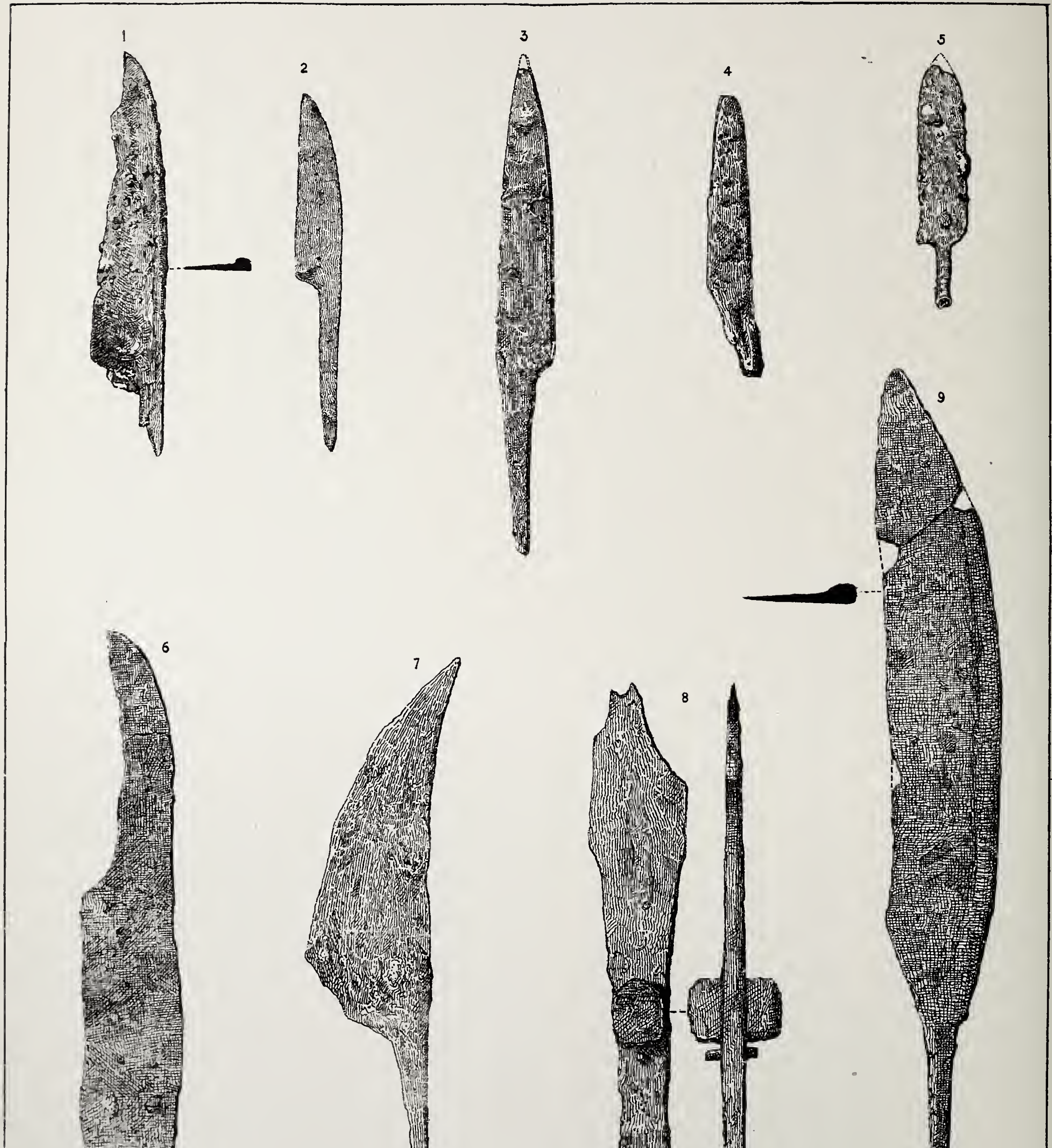
Fig. 5.—Half of a pair of iron shears. Total length 5·6 inches, length of blade 2·44 inches, width of shear-spring at end 0·6 inch. Found in surface trenching outside the main ditch of the central quarter on the north side, near Pit 51.

Fig. 6.—Iron knife with tang, single edged, broken at point, original length about 6·8 inches, length of tang 2·24 inches, thickness of blade at back 0·2 inch. Found at a depth of 2 feet beneath the surface in the Roman excavation, Pit 29, central quarter.

Fig. 7.—Iron knife, single edged, with socket half bent over, probably a butcher's knife, 3 views, length 6·6 inches, length of socket 1·13 inch, greatest breadth of blade 2 inches, thickness of blade back near socket 0·23 inch. Found at a depth of 3 feet 6 inches beneath the surface in the filling of the Roman excavation, Pit 29, central quarter.

Fig. 8.—Half a pair of iron shears, total length 6·5 inches, length of blade 3·2 inches, width of shear at end 0·8 inch. The shear spring appears to have been bent. Found in the filling of the main ditch on the south side of the north-west quarter, in proximity to the white metal funnel-shaped object, Fig. 13, Plate XVIII.

Plate XXIII.



Wyman & Sons, Photo-Litho. Gt Queen St London, W.C.

IRON KNIVES.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXIII.

IRON KNIVES. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Iron knife, single edged with curved back, and a rib at the back on one side only, 0·2 inch thick, length 4·7 inches, but the tang is probably broken off. Found in surface trenching, interior, central quarter.

Fig. 2.—Iron knife, single edged with curved back, length 3·9 inches, length of tang 1·7 inch, thickness of blade at back 0·14. The end of the tang is hammered into a wedge shape, a side view only of which is seen in the drawing. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 3.—Iron knife, single edged, length 5·4 inches, length of tang 1·86 inch, greatest thickness of blade at back 0·14 inch. Found in surface trenching over interior ditch on the north side of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 4.—Iron knife, 3·1 inches long, found in surface trenching, interior, central quarter.

Fig. 5.—Iron knife, the point deficient, 3·04 inches long, length of tang 0·74 inch. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

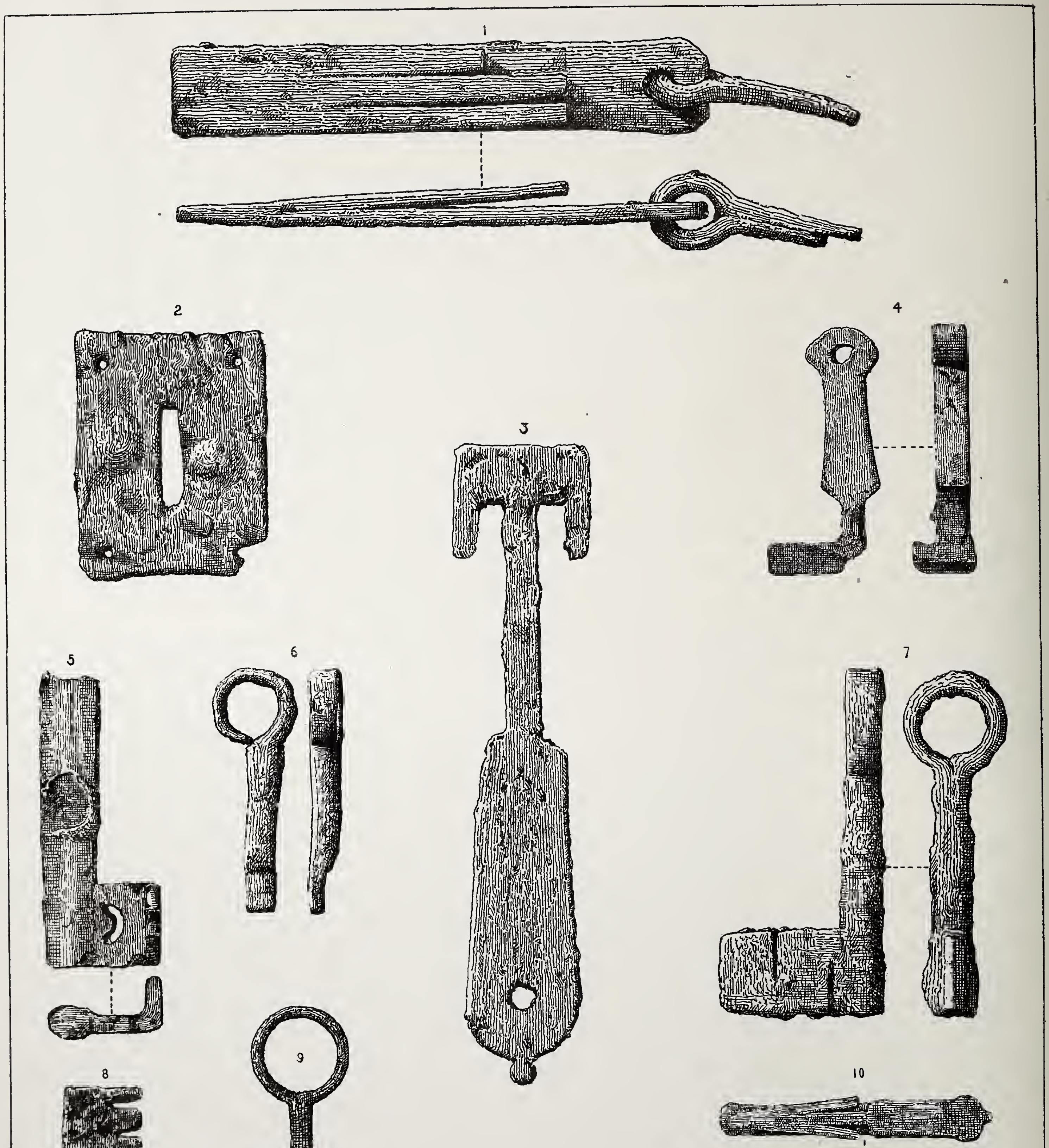
Fig. 6.—Iron knife, single edged, 6·9 inches long, the blade broken, length of tang 0·9 inch, thickness at back 0·3 inch. Found at depth of 7 inches in surface trenching, interior, central quarter, near Pit 1.

Fig. 7.—Iron knife with curved triangular blade, single edged, length 6 inches, of which the tang is 2 inches; greatest breadth of blade 1·5 inch. Found on the bottom of Pit 53, central quarter, at a depth of 6 feet 3 inches beneath the surface.

Fig. 8.—Iron knife, single edged, of peculiar form, the point broken, with iron shoulders and a rivet to fix the handle. Total length 6·1 inch, tang (beneath the shoulders) 2·3 inches, greatest width across shoulders 0·9 inch, width of back of blade 0·16 inch. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 9.—Iron knife, single edged, with concave edge and curved back, and a rib at the back on one side only. Total length 9·52 inch, of which the tang is 2·2 inches, greatest thickness at back of blade, including rib, 0·22 inch. Found in surface trenching, near Pit 13, of the southern cluster, central quarter.

Plate XXIV.



Wyman & Sons, Photo-Litho Gt Queen St London, W.C.

IRON KEYS, SPRING OF PADLOCK, AND KEYHOLE.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXIV.

IRON KEYS, SPRING OF PADLOCK, AND KEY HOLE. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Iron spring of a padlock, 6·1 inches in length exclusive of the staple, breadth 0·9 inch, provided with three springs. A similar object is figured in *La Ferronnerie,* vol. i., page 326, fig. 286. M. Liger, in this work, supposes them to be window fastenings, but without binding himself to any definite opinion on the subject. I believe, however, that they are more probably padlocks of the kind represented in plate iv., figs. 3, 4, and 5c of my paper on the *Development and Distribution of Primitive Locks and Keys* (Chatto & Windus), 1883. The fact of its having three springs seems to imply that it was probably opened with a key of the form represented in Fig. 8 of this Plate, which is common amongst relics of the Roman age. Each tooth probably fitted a separate spring, and in this particular it forms a link of connection with other padlocks which is missing in my series. The specimen referred to in *La Ferronnerie,* which is Gaulish, is also provided with three springs. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter, about 15 feet west of the small Roman well.

Fig. 2.—Iron lock plate with a key hole; 2·8 inches long by 2·1 inches wide and 0·14 inch thick, the slit for the admission of the key is 1·14 inch in length and 0·34 inch wide; a somewhat similar lock plate is shown in *La Ferronnerie,* vol. i., page 322, fig. 277. Found 2 feet from the surface and 12 inches from the bottom in the filling of the main ditch on the south-east side of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 3.—Large iron key 7·14 inches in length; these have sometimes been thought to have been used as latch keys, because they resemble a modern form of latch key, but their actual use has been shown in my paper above referred to. They resemble the modern Norwegian key figured in plate iv., figs. 3 and 4 of that publication, and the ancient ones, figs. 9c, 14c, and 19c of the same plate. The connection between this form of key and the lock plate,

Fig. 2, of this Plate is also shown in figs. 11C and 12C plate iv. of my paper on *Primitive Locks and Keys.* Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter, at a depth of about 8 inches.

Fig. 4.—Iron key 2·3 inches in length intended to lift a single tumbler; a similar one is shown in my paper above referred to on *Primitive Locks and Keys,* plate iii., fig. 27B. Found at a depth of 18 inches in the filling of the main ditch near Pit 24 of the outer south cluster, central quarter.

Fig. 5.—Iron revolving key with a half moon shaped aperture in the plate to admit the ward. The end of the plate is also bent at right angles and appears to have been furnished with 3 pins to raise the tumblers, but these are broken off. Length, 3·24 inches. Found in surface trenching over the interior ditch on the north side of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 6.—Iron object, perhaps part of a key.

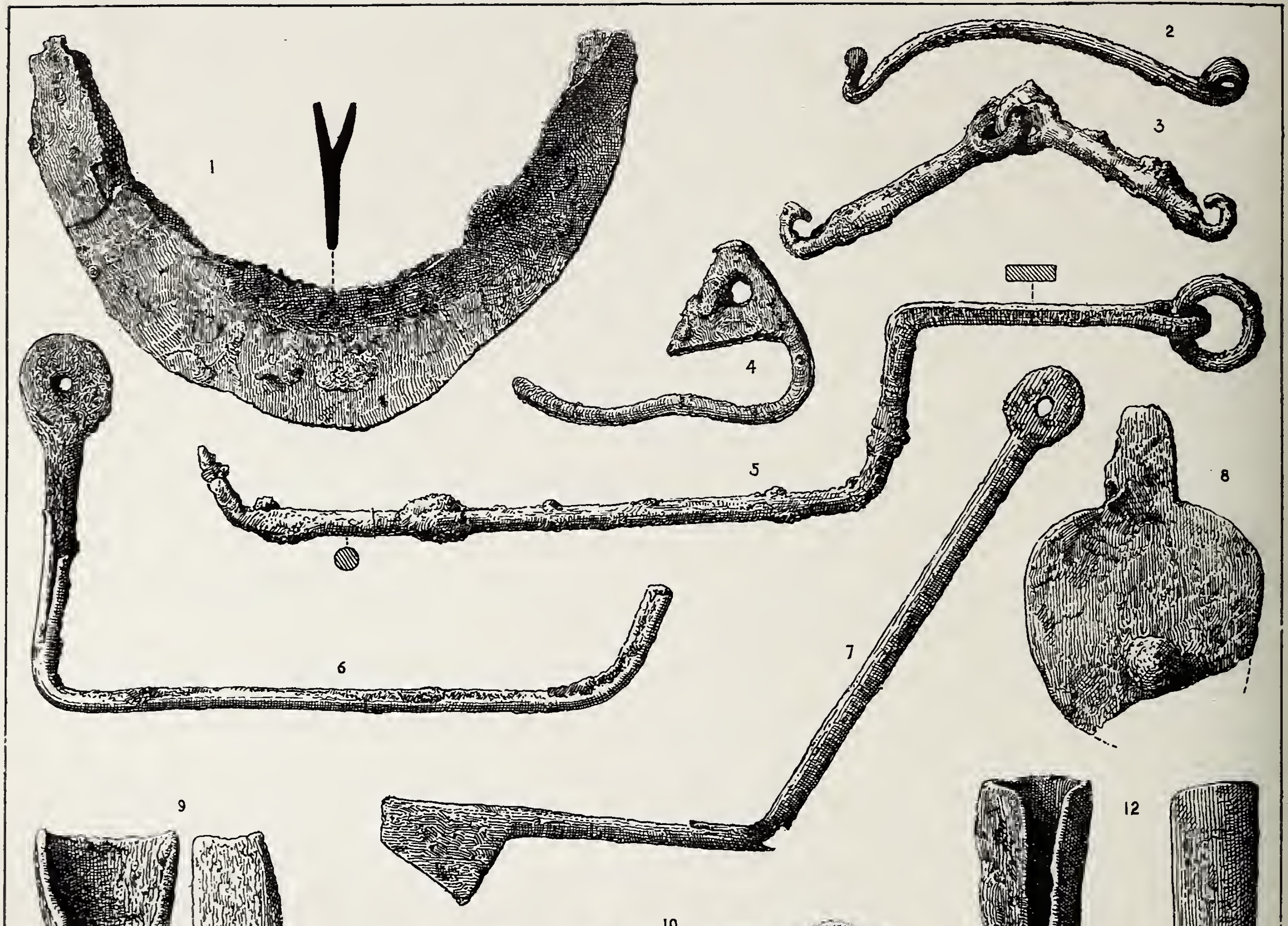
Fig. 7.—Iron key 3·8 inches long; the stem is "piped" so as to fit over a pin on which it revolves when turning the lock like our modern keys. The plate has 2 slits to admit of the passage of thin straight wards (see my paper on *Primitive Locks and Keys,* page 22). This appears to be of a more simple form than any that are figured in *La Ferronnerie.* Found in surface trenching, interior, central quarter.

Fig. 8.—Portion of an iron key with 3 pins. Found in the filling of the small Roman well, north-west quarter.

Fig. 9.—Iron key 2·34 inches long; the plate appears to have had 3 slits for the passage of the wards, but they are much corroded. The nearest approach in form to this one is a bronze one in *La Ferronnerie,* vol. ii., pl. 42, J, which was found in the camp at Daleim, Luxembourg; that however was piped, while this does not appear to have been. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter, at a depth of 10 inches.

Fig. 10.—Bolt of a spring padlock 2·8 inches in length with two double barbed springs at right angles to each other. This is of the form figured in plate v., figs. 24 and 25C, page 16, of my paper on *Primitive Locks and Keys;* similar padlocks were found by the Hon. Richard Neville at Great Chesterford in Essex. In my paper I state my reasons for supposing that this, though of Roman construction, was a more advanced form than the ordinary spring padlock of the Romans, and it was used with some modifications until comparatively modern times. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

PLATE XXV.



Wyman & Sons, Photo-Litho Cº Queen Sᵗ London, W.C

IRON EDGE OF SPADE, KEY, SKID, AND HORSE-BIT.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXV.

IRON EDGE OF SPADE, KEY, HIPPO-SANDAL, AND HORSE BIT. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Iron edge of a wooden spade with section. Greatest breadth 7·2 inches; greatest depth at bottom 1·6 inches; a similar implement was found by me with Roman implements in the remains of pile buildings at London Wall (see *Anthropological Review*, vol. v., p. 72), where it is improperly described as a knife. Another is in my Agricultural Museum, at Farnham, Dorset. Similarly shod spades are used in Normandy and Sweden at the present time, specimens of which are in my agricultural museum. Nothing of the kind is figured in *La Ferronnerie*, by Liger. An illustration is given in *Die Alterthumer unserer Heidnischen Vorzeit* (*Lindenschmit*) iii. band, heft iii. taf. iv. 5, of the iron shoeing of a spade, preserved in the Museum at Mainz, very similar to the one here figured. Some notes on the subject are also given in the *Journal British Archæological Association*, vol. xxxi., page 84, by Mr. Syer Cuming. Spades of the same kind are represented in the Bayeux tapestry, and specimens in the Historical Museum at Dresden show that they were in use towards the end of the 16th Century. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter, at a depth of 10 inches.

Fig. 2.—Iron implement, 4·84 inches long and 0·3 inch thick, apparently of twisted iron, having a hook terminating in a knob at one end and the other flattened and bent into an eyelet; of unknown use, but possibly half of a horse-bit. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 3.—Iron horse-bit 6 inches in length, the bars 0·4 inch in thickness, with a link in the middle, the ends terminating in hooks. Similar Gaulish horse-bits are figured in *La Ferronnerie*, vol. i., plate 15. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 4.—Iron object, the bar square terminating in a triangular plate perforated in

the centre by a hole 0·4 inch in diameter; use unknown. Found in the filling of the main ditch near Pit 19 of the outer south cluster, central quarter.

Fig. 5.—Iron key; total length, including ring, 12·4 inches, the part near the ring flat, 0·6 inch broad, 0·14 inch thick, the curved part round and 0·24 inches diameter. Similar keys are figured in my paper on the *Development and Distribution of Primitive Locks and Keys* (Chatto and Windus), 1883. One from Caerwent in Wales (see Isca Silurum), others from the Roman Villa at Hartlip, in Kent; two others, Gaulish, were found at St. Pierre-en-Chastre, Oisè; a late Celtic key of nearly the same description was found by me in excavations at Mount Caburn, near Lewes; and a precisely similar one, Roman, is figured in *La Ferronnerie*, vol. ii., p. 232, fig. 483. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter, in close proximity to the iron key, Fig. 3, Plate XXIV.

Fig. 6.—Iron bar cased with bronze, 0·3 inch in diameter and 11½ inches total length, and bent at right angles in two places, one end terminating in a circular expansion, perforated with a hole 0·1 inch diameter; use unknown, but probably employed for the same purpose as Fig. 7. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter, close to the skeleton of a child, and an entire vase.

Fig. 7.—Iron bar 0·31 inch diameter, total length 11½ inches, bent near the middle, where it is nearly broken, one end expanded and flattened into a disc 1 inch in diameter and perforated by a hole in the centre 0·24 inch in diameter; the other end is in the form of a triangular knife-blade, the point of which appears to be broken off. Like the last figure its use is unknown. It might be suggested that it is the iron portion of a pilum, but if so, it is of unusual construction. This specimen appears to have been bent by accident, whilst the curves of the last seem to be intentional. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter, and in close proximity to the iron revolving key, Fig. 5, Plate XXIV.

Fig. 8.—Iron plate 0·14 inch thick, with a rivet and tang; use unknown. Found in the filling of the main ditch.

Fig. 9.—Iron spud with socket half bent over, the lower end, below the socket, nearly square, total length 7·1 inches, length of slit of socket 4·6 inches, diameter of socket at top 1·74 inch, the point is worn to a bevel on the side opposite the slit of the socket. Found in surface trenching in the interior of the east quarter at a depth of 1 foot 9 inches, near Pit 76.

Fig. 10.—Iron object usually described as a hippo-sandal,* but of unusual construction.

---

* Examples of these objects are given in the *Journ. Royal Arch. Inst.*, vol. xi., p. 416; *Catalogue of the Museum of London Antiquities*, by Charles Roach Smith, 1854, p. 77, No. 346; *Bulletin Monumental*,

Length, exclusive of the hook at the end, 4·9 inches, width of plate at bottom 1·8 inch, thickness 0·22 inch; it has only one flange and two upright pieces at the fore end, which are bent into a ring, touching at the top; portion of the hook or handle is shown at the opposite end. It appears to be perfect, and if so it could never have served as a horse shoe; three views of this specimen are shown in the accompanying woodcut. It was found within the hollow part of the next specimen, Fig. 11, adhering to it by corrosion. Found in surface trenching over Pit 4 in the interior of the north-west quarter, and close to the bronze spoon, Fig. 15, Plate XVI.

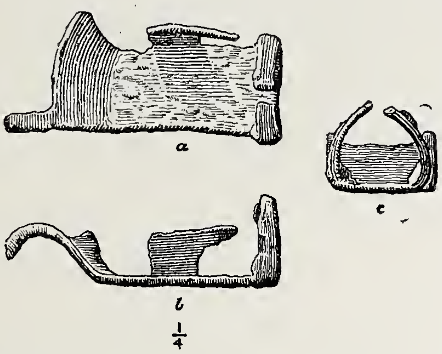
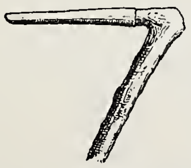


Fig. 11.—Hippo-sandal[*], of ordinary form, length, exclusive of the hooks at either end, 5·7 inches, greatest width at bottom 3·94 inches, thickness of plate 0·2 inch. One flange appears to be broken off: it has a hook at one end and an upright piece bent into an eyelet hole at the other. The last specimen (Fig. 10) was found in the hollow of this one, adhering to it by corrosion.

Fig. 12.—Iron spud, or point of pick, similar to Fig. 9 of this Plate, and Fig. 7 of Plate XXVI, 8·6 inches in length. Length of slit of socket 4·2 inches, diameter of socket on the outside at top 1·4 inch; it is slightly bent. The lower part below the socket is square, the point worn to a bevel on the same side as the slit of the socket. The curvature of this specimen suggests the probability of its having been fastened to a bent wooden handle, and used as a pick in the manner shown in the accompanying woodcut. Found in surface trenching, interior, central quarter, near Pit 51.



The use of the hipposandals, Figs. 10 and 11, has been frequently discussed, and by none better than by Mr. Fleming, veterinary surgeon, Royal Engineers, whose great

---

1840, p. 475; *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. iii., 128; and several others are mentioned in *Horse-shoes and Horse-shoeing*, by George Fleming, London, 1869, chapter vii., pp. 298 to 332. One was also found in a Roman villa at Holcombe, Devon (*Archæologia*, vol. xlv., p. 462). Others are figured in a "Memoir on Roman Remains found in London," by J. E. Price, F.S.A., published in the *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society*, vol. iii., p. 517, and in *La Ferronnerie*, par F. Liger, Paris, 1875, tome i., p. 234, figs. 175–7, p. 299, fig. 261, described as Gaulish; also in tome ii. of the same work, p. 87, figs. 105 and 106.

[*] See foot-note on previous page.

experience has led him to the opinion that without doubt they could never have been employed for shoeing either horses or oxen. The fact that in this village, no less than elsewhere, both horse and oxen shoes of the ordinary form were found in association with them (see Figs. 8 and 9, Plate XXVII) is in itself enough to discredit the assumption. That they were skids of some kind as suggested by Fleming appears extremely probable, but it is obvious that Fig. 11 of this plate could never have fitted a wheel of any kind, and the same remark applies to all those figured by Fleming in his work on horse-shoes, pages 298 to 332. The form of the object shod with them must have resembled the end of a pole or shaft. In traversing heaths, bogs and uncultivated ground, such as must have extended over a great part of the country in Roman times a wheeled vehicle is a most unsuitable contrivance, the wheels falling into the holes in the ground are difficult to drag out of them. Sledges, and a peculiar kind of vehicle without wheels, the shafts dragging on the ground in the manner represented in the accompanying woodcut (Fig. 1), are still in use in the Highlands and in Ireland. A model of one of these from my own measurements is in my museum at Farnham. The lower ends of the shafts where they touch the ground, wear out very rapidly, and one I saw near Bonar Bridge lately was pieced at the bottom as shown in the accompanying cut (fig. 2). A shoe of iron would meet this difficulty. Why they should have been made to take off or tie on is not so evident. Fleming says they generally show signs of wear on the under side, and two figured by him, figs. 130

FIG. 1

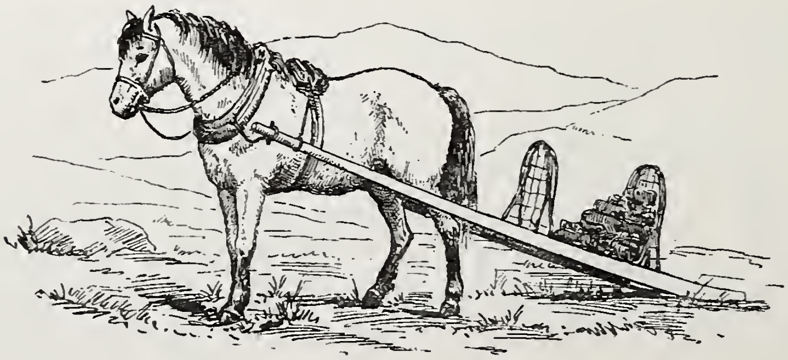


FIG 2

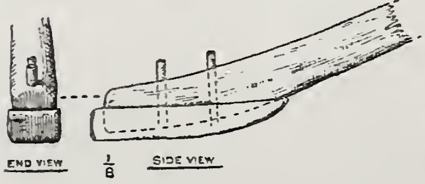
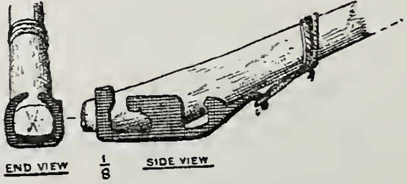


FIG. 3

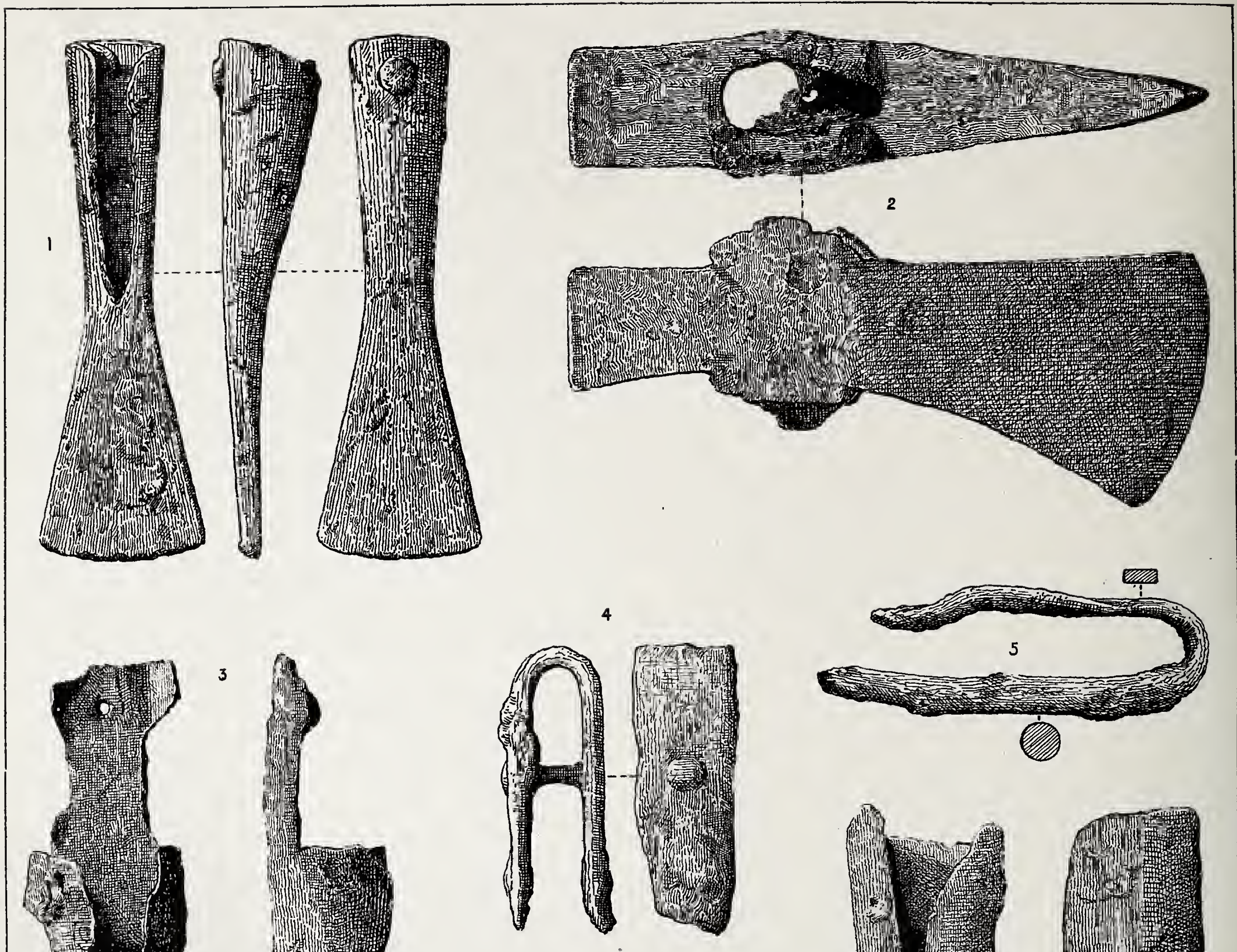


and 135, have studs or calks at the bottom either to increase the friction on sloping ground, or to guard them more effectually. I would suggest that these irons may have been used in connection with sledges of this kind (as in Fig. 3) ; on the heaths they may have been used without the shoes, as they are now used on the Scotch moors ; on the paved roads which were common in Roman times, the ends of the shafts would wear out very rapidly, and the iron shoes may have been kept in readiness to put on and preserve them when in use on the roads.*

---

* Notwithstanding this, however, specimens which I have since seen in the Museum at Mayence are of a form to prove that they had been fitted to a horse's hoof. It has been suggested that they were used not for ordinary shoeing, but as a kind of splint for broken hoofs, and the foot may perhaps have been tied up by means of the iron rings. The various forms of broken hoofs may perhaps account for the peculiar shape of some of them. Another suggestion which has occurred to me is that they may have been used as horse snow shoes with a surrounding circle of wicker and straw attached to them, similar to ones still used in Norway, and specimens of which are in the Hapsilius Museum at Stockholm. A shoe, however, in my Museum at Oxford, more closely resembles the Scandinavian ones than the form I am now describing.

PLATE XXVI.



Wyman & Sons, Photo-Litho Gt Queen St London, W.C

IRON AXE AND SPUDS.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXVI.

IRON AXE AND SPUDS. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Iron spud; three views, with socket open on one side; total length, 4·7 inches, width of edge 1·5 inches, length of open slit of socket 2·4 inches, width of socket at top 0·92 inch. It has a rivet, shown in the drawing. Such a spud might have been used at the end of a long pole by a ploughman for pushing the dirt off his plough or at the butt end of a lance or as an adze. Found in surface trenching at a depth of 3 inches in the interior, central quarter, near Pit 1 of the northern cluster.

Fig. 2.—Iron axe, with central hole and a square hammer-head of 1·1 inch sides at back; total length 5·8 inches, hole oval 1·3 inches by 0·8 inch; the blade is curved downwards; edge, 2·3 inches in breadth; the hole has flanges above and below 0·3 inches in height, to secure the grip of the wooden handle. A portion of the wood of the handle remains. Found at a depth of 165 feet beneath the surface in the filling of the large Roman well and 23 feet from the bottom, associated with Samian pottery.

Fig. 3.—Iron spud, possibly attached to the butt end of a lance, but curved, with a socket and a rivet hole; total length, 7·8 inches; the socket was provided with a slit, and has a tang to fit on one side of the handle 2·2 inches in length. Found at a depth of 10 inches in surface trenching in the north-west quarter. A somewhat similar implement is shown on plate No. xi., fig. 21, of *A Description of the Remains of Roman Buildings at Morton, near Brading, Isle of Wight,* by J. E. Price, F.S.A., and F. Hilton Price, F.G.S., also associated with Roman remains.

Fig. 4.—Band of bent iron 0·11 inch thick and 2·7 inches long, with a rivet between the bands, probably formed to include a strap or a piece of harness. The space between the bands is 0·5 inch wide. A similar fragment is figured in *La Ferronnerie,* by F. Liger, vol. i., page 318, fig. 270, where it is supposed to form part of a door hinge. Found at a

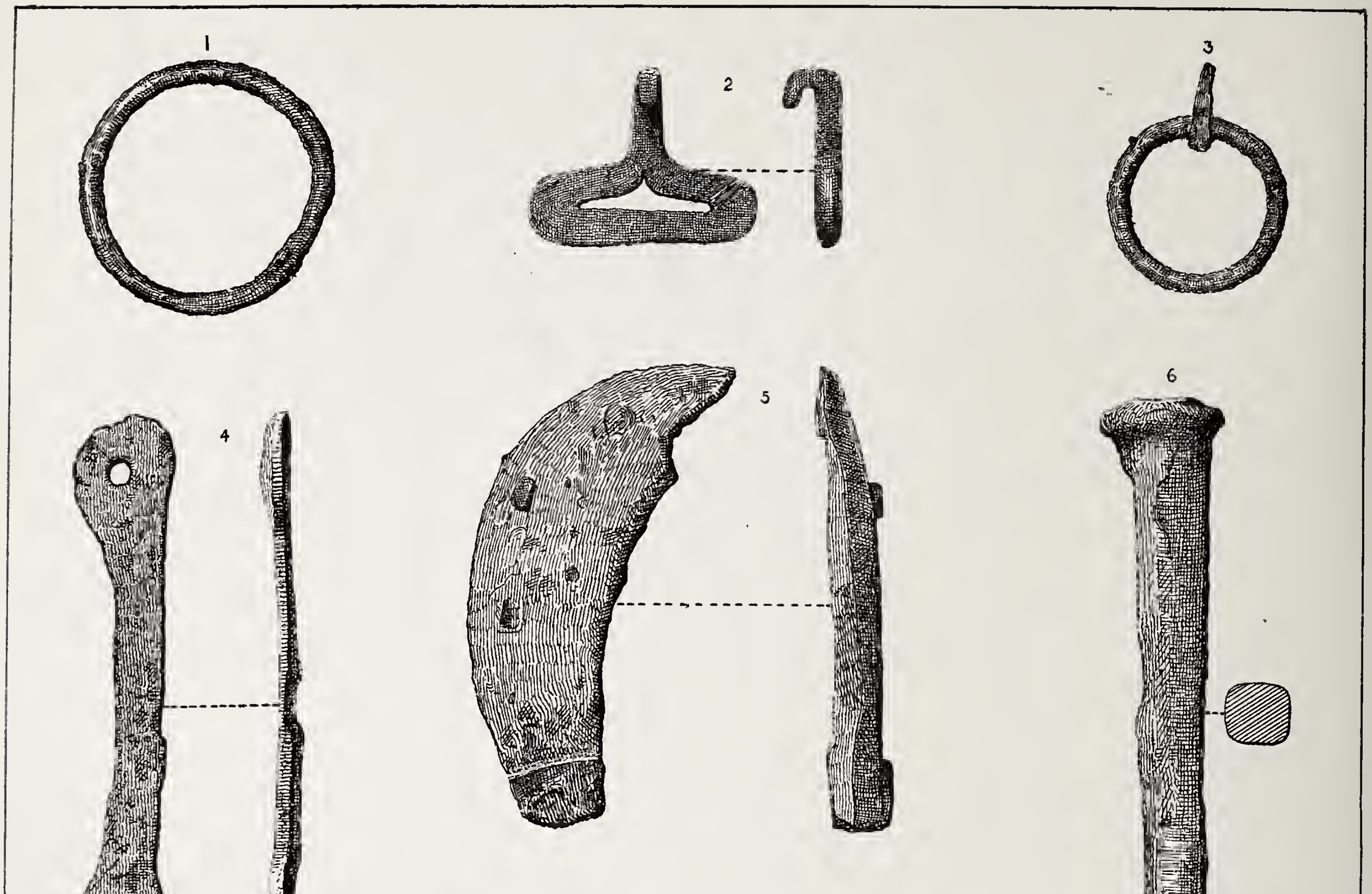
depth of about 18 inches beneath the crest, on what appeared to be the old surface line in the main rampart.

Fig. 5.—Iron strike-a-light, 3·7 inches long, the lower arm round and the other flat, as shown in the section. Three of these were found corroded together, in surface trenching in the interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 6.—Fragments of iron corroded together, probably two staples forming a door hinge. Found with the collection of bronze objects in surface trenching in the interior of the central quarter.

Fig. 7.—Iron spud or point, perhaps forming the butt end of a lance, or a pick. The point, it will be noticed, is worn to a bevel on the side opposite the slit of the socket. Total length 6 inches, width outside socket at top 1·4 inches, length of slit of socket 2·9 inches. Below the socket the implement is squared, the sides being 0·84 inch by 0·54 inch. Found at a depth of 2 feet beneath the surface in the filling of Pit 45, northern cluster.

PLATE XXVII.



Wyman & Sons. Photo-Litho G^t Queen S^t London, W.C.

IRON HORSE AND COW'S SHOE, GOUGE, HANDLE, &c.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXVII.

IRON HORSE AND COW'S SHOE, GOUGE, HANDLE, &c. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Iron ring, 2·1 inches exterior diameter and 0·2 inch thick. Six other similar rings of various sizes were found in the excavations. Found in surface trenching over the Roman excavation, Pit 29, central quarter.

Fig. 2.—Iron hook or clasp with eyelet (two views); such a hook might have been attached to a strap 1·3 inches in width to secure it round the waist. Found at a depth of 9 feet 9 inches beneath the surface in Pit 43 of the northern cluster, central quarter, and 1 foot 11 inches from the bottom, associated with a piece of Samian pottery.

Fig. 3.—Iron ring and fragment of pin 1·62 inches exterior diameter, and 0·2 inch thick. This may possibly have been a ring brooch. Found at a depth of 9 inches in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 4.—Iron band 5·1 inches in length and 0·13 inch thick, enlarged into circular discs at both ends, which are pierced; it is slightly curved. A similar fragment is figured in *La Ferronnerie*, by F. Liger, vol. i., p. 294, to which two rivets and a nut are attached through the rivet holes; it is there described as part of the mounting of a shield. Found on the bottom of Pit 45 of the northern cluster, central quarter, beneath the implement represented in Fig. 7, Plate XXVI.

Fig. 5 *—Half of a horseshoe, with two nail holes and a calking. It is 4·22 inches in length and 1·3 inches greatest width, and must have been attached to a small horse. Thickness 0·26 inch; the calking is 0·24 inch beneath the bottom of the shoe. Found in surface trenching between Pits 24 and 27 of the outer south cluster, central quarter.

---

* The subject of horseshoes has been dealt with by Mr. Syer Cuming in *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, vol. vi., p. 406, where several examples are figured, and by Mr. George Fleming in *Horse-shoes and Horse-shoeing*, Chapman and Hall, London, 1869.

Fig. 6.—Iron gouge with a flat head, 6·56 inches in length: width of edge of gouge 0·6 inch. It has probably been used with a hammer. A nearly similar gouge is represented in *La Ferronnerie,* by F. Liger, vol. ii., pl. 28, figs. G. and H.

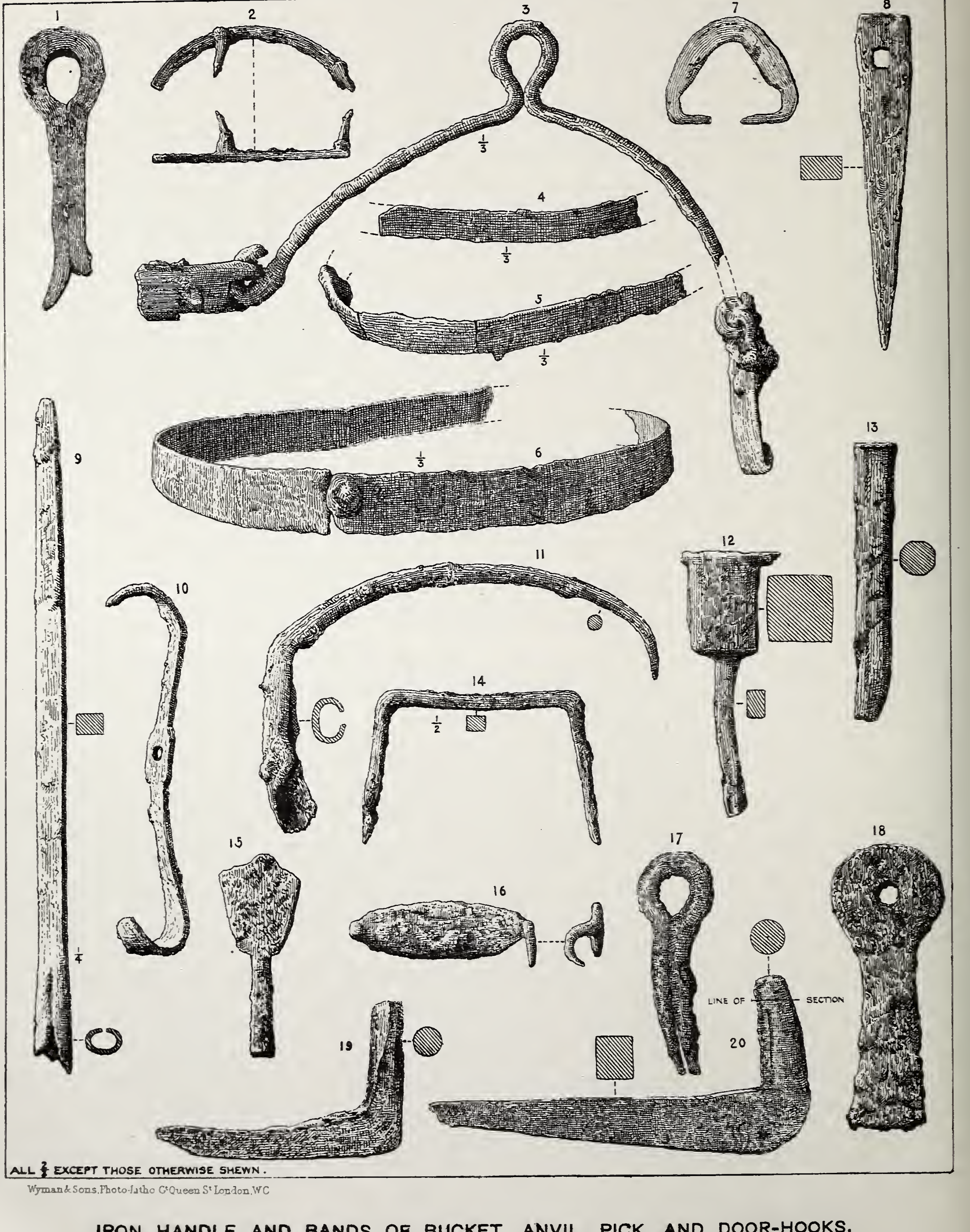
Fig. 7.—Iron hinge of a door with two rivets, total length 4·6 inches; width of flat part 0·92 inch, thickness 0·3 inch; hole 0·3 inch in diameter. Found with other objects in the bronze find, interior central quarter.

Fig. 8.*—Half of an iron horseshoe, with four oblong nail holes, length 5·7 inches, greatest width 1·3 inches, greatest thickness 0·24 inch. This must have been attached to a fair-sized horse. Found in surface trenching, near Pit 31, interior, central quarter.

Fig. 9.—Iron cow's shoe with three square nail holes, greatest length 3·42 inches, greatest width at base 1·2 inches, thickness 0·14 inch, slightly concave on the side touching the hoof. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter, in close proximity to the Roman iron key, Fig. 3, Plate XXIV.

---

* See foot-note on previous page.



ALL ⅔ EXCEPT THOSE OTHERWISE SHEWN.

Wyman & Sons, Photo-litho Gt Queen St London, WC

IRON HANDLE AND BANDS OF BUCKET, ANVIL, PICK, AND DOOR-HOOKS.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXVIII.

IRON HANDLE AND BANDS OF BUCKET, ANVIL, PICK AND DOOR HOOKS. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Iron staple, length 3·3 inches, diameter of hole 0·5 inch. Found in the main rampart on the north-east side of the central quarter.

Fig. 2.—Iron portion of a circular ring, with points attached; use unknown. Locality not recorded.

Figs. 3, 4, 5 and 6.—Four pieces of iron handle and bands of water bucket, the bar of handle 0·34 inch in diameter, the larger bands 1·2 inches in breadth, and 0·12 inch thick, the smaller bands 0·76 inch in breadth, and 0·14 inch thick. A fragment of one of the upright bars on the plate of the bucket is corroded to the hook of the handle, and on it in proximity to a rivet were found the remains of wood. Three measurements, viz., the span of the handle, the curve of a portion of one of the bands, and the length of the larger band concur in determining the diameter of the bucket at top to have been one foot. This relic is of extreme interest in proving that the well, though now perfectly dry, had been used in Roman times to obtain water. Found at a depth of 186 feet beneath the surface in the filling of the large Roman well, central quarter, and 2 feet from the bottom. Mr. Akerman gives a drawing of a Roman wooden bucket with iron hoops, discovered at Stone, near Aylesbury, the hoops of which resemble this one, *Archæologia* xxxiv., p. 25.

Fig. 7.—Iron object of unknown use, perhaps a strike-a-light, the upper part flat, the lower tangs round; greatest width 1·6 inches, thickness 0·14 inch. Found in the main rampart on the north side of the central quarter.

Fig. 8.—Iron hold-fast with square hole of 0·2 inch sides, flat, length 3·9 inches, breadth at top 0·7 inch, thickness in the middle 0·4 inch, and near the top 0·24 inch. Found in the interior north-west quarter; one also was found in the filling of Pit 65, south-east quarter.

Fig. 9.—Iron bar or pick $21\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length, with oblong section, sides 0·92 inch by 0·7 inch ; the lower end is enlarged to 1·2 inches, where there is a socket, but the lower portion of the socket has been broken off, and it probably extended some 2 or 3 inches lower, and was further expanded. The section at the bottom shows that it could not in its present state have received a wooden handle of sufficient thickness to have served for a tool of such weight. The socket has a slit, the present length of which is 3·14 inches, and the point is worn to a bevel on the same side as the socket. It is possible this may have been a mining tool, and may have been used in the construction of the large well, near which it was found. Found at a depth of 7 inches in surface trenching, interior, central quarter, near Pit 9.

Fig. 10.—Iron object of unknown use, flat and curved in the form of a bow, length 5·5 inches, section of arms 0·3 inch by 0·3 inch, the centre expanded and pierced by a circular hole 0·16 inch in diameter ; the lower hook is broader than the upper one, being 0·64 inch in breadth. Found in surface trenching, interior north-west quarter, in close proximity to the iron key, Fig. 3, Plate XXIV.

Fig. 11.—Iron crook, with socket at one end, possibly a shepherds' crook ; the socket has a broad slit on the inner side, total length $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, length of slit of socket 2·4 inches, width of socket at base 0·8 inch, diameter of crook in the middle 0·23 inch. Found at a depth of 12 inches beneath the surface in the filling of the interior ditch of the north-west quarter on the north side.

Fig. 12.—Small iron anvil, similar to those used by goldsmiths at the present time. Total length 3·3 inches, including tang 1·9 inches long, to fit into a wooden block square sides 0·8 inch. Found in surface trenching outside the north-west quarter on the south side.

Fig. 13.—Iron pin or punch 3·44 inches long and 0·5 inch diameter at top. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 14.—Iron staple of square section 0·2 inch thick, the top part 2·44 inches in length, the arms 1·7 inches, tapering to a point. A similar object is shown in *La Ferronnerie*, vol. i., plate 14, N [Gaulish], there described as a handle (*poignée*). Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter. Somewhat similar objects, called cramps, are used by carpenters to fasten pieces of wood together whilst glueing them.

Fig. 15.—Iron object, perhaps a small spear or arrow head ; half of the blade broken off, tang square 0·24 inch thick and 1·3 inches long, total length at present 2·5 inches. Found in surface trenching, near Pit 51, on the north side of the central quarter.

Fig. 16.—Iron staple, oval, 2·2 inches long, 2·07 inches greatest width, thickness 0·2 inch, with fastenings on both ends, one of which has been broken off,

perhaps used to secure a strap. Found in surface trenching, interior, central quarter. Nine others similar were found, seven of them being in the interior ditch. Several of these from the Roman camp at the Saalburg are in the Homburg Museum, and are there supposed to be for fastening together pieces of wood, but seven of them have since been found by me in the Romano-British Village at Rotherley (see Map, Plate I.), at the feet of a skeleton with 33 iron hob-nails; they appear, therefore, to have been used to guard the heels of shoes.

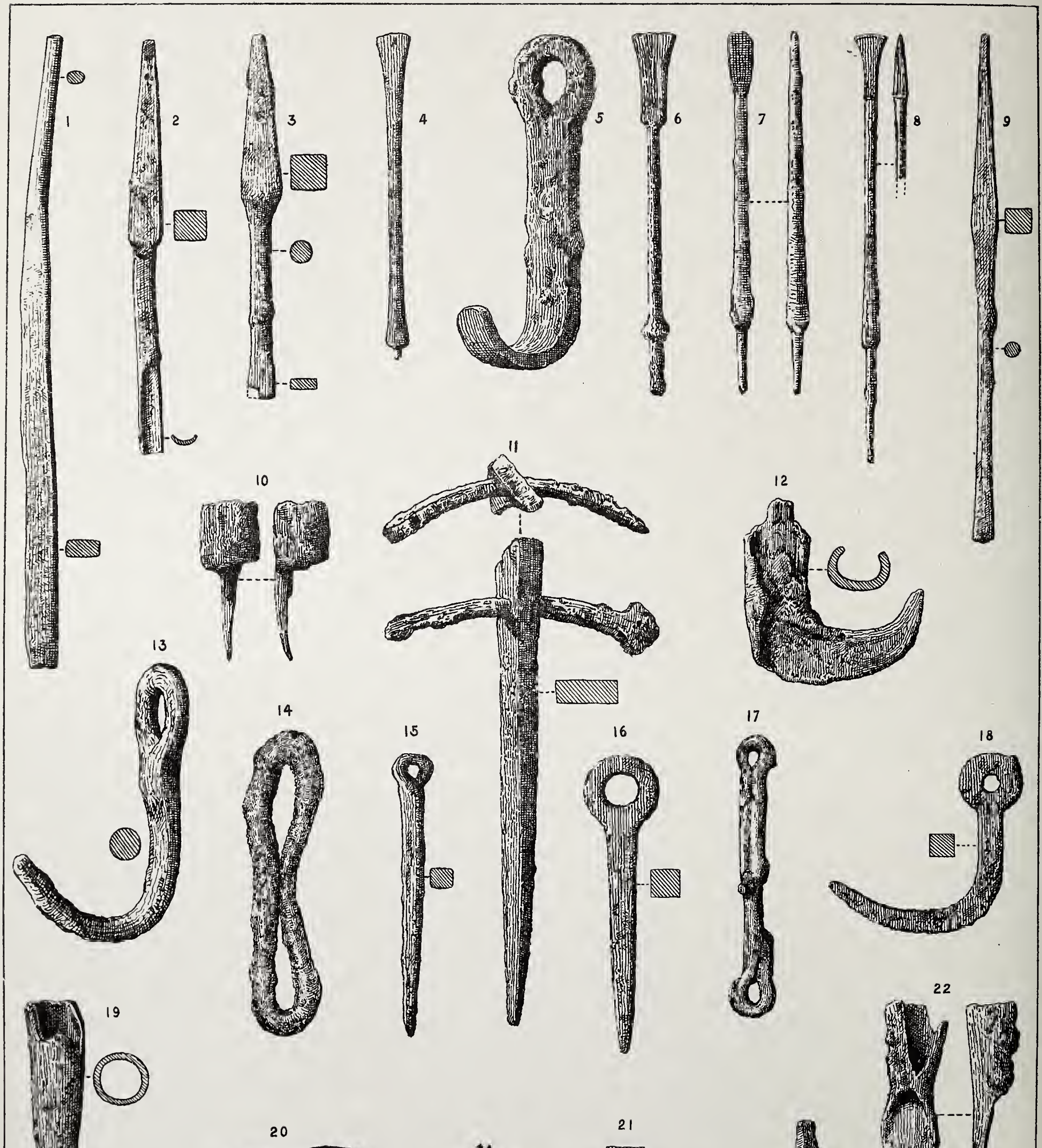
Fig. 17.—Iron staple, length 2·7 inches, the hole 0·5 inch, the hole would fit one of the door hooks, Fig. 19. Found at a depth of 2 feet in the filling of the eastern return of the road ditch, south-east quarter. Another similar was found in surface trenching, interior, central quarter.

Fig. 18.—Part of a flat iron plate, the lower end broken off, probably half of an object similar to Fig. 4, Plate XXVII., only larger, length 3·34 inches, thickness 0·2 inch. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 19.—Probably an iron door hook for forming a hinge in connection with a staple or ring, the pointed arm, 3 inches long, the round upright 1·3 inches long, and 0·34 inch in diameter. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 20.—Another similar to the last, only larger, the pointed arm 4·64 inches long, and square section, the round upright 1·34 inches high, and 0·36 inch in diameter. Of these ten were found in all during the excavations, of different sizes, six in the north-west quarter, and four in the central quarter. Found in the filling of the Roman excavation, Pit 29, interior, central quarter.

PLATE XXIX.



Wyman & Sons, Photo-Litho. Gt Queen St London, W.C.

IRON POTHOOKS, CENTREBITS, STYLI, SICKLE, OX-GOAD, STRIKE-LIGHT, &c.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXIX.

IRON POTHOOKS, CENTREBITS, STYLI, SICKLE, OX-GOAD, STRIKE-A-LIGHT, &c. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Bronze object of unknown use, round at top and oblong at lower end. The lower end is broken off, 4·74 inches long. It is well patinated. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 2.—Iron portion of a drill or centrebit, gouged at the bottom and squared at top to fit into the bow of the drill, 4·7 inches long; for similar implements see *Grivaud de la Vincelle; Arts et Metiers des Anciennes*, plate liii., figs. 7 and 8. *La Ferronnerie*, vol. ii., plate xxviii., figs. C to F. Found in the filling of the Roman excavation, Pit 29, central quarter.

Fig. 3.—Iron tool, similar to the last, the lower part broken, but it appears to have been flat instead of gouged, 4·2 inches in length. Found just beneath the crest of the main rampart on the north-east side of the central quarter.

Fig. 4.—Small stilus, 3·5 inches long. Found in surface trenching near Pit 18 of the outer south cluster, central quarter.

Fig. 5.—Iron hook for hanging things on, perhaps a pot-hook; 3·74 inches long; breadth, 0·6 inch; thickness, 0·23 inch. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 6.—Iron stilus, 3·7 inches long. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 7.—Iron stilus, two views, 4 inches long. Found in surface trenching, interior, central quarter.

Fig. 8.—Iron stilus, 4·7 inches long. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 9.—Iron drill, 5·8 inches long. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 10.—Iron object, perhaps an ox-goad; it has a ferrule with a point attached to one side of it. Total length, 1·6 inch; some of the wood of the haft is seen in the hollow of the ferrule. Found in the filling of the main ditch on the south side of the north-west quarter. Precisely similar ones from the Roman Camp at Saalburg are in the Museum at Homburg.

Fig. 11.—Iron staple, with a bar or nail through the hole, of unknown use; length, 5·4 inches. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 12.—Iron sickle, with a socket formed by beating over the sides of the flat end. The edge of the blade is on the concave side. A similar sickle was found by me at the bottom of the pit with two British tin coins in Mount Caburn Camp (see *Archæologia*, vol. xlvi., plate xxiv., fig. 10). A similar one was found by Mr. Park Harrison in a similar pit in Cissbury Camp, near Worthing, associated, like the Mount Caburn one with Celtic remains. Another was found in Hod Hill Camp by Warne [*Ancient Dorset*, plate iii., fig. 7]. These sickles must have been used to cut the corn near the ear. Extreme length from point to centre of socket 2·1 inches. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter, about 15 feet west of the small Roman well, and in close proximity to the lockspring, Fig. 10, Plate XXIV.

Fig. 13.—Iron hook, perhaps a pot-hook, of similar use to Fig. 5. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 14.—Iron link of a chain 3·3 inches long. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 15.—Iron pin with eyelet hole 3·3 inches long. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 16.—Iron pin 4·1 inches long, with a hole 0·54 inch in diameter, length 4·1 inches; such a hole would fit one of the door hooks (Figs. 19 and 20, Plate XXVIII.), and serve as a door or gate hinge. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 17.—Iron link of a light chain 3·34 inches long. Found in surface trenching over the interior ditch on the north side of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 18.—Iron hook, probably for fastening a door or box. Four of these of different sizes were found in the excavations, viz., one in the filling of the main ditch on the south side of the north-west quarter, one in the filling of the main ditch on the south side of the central quarter, and two in the north-west quarter.

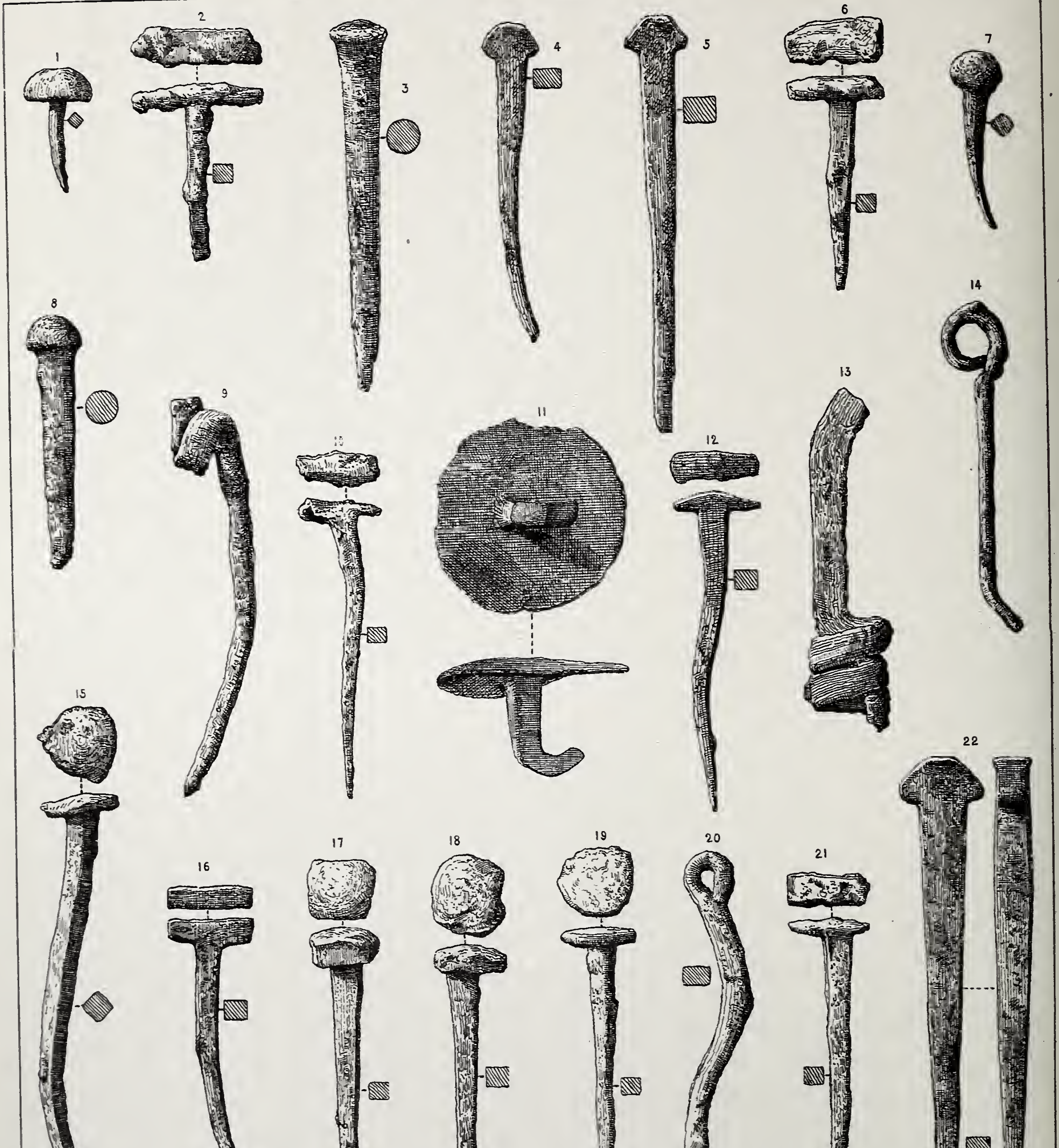
Fig. 19.—Iron point with socket, perhaps for the butt end of a lance, length 2·9 inches, exterior diameter of socket at top 0·64 inch. A similar one was found at Caerwent (*Isca Silurum*, by John Edward Lee, F.R.S., plate xxxvi., fig. 18), which was of the same length, and was supposed by him to be an arrow head, but I think this is doubtful. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 20.—An iron ferrule, to enclose an oblong stick; exterior dimensions 1·8 inch by 0·92 inch, thickness 0·2 inch. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 21.—Iron object, of unknown use, with tangs, to fit probably into a wooden block; length 4·2 inches, thickness 0·7 inch by 0·42 inch; but for its thickness it might easily be taken for a strike-a-light.

Fig. 22.—Iron point 2·7 inches long; a socket formed by beating over the flat end. Exterior diameter of socket 0·54 inch, length of slit of socket 1 inch, width of blade 0·6 inch. This might have been the point at the end of a lance or an ox-goad. Found in the filling of the main ditch near Pit 24 of the outer south cluster.

Plate XXX.



Wyman & Sons, Photo-Litho. Gt Queen St London. W.C.

IRON NAILS.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXX.

IRON NAILS. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Iron hollow semi-spherical nail; two of these were found. A nail of similar form but much larger is figured in *Grivaud de la Vincelle,* plate lx., fig. 6, and in *La Ferronnerie,* by F. Liger, vol. ii., plate 56 A. Similar Roman nails from the Saalburg are in the museum at Homburg.

Figs. 2, 6, 10, and 21.—T-shaped iron nails, the heads from 1½ inch to ¾ inch in length, and ½ to ¼ inch in width. A similar nail is figured in *Grivaud de la Vincelle,* plate lxi., and in *La Ferronnerie,* vol. ii., plate 56, M. Also in *Isca Silurum,* fig. 5, plate xxxvi., found in excavations at Caerwent. Found in the filling of the interior ditch of the north-west quarter. Forty-four only of these nails were found in the excavations. Similar Roman nails from the Saalburg are in the museum at Homburg, where they are believed to be for fastening tiles upon upright walls.

Figs. 12 and 16.—Similar nails to the last. Found in surface trenching in the north-west quarter.

Fig. 3.—Iron bolt or pin, with a slight enlargement at the end. A similar pin is figured in *Grivaud de la Vincelle,* plate xxiv., figs. 11 and 12. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Figs, 4, 5, and 22.—Spike-nails, with triangular heads, from 3½ to 6 inches in length. Twenty-three of these only were found in the excavations. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 7.—Iron nail, with globular head. A similar nail is represented in *Grivaud de la Vincelle,* plate lx., and in *La Ferronnerie,* vol. ii., plate 56, J.; the latter from Switzerland. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 8.—Iron bolt, with semi-spherical head. Two of these were found in the excavation, the second one in the interior ditch. A similar but smaller one is

represented in *Grivaud de la Vincelle,* plate lx. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 9.—Iron nail, with twisted head. Found in the filling of the main ditch.

Fig. 11.—Nail, with a broad flat circular head $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. A somewhat similar nail is represented in *Grivaud de la Vincelle,* plate lx. Two of these were found both in the interior ditch of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 13.—Piece of a flat bar of iron with twisted end. Found in surface trenching near Pit 24 of the outer south cluster.

Figs. 14 and 20.—Iron staples, with ring heads. Six of these were found in the excavations, two in the interior ditch, one in the interior of the north-west quarter, one in Pit 74, one in Pit 92, and one in the central quarter.

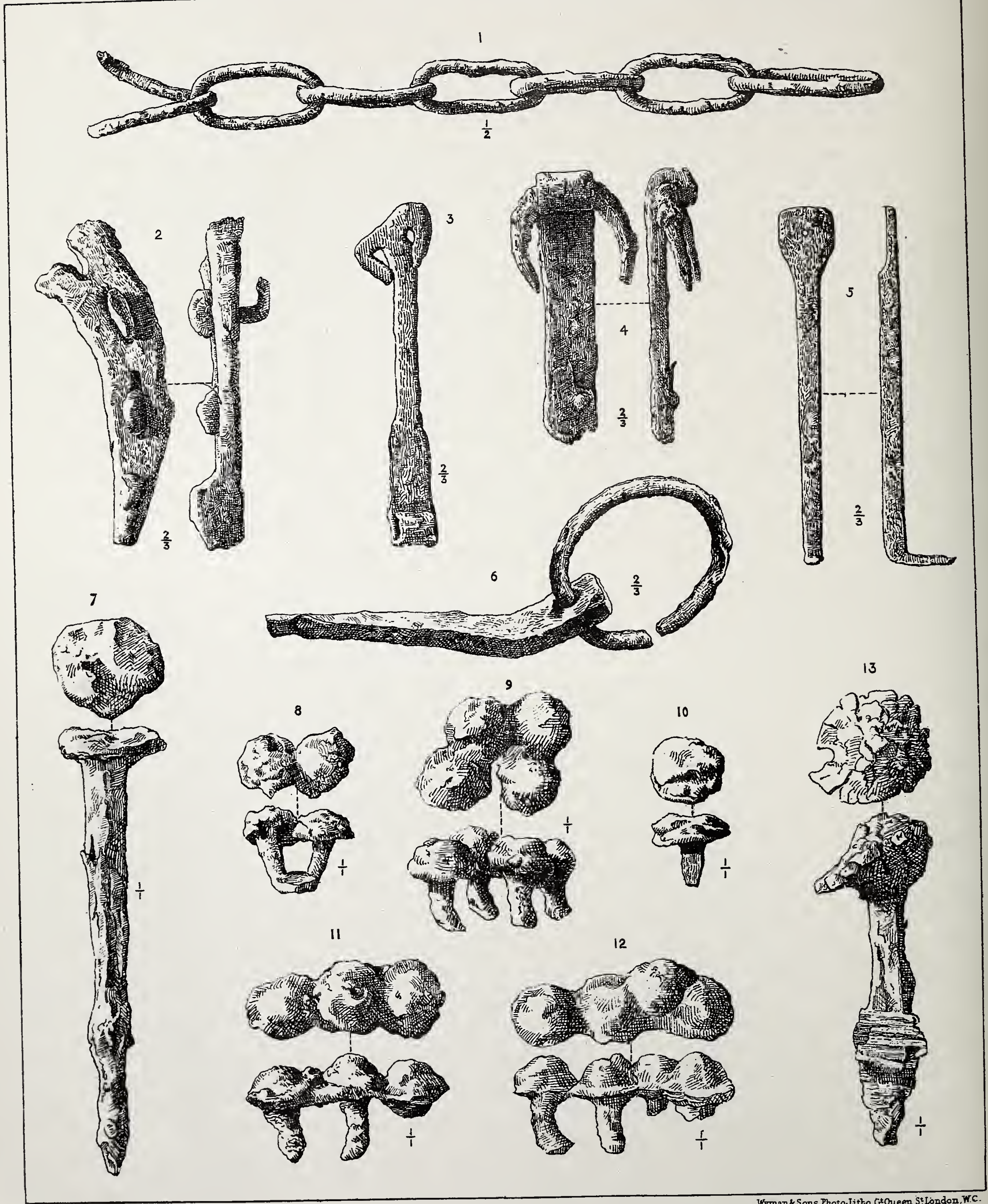
Fig. 15.—Long iron nails with round flat heads, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. Sixteen of these were found in the excavations. Found in the filling of the interior ditch, north-west quarter.

Fig. 17.—Iron nails, with thick square heads, about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick. Twenty of these were found in the excavations, and of these fifteen came from the north-west quarter and its interior ditch.

Figs. 18 and 19.—Short iron nails, with round flat heads, averaging 2 to 3 inches in length. The vast majority of the nails found are of this form. Found in the filling of the interior ditch, north-west quarter.

It will be noticed that, notwithstanding the elongated or T-shaped heads of some of the nails, the section is invariably square, and the carpenters of the period do not appear to have realised the use of the oblong section in preventing the wood from splitting. The T-shaped and triangular flat-headed nails must have been employed for exceptional purposes, as proved by their comparative rarity. The square-headed nails (Fig. 17) resemble those employed in the middle ages for strengthening doors or for nailing on the tires of wheels, but the ordinary timber work must have been nailed together with the short round-headed nail, Figs. 18 and 19. 2,579 nails were found during the excavations. Dividing them according to the depths at which they were found, 1,470 were found in surface trenching, 879 in the filling of the ditches, 40 in the main rampart, 16 in the small well, 9 in the large well, 34 in the mound, 4 in the hypocausts, and 127 in pits. From this it would appear that, although the pits must have been open at the time that the nails were in use for timber work on the surface, they could not have been abundantly mixed in the earth with which the pits were filled in, and of the 127 found in pits, 56, or very nearly half, were found in Pit 29, which has been termed the Roman excavation, on account of the number of undoubtedly Roman relics found in it, leaving not more than 71 nails found in the filling of the 94 other pits opened.

Dividing the 2,579 nails by *localities,* it was found that 1,912, or nearly three-fourths, were found in the north-west quarter, its interior ditch, small well, and the pits within the quarter. 307 were found in the central quarter, 40 in the main rampart, 236 in the main ditch, 26 in the south-east quarter, 33 in the east quarter, and 25 in the north-east quarter. Of the 307 found in the central quarter, 156 were found in surface trenching, 34 in the mound, 3 in the northern cross ditch, 9 in the large well, 34 in the pits of the northern cluster, which latter were generally found to be associated with a superior class of relics, 56 in the Roman excavation (Pit 29), leaving only 15 found in other pits of the central quarter. These figures prove abundantly that the greater part of the timber work, whether doors, beams, or furniture, was situated in the north-west quarter and its immediate vicinity, and that the central and outlying quarters, although they contained the greater part of the pits were not connected with timber work to anything like the same extent as the western end of the village—a result which tallies in every respect with the study of the other relics discovered.



Wyman&Sons, Photo-Litho. Gt Queen St London, W.C.

IRON CHAIN, KEY, FRAGMENT OF BRITISH HORSE-SHOE WITH NAIL, IRON NAILS OF GREAVES.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXXI.

IRON CHAIN, KEY, FRAGMENT OF BRITISH HORSE-SHOE WITH NAIL, IRON NAILS OF GREAVES. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Iron chain, exterior length of link about 2½ inches, thickness 0·24 inch. Found in the filling of the ditch of the east quarter at a depth of 12 inches.

Fig. 2.—Fragment of a British horse-shoe with a calking and T-shaped nails, having half-moon shaped heads in the usual manner; length 3·7 inches, greatest width 0·84 inch, thickness 0·24 inch, depth of calking below lower surface of shoe 0·4 inch. It has three nail-holes and two nails. The subject of these shoes has been discussed in my paper on "Excavations at Cæsar's Camp, Folkestone" (*Archæologia*, vol. xlvii., page 429, plate xviii., figs. 2, 16, and 17). Found in surface trenching in the centre of the amphitheatre called Church Barrow, to the south of the village.*

Fig. 3.—Iron key, similar in form to Fig. 3, Plate XXIV. The head is bent on one side; the flat lower part is bent round to form a ring for suspension; length 4 inches, thickness 0·2 inch. Found in surface trenching, interior, central quarter, in close proximity to the mosaic brooch, Plate XIII., Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.—Fragment of iron. This may have been the handle end of a key, with portion of a ring attached. Found at a depth of 4 feet beneath the surface, in the filling of Pit 75 of the east quarter.

Fig. 5.—Iron object of unknown use. Locality not stated.

---

* At the Saalburg (*Artaunum*), which was doubtless occupied at times by the Germans, and re-occupied by the Romans, shoes of this kind as well as Roman shoes were found, but I am not aware of this kind of shoe having ever been identified with certainty amongst Roman relics; its chief peculiarity is the long nail-holes, the T-shaped nails, and the sinuous edge of the shoe. A similar shoe, entire, has since been found in association with Roman-shaped shoes in the Romano-British Village at Rotherley.

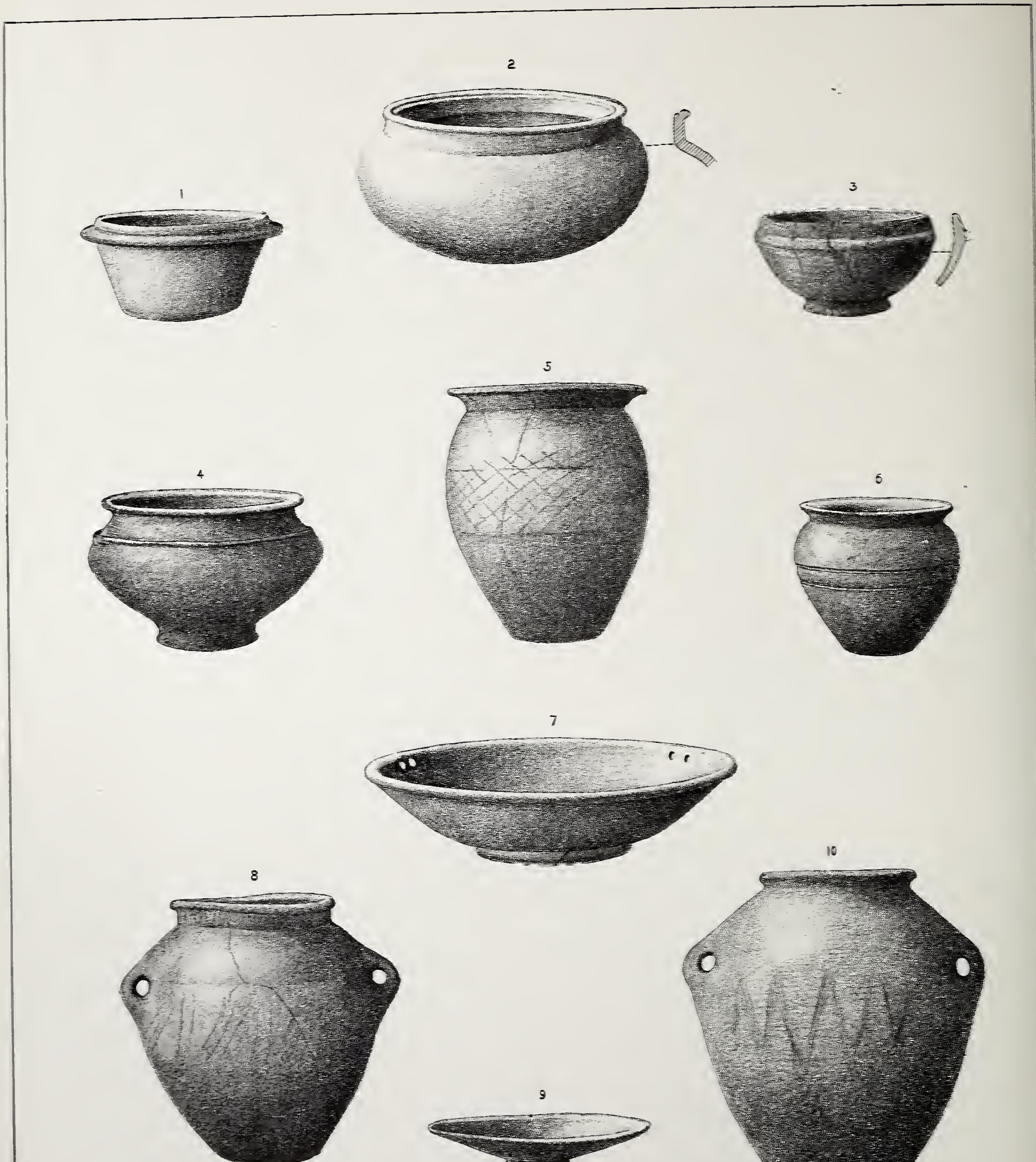
Fig. 6.—Iron pin similar to Fig. 8, Plate XXVIII., 4·2 inches long, with a ring 2·3 inches exterior diameter attached. Found in surface trenching, interior, south-east quarter.

Figs. 7 and 13.—Two iron nails. Found close to the skeleton (No. 10) found in Pit 64, south-east quarter. Ten were found in all.

IRON NAILS.—The presence of iron nails in graves with interments of the Roman Age has been described by Mr. Roach Smith in the 3rd volume of *Collectanea Antiqua*, page 19. It appears that nails, some of them very large ones, have been found in graves at Bourne Park, near Canterbury, in Spitalfields, at Colchester, in the Romano-British Cemetery at York, at Strood, near Maidstone, and on the Continent, at Saint-Prex in the Canton of Vaud, in Flanders, at Montreuil-sur-Haine in Hainaut, and elsewhere. By some they have been supposed to denote crucifixion, but the more reasonable assumption is that they were the nails of coffins, although the woodwork, in most cases, has entirely disappeared. Smaller nails have, however, been found in glass and earthenware vessels, positions in which they could not possibly have been used to fasten either coffins or boxes, and in such cases, and also in some of the cases in which they are found with the earth in graves, it seems not improbable that they may have been put in like the shards of pottery, to mark the site, merely as relics of human handicraft, and to secure the graves from violation.

Figs. 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12.—Specimens of iron hob-nails. Found scattered about the feet of Skeleton No. 10, found in Pit 64, south-east quarter (see Fig. 9, Plate IX.). 205 were found in this grave, some of which were united at their heads in two's, three's, and four's. The greater number were on the right shin. They appear probably to have formed a kind of iron armour for greaves, perhaps constructed of leather, which were buried with the skeleton.

PLATE XXXII.



Wyman & Sons, litho Gt Queen St London W C

EARTHENWARE VESSELS, PARTLY RESTORED.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXXII.

EARTHENWARE VESSELS, PARTLY RESTORED. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Dish or bowl of black pottery, with projecting rim and upright ridge, perhaps intended to receive a cover similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXIV. Diameter of mouth, 4·6 inches; height, 2·4 inches; width of projecting ledge, 0·3 inch. Found on the old surface line, in the mound on the north-west side of the central quarter. Fragments of rims of this description were commonly found in the north-west quarter and its interior ditch, and in surface trenching as distinct from the pits. Of 586 fragments of rims of this pattern found in the excavations, 307 were found in surface trenching, 253 in the ditches, 1 in the mound, 6 in the main rampart, 3 in No. 3 hypocaust, and only 16 in pits, or, dividing them according to localities, 362 were found in the north-west quarter, its interior ditch and the mound, 67 in the central quarter, 29 in the outlying quarters, 6 in the main rampart, and 122 in the main ditch.

Fig. 2.—Bowl of light red, apparently lathe-turned pottery, with hole in the bottom. Much restored in the drawing. Diameter of mouth, 6·25 inches; height, 4·25 inches. Found in Pit 57, central quarter. This appears to be a native imitation of Samian ware.

Fig. 3.—Small bowl of red imitation Samian pottery, having the remains of a raised band or rim 0·3 inch wide encircling the upper part, which has been cut off and smoothed. Diameter of mouth, 4·4 inches; height, 2·7 inches. Found in Pit 61, in the interior ditch of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 4.—Vase of black pottery, ornamented with raised band. The bottom perforated with a hole about 0·5 inch diameter. Diameter of mouth, 4·8 inches; height, 4·3 inches. Diameter of bottom, 3·0 inches. Found on the bottom of Pit 14, central quarter.

Fig. 5.—Vase of dark pottery, with flat projecting rim and ornamented around the widest part of the body with cross lines. Partly restored. Height, 7·5 inches. Diameter of mouth, 4·9 inches. Found in surface trenching in interior of central quarter.

Fig. 6.—Vase of black, apparently lathe-turned, pottery, ornamented with a band 0·3 inch wide, and grooves round the body. Slightly restored. Diameter of mouth, 3·2 inches ; height, 4 inches. This pot has at the bottom, in the interior, a groove, which is spirally twisted and terminates in an upright pellet in the centre.

Fig. 7.—Patera or dish of red Samian pottery (half restored), having holes in the rim, probably for suspension ; $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high. With remains at bottom, inside, of maker's name, ... IM.

Fig. 8.—Vase of black pottery, of inferior quality, ornamented with crossed lines and having two eyelets for suspension. Diameter of mouth, 4·0 inches ; height, 8·2 inches ; eyelet, 0·6 inch by 0·5 inch. Found in Pit 26, central quarter. This class of pottery was found chiefly in the pits.

Fig. 9.—Saucer of black, perhaps lathe-turned, pottery, ornamented with waved lines. Half restored. Diameter, 6·3 inches ; height, 1·3 inches. Found in surface trenching in the interior of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 10.—Similar to Fig. 8. Diameter, 3·8 inches ; height, 10 inches. Found in the ditch of the south-east quarter.

Fig. 1.

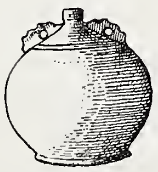


Fig. 2.

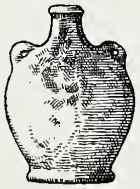
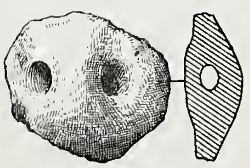


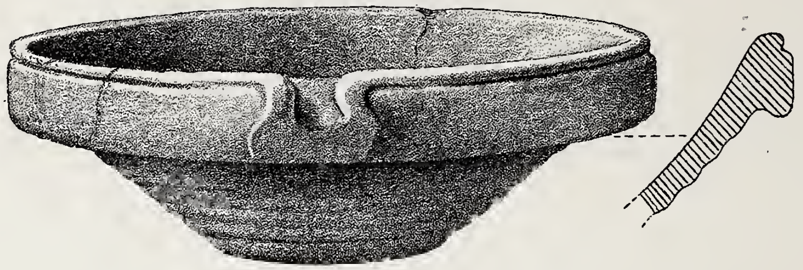
Fig 3.



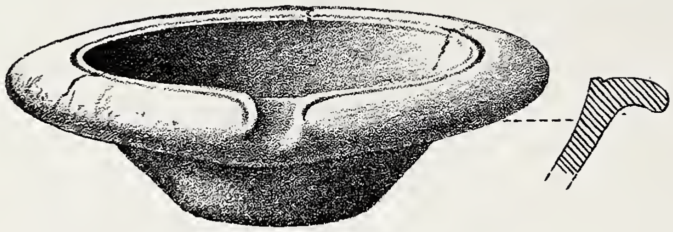
Similar vessels to Figs. 8 and 10 having eyelets for suspension are still used in Dorsetshire by working men, of which the accompanying woodcut, Fig. 1, is an illustration. Another mediæval costrel in my collection is represented in Fig. 2, which was found in excavations in London. Eyelets precisely similar to those of Figs. 8 and 10, Plate XXXII., were used by the bushmen in South Africa, as shown in the accompanying woodcut, Fig. 3, from the Kruis district, Cape of Good Hope. For statistics of the distribution of fragments of vessels with eyelet holes in Woodcuts, see remarks attached to Plate XXXIX., page 114.

Plate XXXIII.

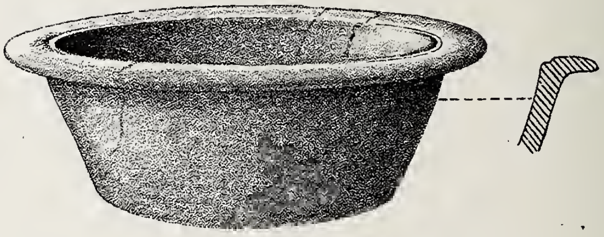
1



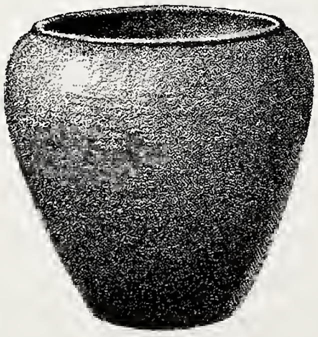
2



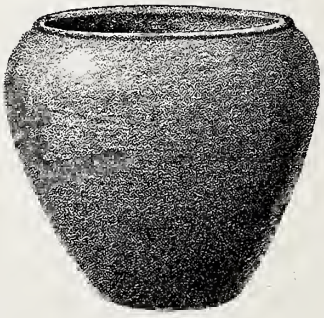
3



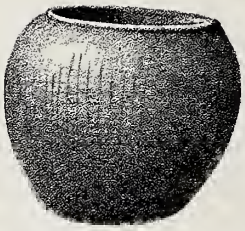
4



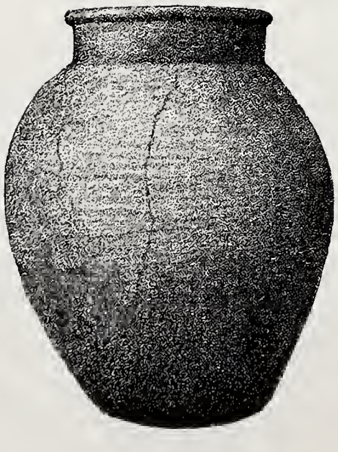
5



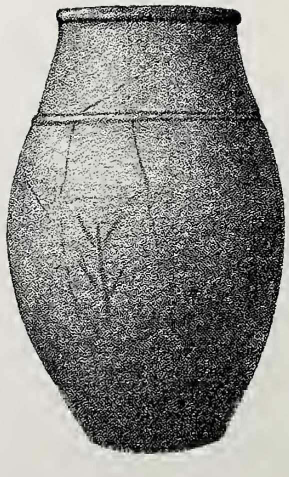
6



7



8



$\frac{1}{4}$

Wyman & Sons, Litho Gt Queen St London, W.C.

EARTHENWARE VESSELS AND MORTARIA, PARTLY RESTORED.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXXIII.

EARTHENWARE VESSELS AND MORTARIA, PARTLY RESTORED. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Mortarium of light cream-coloured pottery with channel in the over-hanging rim. The outside banded. Diameter at top 13·1 inches, diameter of bottom 5·3 inches; height 4·3 inches, width of rim 1·6 inches. Found in the large Roman well, central quarter.

Fig. 2.—Mortarium of light buff-coloured smooth pottery without grains, having a channel in the rim. Diameter to outside of rim 11¼ inches, to inside 8·0 inches; height 3¼ inches. Slightly restored. Found in surface trenching, in interior of north-west quarter, close to Pit 7.

Fig. 3.—Dish or bowl of black, apparently lathe-turned, pottery, with flat rim, and a groove inside. Outside diameter at top 10·0 inches, inside 8·3 inches; height 3·9 inches. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 4.—Vase of black, smooth, pottery, with small bead rim. Diameter of mouth 4·75 inches; height 6·25 inches. From Pit 57, central quarter. This is the class of vessel most frequently found in the pits. Partly restored.

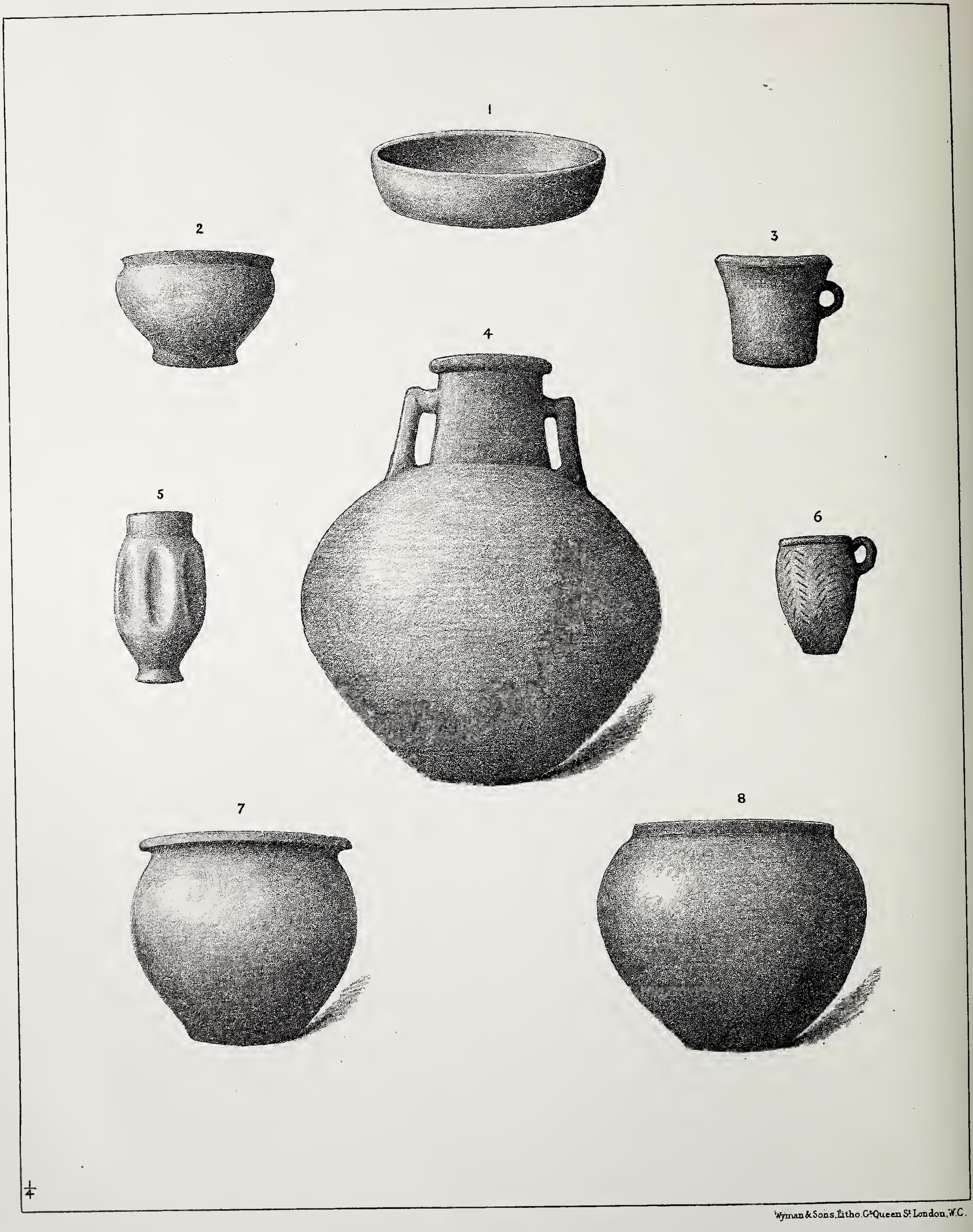
Fig. 5.—Similar to Fig. 4, with bead rim; from the same pit. Diameter of mouth 4·75 inches; height 5·5 inches.

Fig. 6.—Small vase of black pottery, with small bead rim and slight ornamentation of incised perpendicular lines. Diameter of mouth 3·50 inches; height 3·1 inches. From Pit 15, central quarter.

Fig. 7.—Vase of dark-coloured pottery, with upright neck and small rim. Restored. Height 8·9 inches; diameter of mouth 4·0 inches. Found in Pit 57.

Fig. 8.—Vase of dark pottery, ornamented with two lines round the upper part and branch-like pattern on one side. Restored. Height 9·1 inches; diameter of mouth 3·1 inches. From Pit 57.

Plate XXXIV



Wyman & Sons, Litho. Gt Queen St London, W.C.

EARTHENWARE VESSELS, PARTLY RESTORED.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXXIV.

EARTHENWARE VESSELS PARTLY RESTORED. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Circular dish, saucer, or lid of black, apparently lathe-turned, pottery, $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches diameter, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches high. Restored. The bottom is ornamented with irregular scrolls. Found in Pit 38 of the central quarter.

Fig. 2.—Vase of light, apparently hand-made, pottery. Height $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, diameter $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Found at a depth of 3 feet beneath the surface in Pit 20, central quarter. Part of rim restored. The material of this vase is thickly mixed with small yellow grains, similar to some of those found at Winkelbury, described in the account of the excavations in that camp. This vase is remarkable as being the only fragment of this quality of pottery found at Woodcuts.

Fig. 3.—Small, apparently hand-made, cup or mug, of drab-coloured pottery with handle, height $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, diameter $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches. Hole of handle $\frac{5}{8}$ inch; partly restored. Found in the main ditch on the west side.

Fig. 4.—Double-handled vase or amphora of black pottery. Height $13\frac{5}{8}$ inches, greatest circumference $36\frac{7}{8}$ inches, inside diameter of mouth $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches. Found at a depth of 4 feet beneath the surface, in Pit 33, south-east quarter. It was filled with light mould, and was lying on its side. Partly restored. This is the only vase of this shape found in Woodcuts.

Fig. 5.—Vase of lathe-turned pottery, with fluted sides. New Forest ware. Height $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches, diameter of mouth $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Restored. Found in surface trenching, north-west quarter.

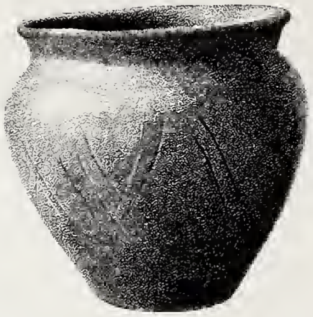
Fig. 6.—Small cup-shaped vessel with bead rim and a handle, found complete in trenching in interior, north-west quarter, at a depth of 15 inches from the surface. Ornamented with incised herring-bone lines, perfect, height $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches, diameter at mouth $1\frac{5}{8}$ inches, diameter of hole of handle $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Fig. 7.—Vase of light grey, apparently lathe-turned, pottery, found at a depth of 14 inches beneath the surface on the eastern side of the mound in the north-west corner of the central quarter. Height 6½ inches, diameter of mouth inside 5½ inches. The vessel was filled with brown mould in which were found burnt bones.

Fig. 8.—Vase of black, smooth pottery, the bottom perforated with two holes. Height 6⅞ inches, diameter of mouth 5½ inches. Found in the ditch of the south-east quarter.

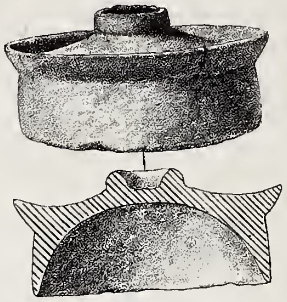
Plate XXXV.

2



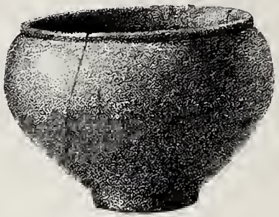
$\frac{1}{4}$

1



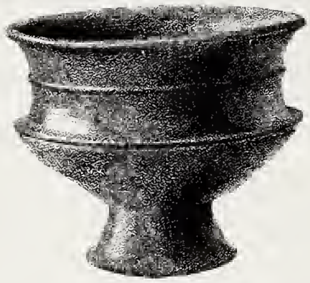
$\frac{1}{4}$

3



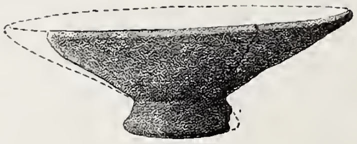
$\frac{1}{4}$

5



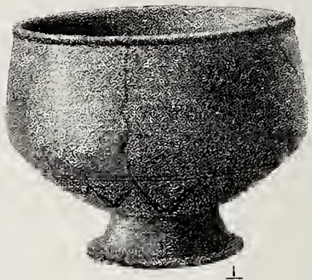
$\frac{1}{4}$

4



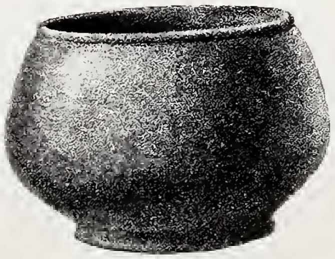
$\frac{1}{4}$

6



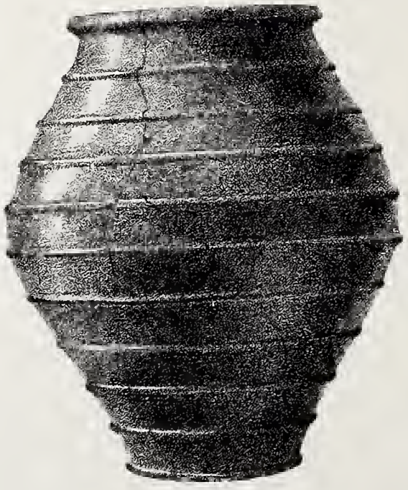
$\frac{1}{4}$

8



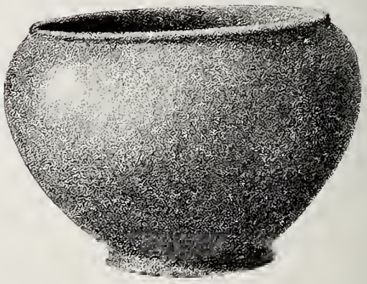
$\frac{1}{4}$

7



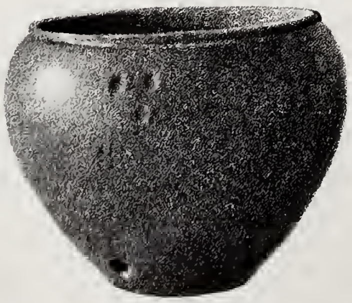
$\frac{1}{4}$

9



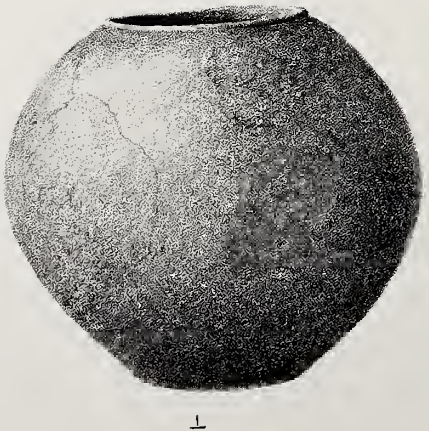
$\frac{1}{4}$

11



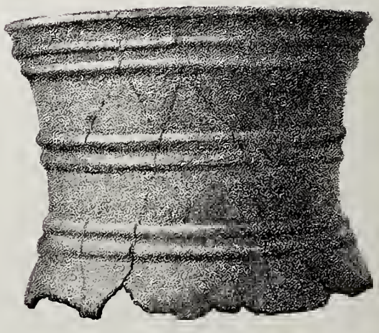
$\frac{1}{4}$

10



$\frac{1}{4}$

12



$\frac{1}{4}$

Wyman & Sons, Litho, Gt Queen St London, W.C

EARTHENWARE TAZZA AND OTHER VESSELS, PARTLY RESTORED.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXXV.

EARTHENWARE TAZZA AND OTHER VESSELS PARTLY RESTORED. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Cover of Pot, of coarse light-red ware. Restored. Diameter at top, 5½ inches; total height, 2½ inches; diameter at bottom, 5 inches. Found in the filling of the outer ditch of the north-east quarter.

Fig. 2.—Vase, of brown ware, ornamented with double cross lines; partly restored. Diameter of mouth, 4½ inches; height, 3¾ inches. Found in the filling of Pit 67, east quarter.

Fig. 3.—Vase, of black ware, lathe turned with bead rim; partly restored. Diameter, 5¾ inches; height, 4¾ inches. Found in the filling of the ditch of the east quarter.

Fig. 4.—Patera, of coarse brown-red ware. Diameter, 6½ inches; height, 2 inches; diameter of foot, 2¼ inches. Found in the filling of the outer ditch, north-east quarter.

Fig. 5.—Tazza of rare form, of fine black pottery. Diameter at top, 6 inches; diameter of foot, 3 inches; total height, 4¾ inches. Found in the filling of Pit 86.

Fig. 6.—Tazza, of brown ware, ornamented at the bottom with cross lines. Diameter at top, 5½ inches; diameter of foot, 3 inches; height, 4½ inches. Found in the filling of Pit 86.

Fig. 7.—Vase of remarkable form, ornamented and strengthened with 9 horizontal raised ribs ¾ inch apart; half restored. Diameter at top, 5¾ inches; diameter of base, 3¾ inches; height, 10 inches; greatest circumference, 2 feet 3⅛ inches. Found in the filling of the ditch of the east quarter.

Fig. 8.—Vase, of black ware with bead rim, perforated at the bottom with a hole ⅞ inch in diameter; smoothly cut; entire. Diameter of top, 5¼ inches; height, 4¼ inches. Found in the filling of the ditch of the east quarter.

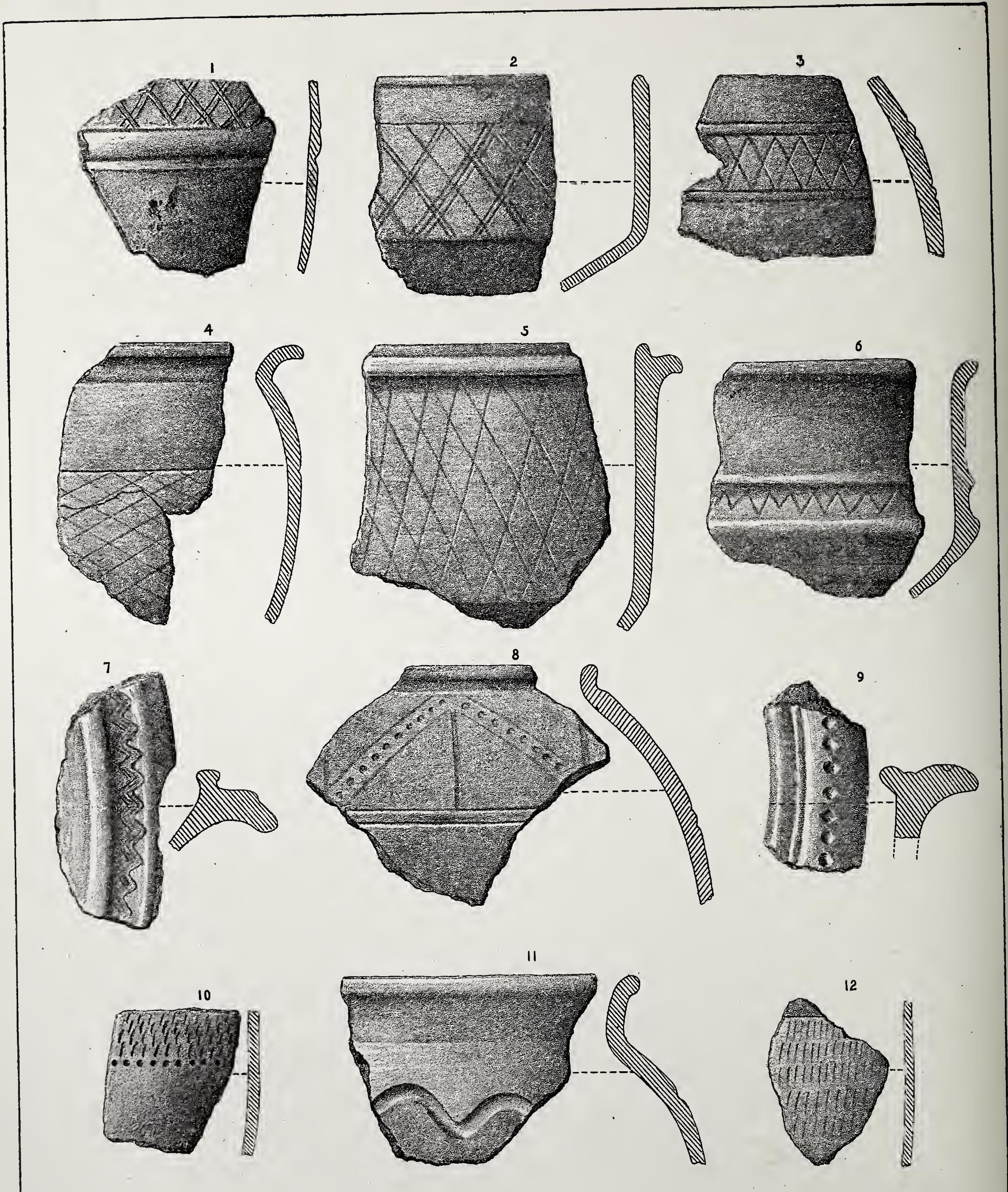
Fig. 9.—Another of similar ware, perforated at the bottom with four holes $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter; entire. Diameter, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches at top; height, 6 inches. Found in the filling of the ditch of the east quarter.

Fig. 10.—Globular vase, of grey ware, with slight bead rim, having a hole at the bottom $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter; much restored. Diameter of mouth, 4 inches; height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Found in the filling of the north-east ditch.

Fig. 11.—Vase, of black ware, ornamented at the side in three equidistant places with three circular dots or dents about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter. It is possible that these dots may be a survival of the imitation eyelet holes represented in Figs. 1 and 2, Plate XXXIX. It has one hole in the bottom and one at the side near the bottom, each about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter; partly restored. Diameter of mouth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Found in the filling of the ditch of the east quarter.

Fig. 12.—Neck and mouth of a large vase, ornamented with double horizontal ribs, brownish-black ware; restored. Diameter, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches; height $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Found in the filling of the north-east ditch.

PLATE XXXVI.



Wyman & Sons, Litho. G^t Queen S^t London, W.C.

FRAGMENTS OF ORNAMENTAL POTTERY.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXXVI.

FRAGMENTS OF ORNAMENTAL POTTERY. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Fragment of red, brick-coloured pottery, of superior quality, 0·08 inch thick, similar to Fig. 8, on supplementary Plate LIII., ornamented with double crossed lines and a band. Found in the filling of the interior ditch, north-west quarter. Very little of this quality was found at Woodcuts.

Fig. 2.—Fragment of a tazza of superior black ware, ornamented with double and treble crossed lines. Found in the filling of Pit 13, central quarter.

Fig. 3.—Fragment of lathe-turned pottery, ornamented with two horizontal bands and crossed lines. Found in the filling of Pit 43 of the northern cluster, central quarter.

Fig. 4.—Fragment of pottery of black ware. Found in the filling of Pit 50, central quarter.

Fig. 5.—Fragment of black ware, with upright ridge and rim, similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXII., ornamented with crossed lines beneath the rim. Found in surface trenching, interior north-west quarter.

Fig. 6.—Fragment, probably of a tazza, somewhat similar to Fig. 5, Plate XXXV., ornamented with raised horizontal bands and a line of zigzag. Found in the filling of the ditch of the south-east quarter.

Fig. 7.—Fragment of a rim of coarse white ware, probably a mortarium, ornamented with a line of zigzag ornament. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 8.—Fragment of thick coarse pottery, 0·34 inch thick, ornamented with triangles, defined by lines of circular punch marks. Found in Pit 43 of the northern cluster, central quarter.

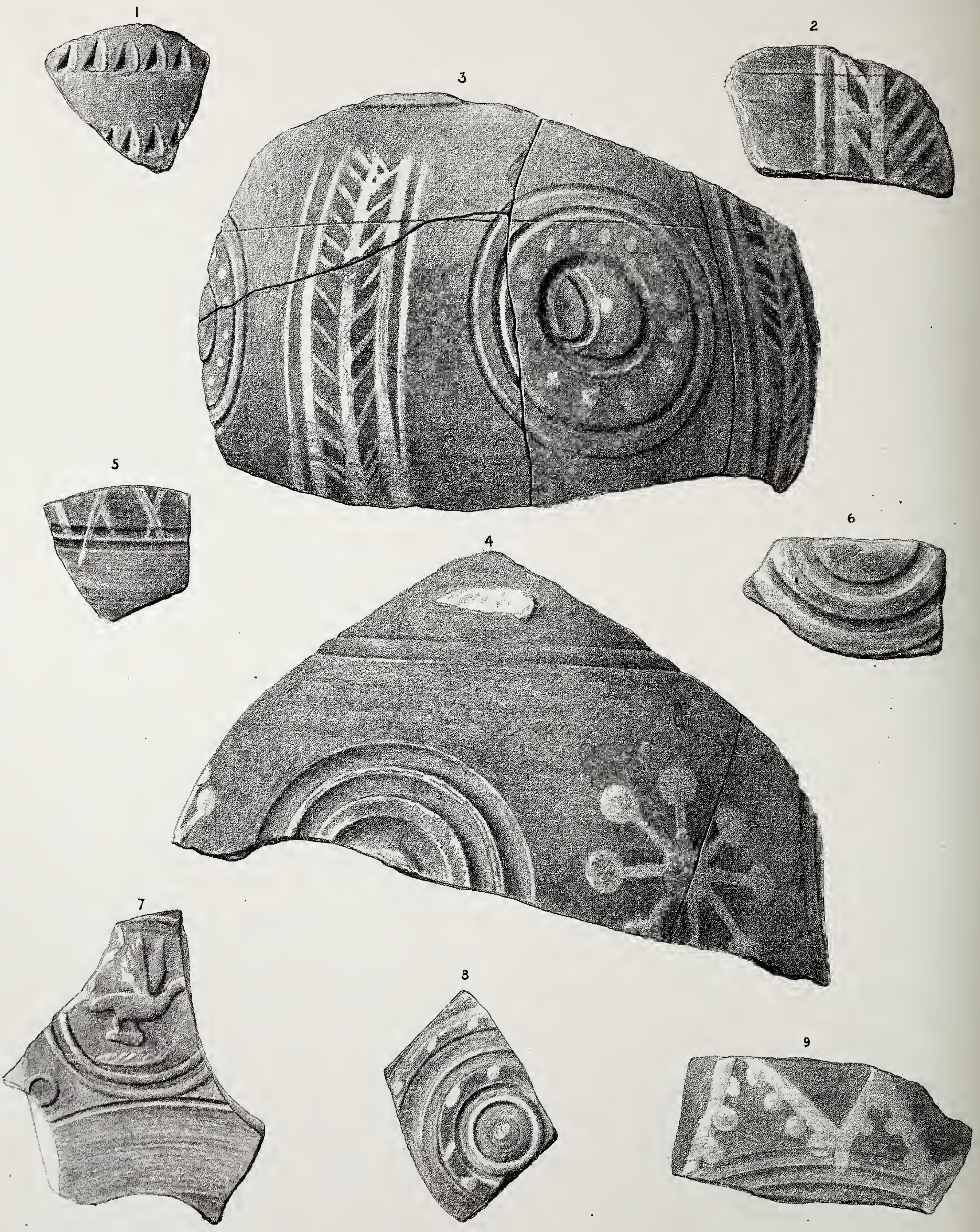
Fig. 9.—Rim of a mortarium of white earthenware, ornamented with a line of squarish punch marks. Found in the interior ditch of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 10.—Fragment of hard, lathe-turned pottery, 0·14 inch thick, ornamented with irregular lines of incised scratches, or finger-nail marks, and a row of circular dots. Found on the old surface line in the mound on the north-west side of the central quarter.

Fig. 11.—Fragment of remarkably smooth black ware, ornamented on the side of the pot by a sinuous groove. This ornamentation resembles more closely than any other fragment found at Woodcuts the character of the ornament on the late Celtic pottery at Mount Caburn and Cissbury. *Archæologia,* vols. xlii. and xlvi. Found in the filling of Pit 27 of the outer south cluster, central quarter.

Fig. 12.—Fragment of hard red brick-coloured pottery, 0·12 inch thick, ornamented with five rows of incised scratches or nail marks. Found in the filling of the interior ditch, north-west quarter.

Plate XXXVII.



Wyman & Sons, Litho. Gt. Queen St. London, W.C.

FRAGMENTS OF ORNAMENTAL POTTERY.

(? NEW FOREST WARE.)

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXXVII.

FRAGMENTS OF ORNAMENTAL POTTERY, (?) NEW FOREST WARE. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Fragment of hard brown pottery on a reddish-drab ground, ornamented with 9 triangular punch marks, 0·160 inch thick. Found in the filling of the interior ditch of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 2.—Fragment of hard brown pottery on a red ground painted with white lines, 0·147 inch thick. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 3.—Piece of similar pottery to the last, ornamented with incised grooves and concentric circles and painted with white lines representing leaves; 0·240 inch thick; it has a straight horizontal incised line running through the ornamentation. From the interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 4.—A similar fragment, 0·140 inch thick, ornamented with concentric circles and stars with eight radiating lines terminating in dots; 0·180 inch thick. It has the marks of a handle on it. Found in the filling of the main ditch on the north-west side of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 5.—A fragment of similar pottery. From the north-west quarter.

Fig. 6.—Similar to Fig. 4. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

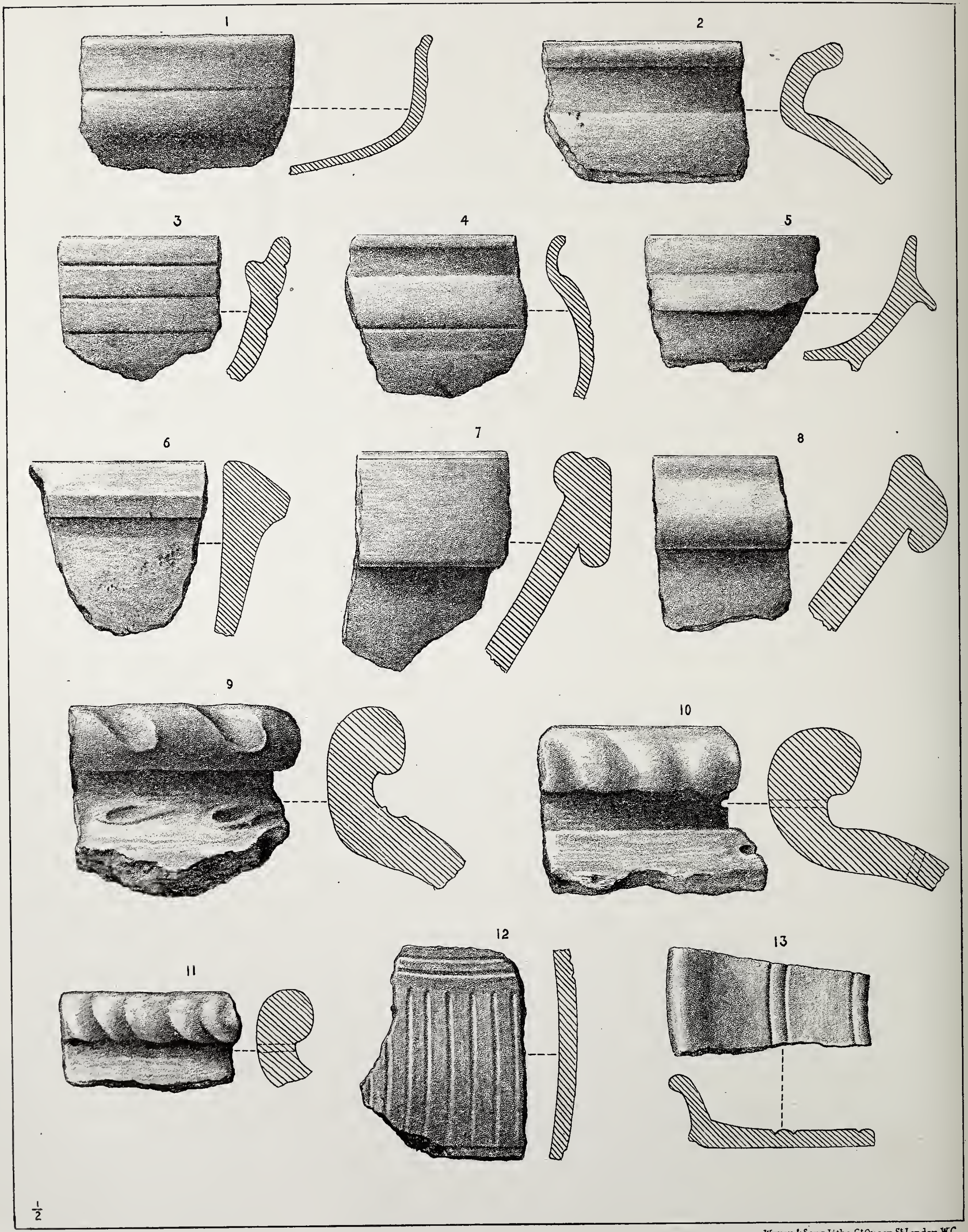
Fig. 7.—A piece of hard brown pottery ornamented with raised concentric circles and the figure of a bird in relief, with a leaf or an ear of wheat beneath, 0·288 inch thick. The texture of this fragment appears closer than the other specimens on this plate and resembles Samian Ware; the only piece of this colour found. Found in the filling of the interior ditch near Pit 63, north-west quarter.

Fig. 8.—Fragment of brown pottery, with incised concentric circles and white painted spots. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 9.—A piece of similar pottery ornamented with triangles and dots. Found in the filling of the main ditch on the west side of the north-west quarter.

All the pottery on this plate with the exception of Fig. 7 which may be brown Samian, is of the quality known as New Forest Ware. It will be seen by the Relic Table that of a total of 218 pieces found in the excavations, 144 fragments were found in the north-west quarter and its interior ditch, 1 in the small Roman well, 48 in the main ditch and rampart, 16 in surface trenching in the central quarter, 2 in the Roman excavation in the central quarter, 1 in the rampart of the south-east quarter, 2 in the excavation of Church Barrow, and 4 only in pits. Of these latter, one fragment was found in Pit 42 which contained some iron nails, a piece of roofing tile, a fragment of Samian, and some oyster shells, and which must, therefore, have been of the Roman age. Another was found in Pit 44, in the northern cluster, which contained iron nails, and another in Pit 77, in the east quarter, which contained a handle of a pot, a fragment of a rim resembling Fig. 1, Plate XXXII., and which, consequently, also contained objects of the Roman age. The whole of this pottery was therefore found in association with objects of the Roman period.

PLATE XXXVIII.



Wyman & Sons, Litho. G^t Queen S^t London, W.C.

RIMS OF POTS.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXXVIII.

RIMS OF POTS. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Fragment of saucer of black ware. Found in the filling of Pit 2, north-west quarter.

Fig. 2.—Fragment of pot of brownish-black ware. Found in the filling of the small Roman well.

Fig. 3.—Fragment of coarse brick-coloured ware, ornamented with three horizontal incised lines. Found in the filling of the main ditch.

Fig. 4.—Fragment of hard brown-black ware, ornamented with a horizontal raised band. Found in the filling of the interior ditch.

Fig. 5.—Fragment of red brick-coloured ware of peculiar form. Found at a depth of 164 feet in the filling of the large Roman well, central quarter.

Fig. 6.—Fragment of thick coarse greyish-red pottery, mixed with grains of various qualities. From the filling of the small Roman well.

Fig. 7.—Fragment of whitish-grey pottery, perhaps part of a mortarium, found in the filling of the small Roman well.

Fig. 8.—Another fragment somewhat similar to the last, buff-coloured. Found in the filling of the small Roman well.

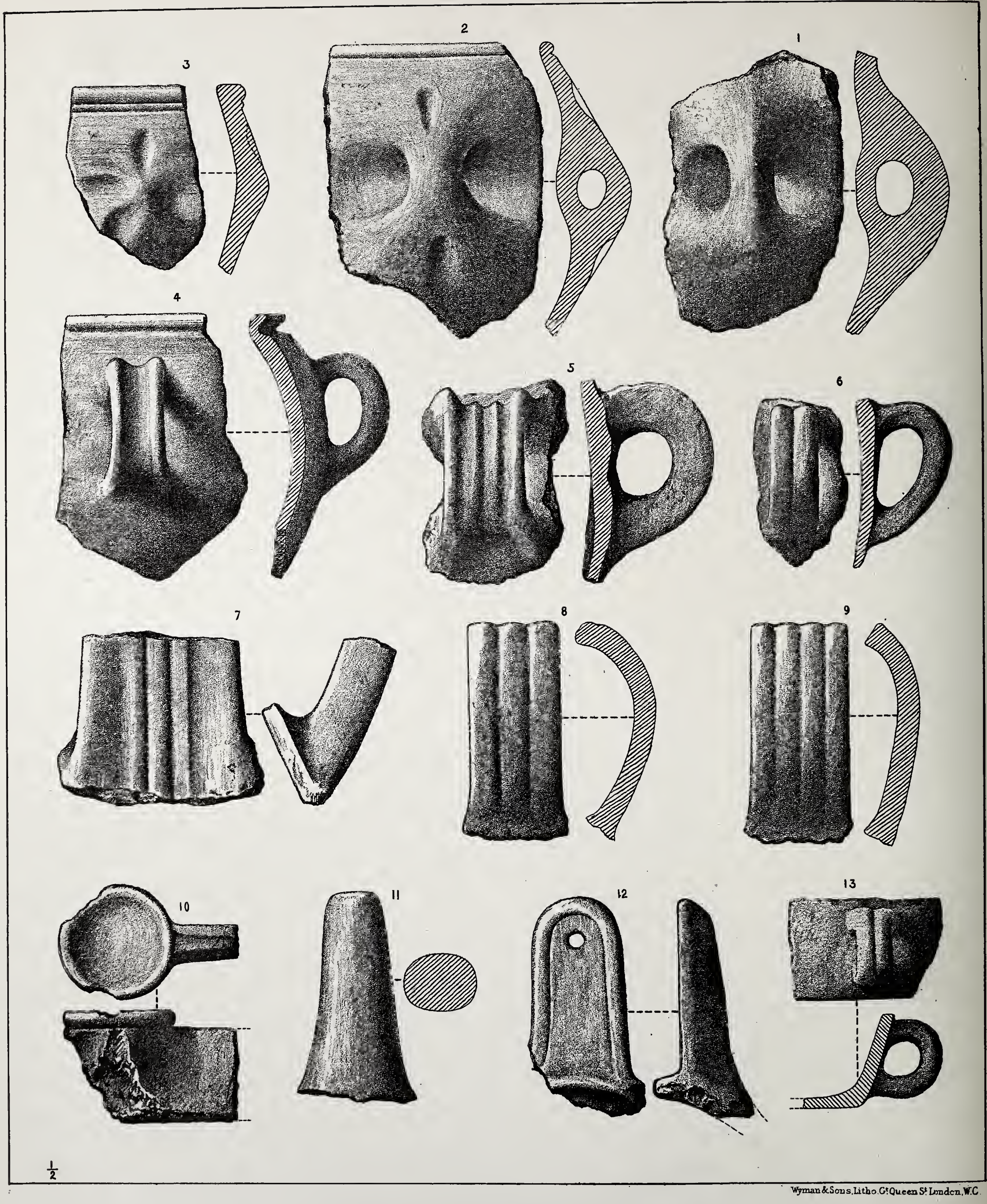
Fig. 9.—Rim of yellowish-grey very hard coarse pottery, ornamented probably by the pressure of the fingers to represent twisted rope. This class of ornamentation was found chiefly in surface trenching and in the north-west quarter. 186 fragments were found in all, and of these 81 were found in surface trenching, 78 in the filling of the ditches, 3 in the northern fosseway, 7 in the main rampart, and 17 in pits. Of the 186 fragments, dividing them according to areas, 72 were found in the north-west quarter, 60 in the central quarter, of which 41 occurred in surface trenching, 14 in pits, and 5 in the northern cross ditch. Of the pieces found in the pits, 8 came from the Roman excavation (Pit 29), 3 from pits in the northern cluster, 1 from Pit 32, and 1 each from Pits 11 and 12.

Fig. 10.—Another fragment similar to the last, perforated with two holes beneath the rim. From the interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 11.—Another fragment with similar ornamentation, perforated with three holes in the rim, perhaps for suspension. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 12.—Fragment of coarse black pottery, ornamented with horizontal and vertical incised grooves. Found in the filling of the eastern return of the road ditch, south-east quarter.

Fig. 13.—Fragment of reddish-brown ware, ornamented with bands, from the interior ditch, north-west quarter.



Wyman & Sons, Litho. G^t Queen S^t London, W.C.

HANDLES AND EYELETS OF POTS.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XXXIX.

HANDLES AND EYELETS OF POTS. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Fragment of pottery, showing an eyelet-hole for suspension similar to those on the pots Nos. 8 and 10, Plate XXXII. The hole is 0·910 inch by 0·540 inch, and is only just large enough to admit of a small finger. Found in the filling of Pit 17 of the outer south cluster, central quarter.

Fig. 2.—Another fragment, with an eyelet-hole having an indentation above and beneath the eyelet. The hole is 0·650 inch by 0·440 inch, and is not large enough to admit of the smallest-sized finger. Found in the filling of Pit 15 of the southern cluster, central quarter. A large quantity of pottery occurred in this pit, including the entire vase, Fig. 6, Plate XXXIII.

Fig. 3.—Fragment of pottery, having a debased imitation of an eyelet-hole intended only as an ornament and not for use. Found in the filling of the main ditch.

Fig. 4.—Fragment of pottery with a handle. The hole 1·200 inches by 0·780 inch, only large enough to admit of a small forefinger. Found in the filling of the small Roman well, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 5.—Fragment of pottery with a handle, the back ornamented with three grooves; the hole 1·040 inches by 1·000 inch, sufficient to admit a large forefinger with ease. Found in the filling of the interior ditch of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 6.—Another fragment, with handle ornamented with one groove at back; the hole 1·160 inches by 0·860 inch, large enough to admit one forefinger. Found in the filling of the interior ditch of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 7.—Fragment of handle, 2·740 inches wide, ornamented with four grooves. This has belonged to a much larger handle. A neck of a jug, with its handle, is shown on Plate XL., Fig. 10, which is the only complete large

handle found in the excavations. Found in the filling of the interior ditch of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 8.—Fragment of handle ornamented with two grooves. Locality not recorded.

Fig. 9.—Fragment of handle ornamented with three grooves. Found in the filling of the main ditch.

Fig. 10.—Fragment of pottery of unknown use, perhaps the bottom of some vessel or stand, with four bars radiating from it, one of which only remains, and the other three broken off, the marks of fracture only remaining. It is drawn upside down owing to its probable use not having been discovered at the time. Found at a depth of 2 feet 6 inches beneath the crest on what appeared to be the old surface line of the mound on the north side of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 11.—Handle of pot or lamp. Found in the filling of the interior ditch, north-west quarter.

Fig. 12.—Handle of pot, with hole for suspension 0·270 inch in diameter. Found at a depth of 2 feet 6 inches beneath the crest on what appeared to be the old surface line of the mound on the north side of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 13.—Handle and fragment of small saucer; the saucer was 1·320 inches high, the hole of the handle 0·580 inch in diameter, too small to admit of more than the point of an ordinary forefinger. Found in the filling of the interior ditch of the north-west quarter.

Notes on the Distribution of Handles and Eyelet-holes.

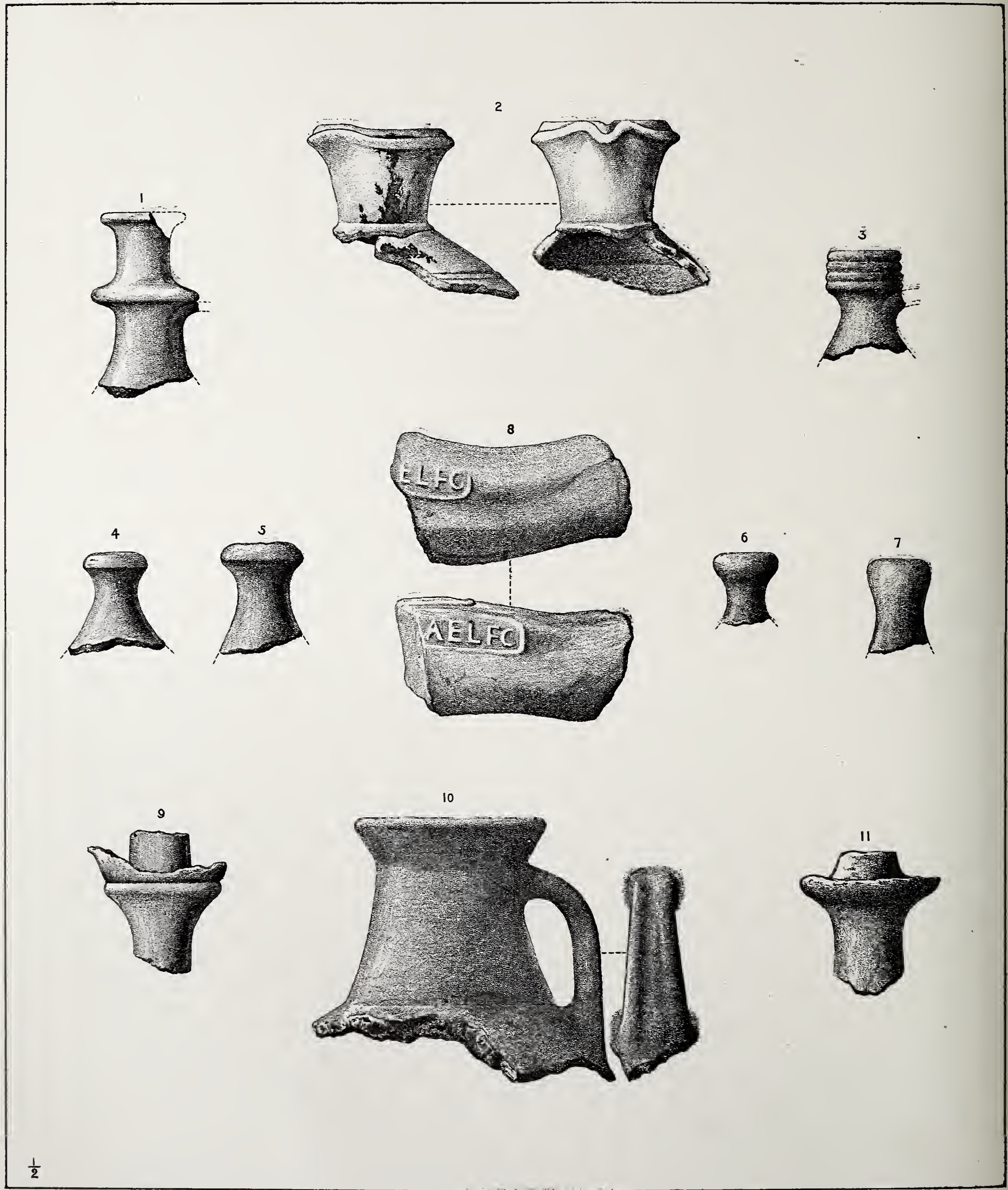
Eyelet-holes (Figs. 1 and 2).—Seventy-five fragments of pottery with eyelet-holes were found in all, of which seventeen were found in the north-west quarter and its ditches and ramparts, including the small well, and of these only three were found in surface trenching. Thirty-two were found in the central quarter, of which twenty were found in pits, and only two in surface trenching. Ten were found in the south-east quarter, of which nine were in the ditch and one in a pit. The east quarter produced nine, of which four were in the silting of the ditch and five in pits. The north-east quarter produced two in surface trenching, four in the silting of the ditch and one in a pit. This class of pottery therefore, although found in all parts of the village, is found chiefly in the out-quarters and in pits. It may therefore have been chiefly in use before the pits were filled in. It is of coarsely-made pottery, and the holes show that they could only have been used for a cord for suspension, and it is undoubtedly an early form of pot.*

---

* See description of Plate II., page 15, and Plate XXXII., Figs. 8 and 10.

Handles of pots (Figs. 4 to 9).—Ninety of these were found in all during the excavations. Of these fifty-four were found in the north-west quarter, its interior ditch and the small well. Seventeen were found in the central quarter, of which fourteen were found in surface trenching and three in pits. Eighteen were found in the main ditch and rampart and one in the north-east quarter. It will be seen, therefore, that these handles, which are of a more advanced type than the suspension pots, were found chiefly in the north-west quarter and in surface trenching, and only four in all were found in pits. It is therefore possible that pots with handles may have been introduced into the village after the greater part of the pits were filled in. The only other hypothesis is that the pots with eyelet-holes may have been employed for purposes connected with the pits and out-quarters, whilst the pots with handles were associated with occupations connected with the superior class which inhabited the north-western side of the village. On either hypothesis the statistics of the finds show a marked difference in the distribution of the two classes of pots.

PLATE XL.



MOUTHS OF POTS · AND (?) LAMPS, AND INSCRIBED HANDLE.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XL.

MOUTHS OF POTS AND (?) LAMPS, AND INSCRIBED HANDLE. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Neck of a jug of hard white pottery, coated with brown, and having on it the remains of a handle. Found in the filling of Pit 44 in the main ditch on the north side of the central quarter.

Fig. 2.—Neck and mouth of a jug of light cream-coloured ware, which has been coated with a thin layer of black or dark brown, portions of which still remain as shown in the drawing. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 3.—Neck of a jug of red brick-coloured pottery, with the remains of a handle. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7.—Necks of bottles or jugs of white and reddish-brown pottery. Found in the filling of the main ditch.

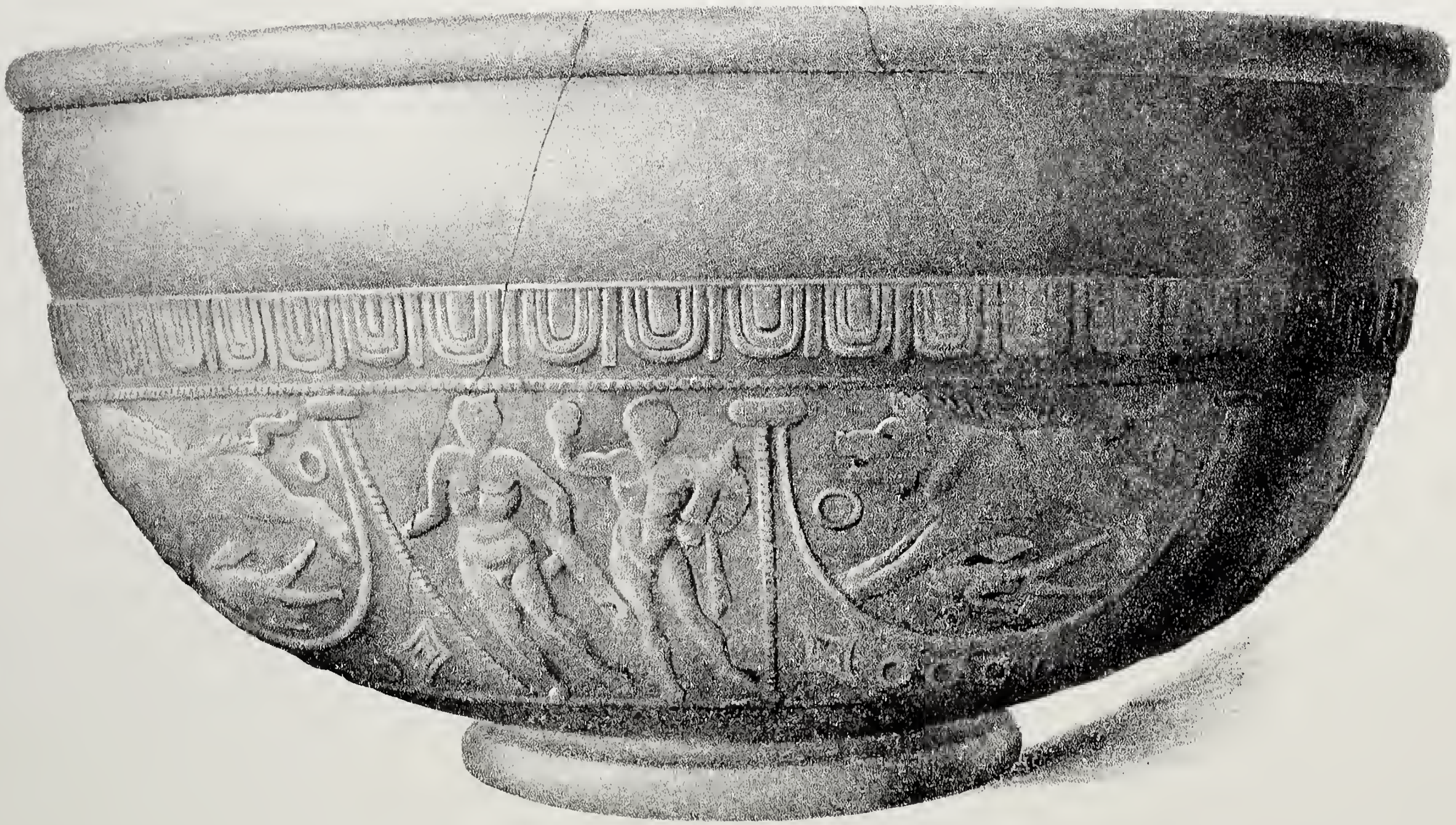
Fig. 8.—Fragment of handle of a large vessel, having two stamps on it with the letters A E L F C and E L F C respectively. Found in the filling of the northern cross trench, north-west side of central quarter.

Fig. 9.—Part of a lamp (?) of white cream-coloured ware. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 10.—Neck and mouth of a jug, with handle of hard grey-brown ware, the only fragment found with the handle affixed to it. Found in the filling of the Roman excavation (Pit 29), central quarter, at a depth of about 4 feet.

Fig. 11.—Neck of a jug or lamp. Found in the filling of the main ditch, on the west side of the north-west quarter.

PLATE XLI.



(ACTUAL SIZE.)

$\frac{1}{1}$

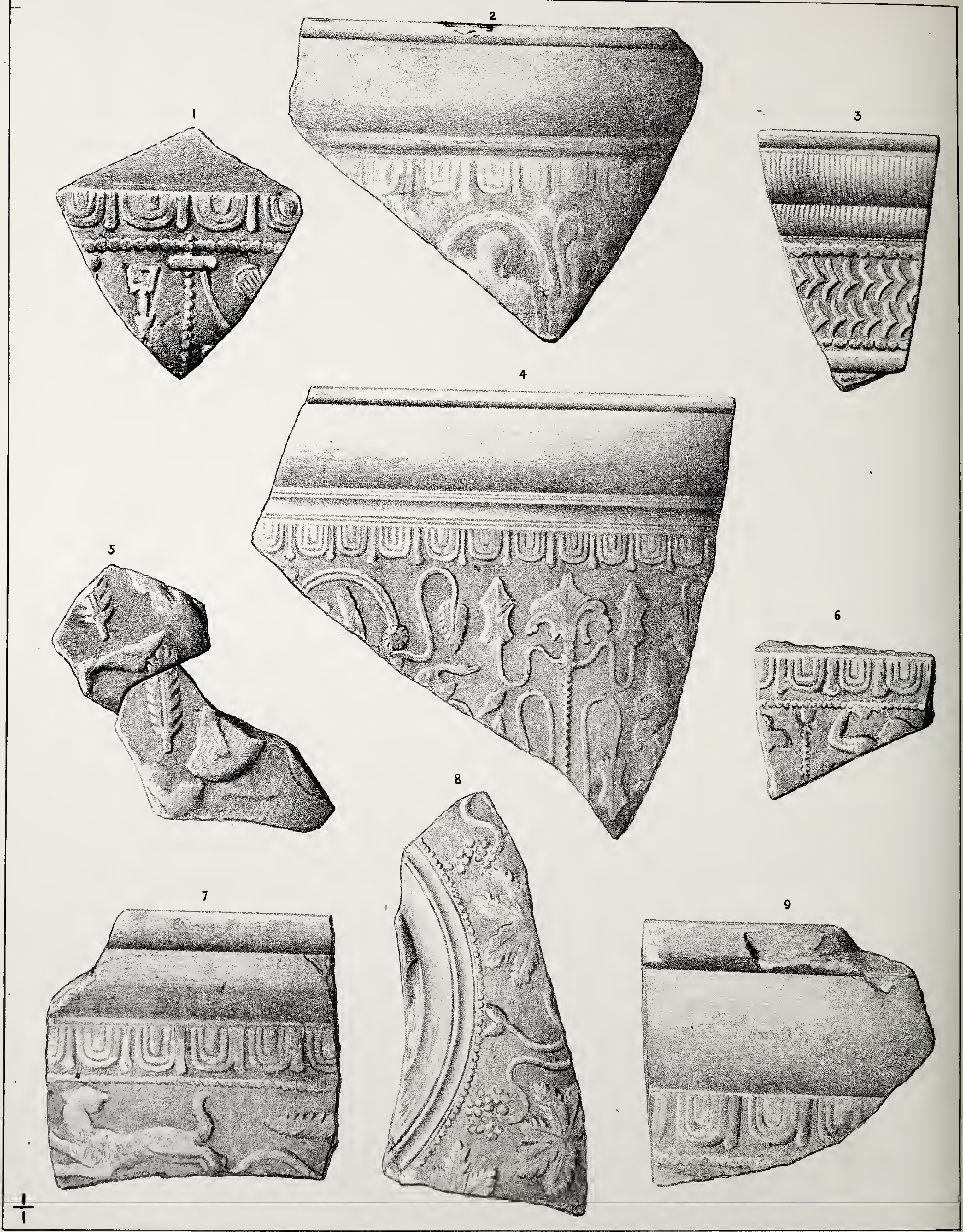
SAMIAN BOWL, COMPLETE.

Wyman & Sons, Litho Gt Queen St London, W.C.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XLI.

SAMIAN BOWL, ACTUAL SIZE. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Samian Bowl, 7¾ inches in diameter and 4½ inches in height, found in a black seam of refuse in the filling of the interior ditch on the north side of the north-west quarter, at an average depth of 3 feet. Although it had been broken in 18 pieces and dispersed in the filling over a space of about 7 feet square, every fragment was found, with the exception of a small chip about 1 inch in length, and the bowl, now perfect, has been reconstructed by Mr. Ready of the British Museum. The ornamentation consists of a horizontal band of festoon and tassel pattern, beneath which are figures in relief. The two figures standing probably represent Hercules and Mercury, on either side of which are vertical bead lines representing the shafts of pillars with the capitals, and between the capitals a festoon is suspended, above which is a boar and a small figure beneath it and between its legs, representing a warrior in armour with a shield and a sword in an attitude of combat. The boar may possibly have some reference to the labours of Hercules, but it seems to have been often the custom to combine together in the ornamentation of these vessels, patterns selected at random without any connected meaning.



Wyman & Sons, Litho. Gt Queen St London, W.C.

FRAGMENTS OF ORNAMENTAL SAMIAN WARE.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XLII.

FRAGMENTS OF ORNAMENTAL SAMIAN WARE. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Fragment of red Samian ware, ornamented with a band of festoon and tassel pattern, by some called egg and tongue, surmounting a horizontal line of beading; beneath is part of a larger festoon, consisting of a plain band suspended from a horizontal bar representing the capital of a pillar. The vertical line of beading beneath the cap is probably a degraded representation of the shaft of the pillar. On the left is an arrow pointing downwards; 0·18 inch thick. Found in the filling of the interior ditch, north-west quarter.

Fig. 2.—Fragment of rim of red Samian ware, ornamented by a plain band and a band of festoon and tassel; beneath it is an arch with cap and shaft enclosing a figure; 0·20 inch thick. Found in the filling of the interior ditch, north-west quarter.

Fig. 3.—Fragment of red Samian, ornamented with small vertical curved ribs in relief, and beneath two bands of a kind of chevron pattern pointing to right, or it very probably represents two wreaths, 0·18 inch wide. Found in the filling of the interior ditch, north-west quarter.

Fig. 4.—Fragment of red Samian, with a band beneath the rim, 0·21 inch thick, ornamented with a band of festoon and tassel pattern, and representations of vine and other leaves in relief. Found in surface trenching, interior north-west quarter, in close proximity to the iron key, Fig. 3, Plate XXIV.

Fig. 5.—Fragment of red Samian, with the representation of an ear of wheat, 0·24 inch thick. Found in the filling of the interior ditch, north-west quarter.

Fig. 6.—A similar fragment with egg and tongue pattern and figures, 0·24 inch thick. Found in the filling of the interior ditch, north-west quarter.

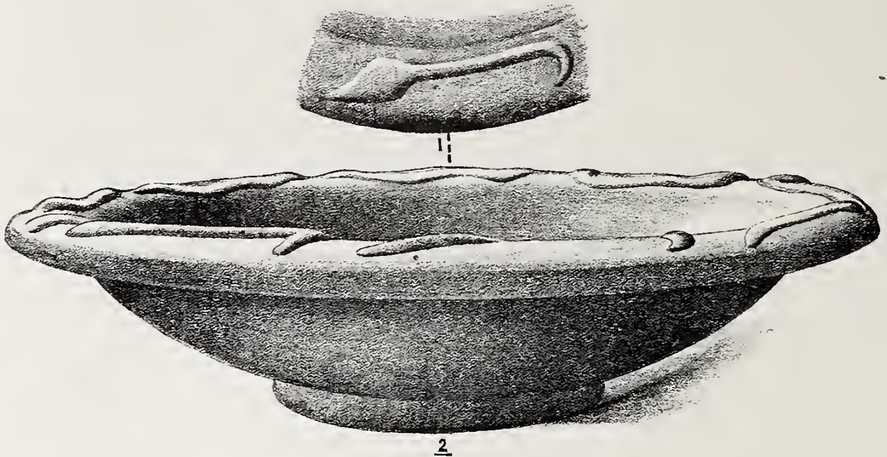
Fig. 7.—Fragment of red Samian with an animal (? panther), in relief, 0·16 inch thick. Found in the filling of the interior ditch, north-west quarter.

Fig. 8.—Fragment of red Samian, with an ornament of vine leaves, 0·18 inch thick. Found, at a depth of about 40 feet in the filling of the small Roman well, north-west quarter, associated with iron nails, the bronze object, Fig. 11, Plate XII., and the bone handle, Fig. 25, Plate XLV.

Fig. 9.—Fragment of thick red Samian ware, egg and tongue pattern, 0·34 inch thick. Found in the filling of the interior ditch of the north-west quarter.

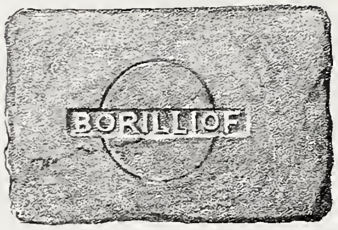
Five hundred and eighty-five fragments of red Samian ware were found in the excavations. Of these, dividing them according to the depths at which they were found, 215 were found in surface trenching, 216 in the filling of the ditches, 57 in the small well, 27 in the main rampart, 2 in the mound, 2 in the large well, and 66 in pits. Or dividing them according to areas, 347 were found in the north-west quarter, its interior ditch, cross ditch, small well, and its pits; 126 fragments were found in the central quarter, including its pits; of these central quarter fragments, 63 were found in surface trenching and 57 in pits, 2 in the mound, 2 in the northern cross ditch, and 2 in the large well. Of the 57 found in the pits, 38, or considerably more than half, were found in Pit 29, which is called the Roman excavation on account of the number of Roman objects found in it; 14 in the pits of the northern cluster, and 5 in Pits 32, 52, 54 and 62, the last-named being found beneath the three skeletons, and that in Pit 32, beneath the British coin represented in Plate LIV., Fig. 1; 82 were found in the main ditch and rampart, 12 in the south-east quarter, 14 in the east quarter, 3 in the north-east quarter, and 1 beneath the rampart of the amphitheatre.

As the presence of a fragment of red Samian pottery implies Roman occupation, this distribution is important as bearing on the age of the several parts of the village excavated. It will be seen that the distribution of Samian pottery coincides accurately with that of the 149 Roman coins, only one of which was found in a pit, with the distribution of oyster shells, with the iron nails, the bronze fibulæ and finger rings, with the fragments of pottery having an upright ridge above the rim, and with the rims with a twisted rope pattern. By far the larger number of fragments of Samian were found in the north-west quarter and its surrounding ditches, and, notwithstanding the enormous quantities of coarse pottery of a ruder form found in the pits throughout the village, only 28 fragments of Samian were found in pits if we exclude those of Pit 29, which is proved by other relics to be of Roman construction. Very few fragments were found in the south-east, east, and north-east quarters, or in any of the places where other relics of Roman workmanship were absent or scarce. The presence of a fragment of Samian beneath the skeletons in Pit 62 shows that the interment of these skeletons in that pit was subsequent to Roman occupation; the presence of a fragment of this pottery beneath the British coin in Pit 32 shows that the Romans had occupied the place before the pit was filled in, and probably before British coins had ceased to pass current amongst the inhabitants of the village, and the presence of a fragment 3 feet beneath the rampart of the amphitheatre proves, in conjunction with other evidence, that the amphitheatre was in all probability constructed after the Romans had occupied the place.

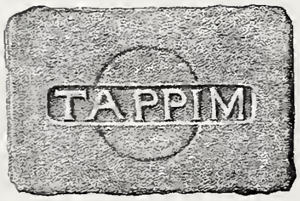


$\frac{2}{3}$

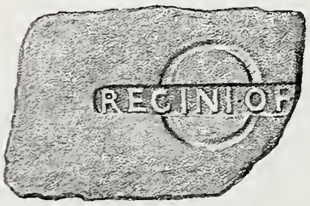
2



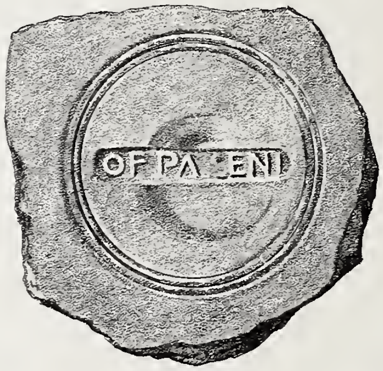
3



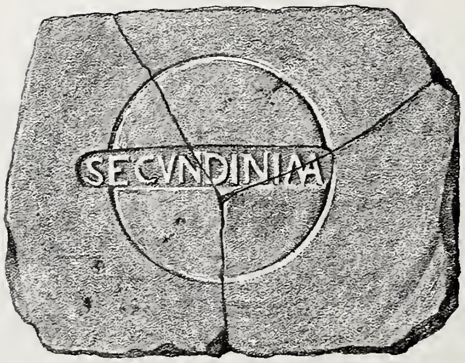
4



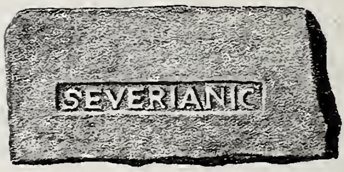
5



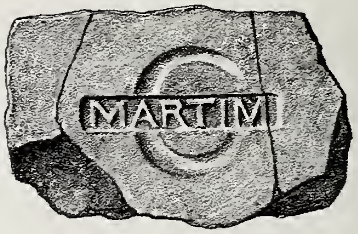
6



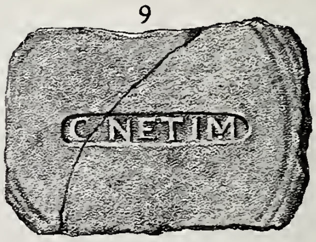
7



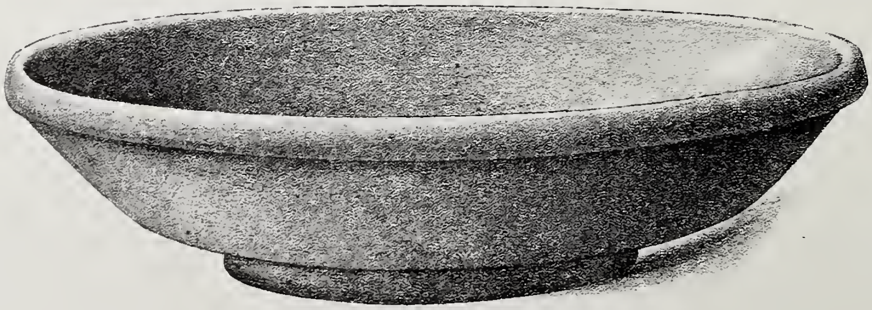
8



9



10



$\frac{2}{3}$

FIGURES 2 TO 9, FULL SIZE.

Wyman & Sons, Litho. Gt Queen St London, W.C

SAMIAN VESSELS RESTORED, AND POTTERS' MARKS OF SAMIAN WARE.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XLIII.

SAMIAN VESSELS RESTORED AND POTTERS' MARKS ON SAMIAN WARE. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Circular patera of red Samian pottery (half restored), with a well known form of ornament representing a leaf with a curved stalk on the rim. From the small Roman well in the north-west quarter. Diameter $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches, height $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Fig. 2.—Fragment of bottom of vessel of red Samian pottery, stamped with the maker's name **BORILLI. OF** (Borilli Officina). Found in the interior ditch of the north-west quarter. The name of this maker has been found stamped on Samian pottery in London (*Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i., page 151), at Colchester (*Coll. Antiq.*, vol. ii., page 40), also in Augst, in Switzerland, where it is spelt with a double R (*Coll. Antiq.*, vol. i, page 158), and in the Valley of the Allier, France (*Coll. Antiq.*, vol. vi., page 71). Other examples are given in Hubner, *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, vol. vii., page 255, No. 1336, 167 to 171.

Fig. 3.—Fragment of circular bottom of vessel of red Samian pottery, stamped with the maker's name **TAPPIM** (Tappi. Manu.). Found in surface trenching in the interior of the central quarter.

Fig. 4.—Fragment of red Samian pottery, stamped with the maker's name, **REGINI. OF.** Found in the interior ditch of the north-west quarter. The name of this maker has been found in London (Roach Smith's *Illustrations of Roman London*, page 106). It also occurs amongst a list of names preserved in the Rouen Museum and printed in the *Catalogue du Musée D'Antiquités de Rouen*, 1875, page 183, "Forêt de Maulévrier" being given as the locality.

Fig. 5.—Bottom of vessel of red Samian pottery, with the maker's name, which was probably **OF. PASSENI** or **OF. PALLINI.** Found at a depth of 7 feet beneath the surface in Pit 62 (see section of pit, Plate VIII.,

Fig. 6), and underneath the skeleton described at page 33. The name **OF. PASSENI** has been found in London, see Roach Smith's *Roman London*, page 105, and other examples are given in Hubner, *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, vol. vii., page 278, No. 777.

Fig. 6.—Fragment of bottom of vessel of red Samian pottery, stamped with the maker's name, **SECUNDINIΛΛ.** Found in surface trenching in the interior of the north-west quarter. This mark is also to be found amongst the list of makers' names found in London (*Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i., page 154).

Fig. 7.—Fragment of bottom of vessel of red Samian pottery, stamped with the maker's name **SEVERIANIC,** or more probably **SEVERIANIO** (Severiani Officina) on the inside. Found in the interior ditch of the north-west quarter at a depth of 2 feet beneath the surface. This name is mentioned by Wright in *The Celt, Roman and Saxon*, but no locality is given. It also occurs in Hubner, *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, vol. vii., page 288, No. 1,042.

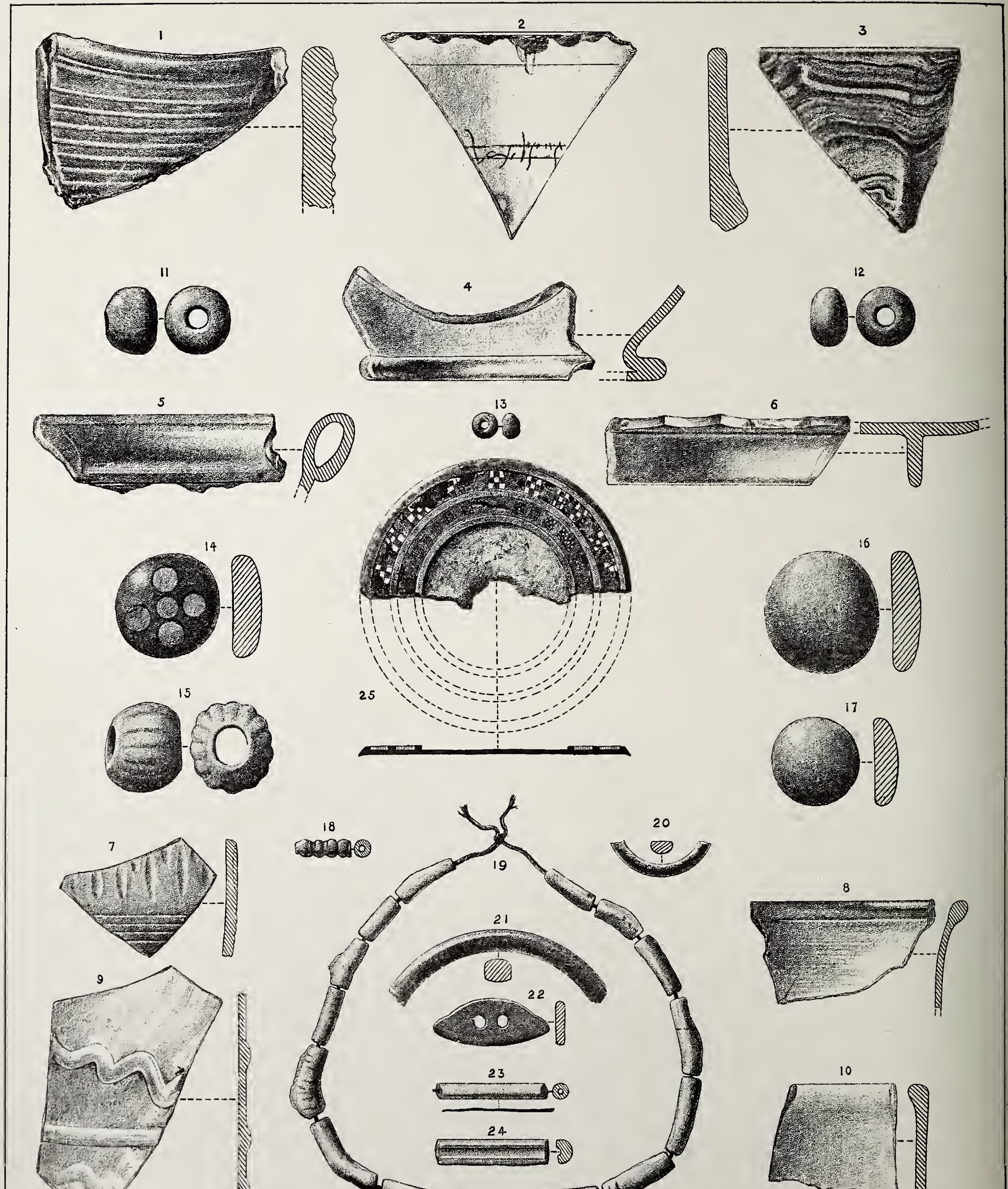
Fig. 8.—Bottom of vessel of red Samian pottery, stamped with the maker's name, **MARTIM** (Marti. Manu.). Found in the interior ditch of the north-west quarter. This maker's name has been found at York (*Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.*) vol. iii., page 124, at Chesterford (*Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc.*, page 375), and at Tours in 1846 (*Coll. Antiq.* vol. i., page 163). It is also mentioned in Hubner, *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, vol. vii., page 274, No. 662.

Fig. 9.—Bottom of vessel of red Samian pottery, stamped with the maker's name, **C..NETIM** (?) Found in the small Roman well at a depth of 20 feet.

Fig. 10.—Circular saucer of red Samian pottery. Half restored. Diameter 6½ inches, height 1⅝ inches. Found in the interior ditch of the north-west quarter.

Another fragment of Samian was found subsequently to the printing of these illustrations in surface trenching in the central quarter with the name **IVENIM.** (Iveni Manu.)

PLATE XLIV.



Wyman & Sons, Litho. Gt Queen St London, W.C.

MOSAIC BROOCH, FRAGMENTS OF GLASS VESSELS, BEADS, BUTTONS, CORAL BRACELET, AND JET ORNAMENTS.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XLIV.

MOSAIC BROOCH, FRAGMENTS OF GLASS VESSELS, BEADS, BUTTONS, CORAL BRACELET, AND JET ORNAMENTS. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Fragment of rim of pale green-ribbed glass, 0·22 inch thick. Found in surface trenching, interior, central quarter, near Pit 57.

Fig. 2.—Fragment of white glass, 0·06 inch thick. At a distance of 0·82 inch from the rim, which is a good deal chipped, is a band 0·08 inch broad, defined by two fine lines on the outer surface of the glass. Within this band the glass is cracked through in short, irregular lines of such peculiar form as to give the band so much the appearance of an Arabic inscription that several Arabic scholars, to whom it was submitted were a good deal puzzled by it. This is the more noticeable, owing to characters allied to Punic and Arabic having been found on several Samian vessels found in London (See Roach Smith, *Collectanea Antiqua,* vol i., p. 165). Mr. Franks, however, to whom I subsequently showed it, believes it to be a band of corrosion caused by a horizontal band of paint, which formerly ran parallel to the rim of the vessel, and which has now disappeared. This band of paint he believes has produced corrosion in the part of the glass beneath it, so as to give it the peculiar appearance above described. The cracks run completely through the glass. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter, close to Fig. 9 of this plate.

Fig. 3.—Fragment of rim of blue glass, 0·14 inch thick, marbled with streaks of white and dark blue. Found at a depth of 3 feet 9 inches beneath the surface in the filling of Pit 32, interior, central quarter, 1 foot 9 inches from the bottom, and 1 foot 1 inch below the British coin, Fig. 1, Plate LIV., associated with a fragment of Samian pottery.

Fig. 4.—Fragment of bottom of a glass vessel, 0·10 inch thick; the ridge at the bottom is of solid glass. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 5.—Fragment of hollow rim of a glass vessel. It is worthy of remark, in connection with this fragment, that in ancient Persian glass vessels the rim is

usually hollow, like the present specimen, whilst in those of more recent construction it is solid. Found in surface trenching, interior, central quarter.

Fig. 6.—Fragment of bottom of glass patera, 0·08 inch thick; another similar fragment was found in trenching near the same place. From surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 7.—Fragment of white glass, with grooves and ribs forming an ornament, 0·08 inch thick. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 8.—Fragment of rim of green glass, 0·02 inch thick. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 9.—Fragment of white glass vessel, 0·06 inch thick, ornamented with an irregular sinuous raised band. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter, in close proximity to Fig. 2 of this Plate, and the Roman iron key, Fig. 3, Plate XXIV.

Fig. 10.—Fragment of white glass rim, 0·06 inch thick. Found in surface trenching; north-west quarter.

Fig. 11.—Blue glass bead. Found in surface trenching, near Pit 25 of the outer south cluster.

Fig. 12.—Blue glass bead. Found in surface trenching over Pit 41 of the northern cluster, central quarter.

Fig. 13.—Small greenish-blue glass bead. Locality not recorded.

Fig. 14.—Button-shaped disc of black glass, ornamented with four pale blue circular discs and a central red one. A similar object, found at Richborough, is figured in Wright's *Celt, Roman, and Saxon*, page 165, where it is described as a button, but if used for this purpose it must have been covered with some textile material, in which case the ornament also would have been covered; having no hole for the attachment of a metal fastening it must have been used for insertion into some stone or metal plate. The same remark applies to Figs. 16 and 17. Found at a depth of 14 inches beneath the surface, in the filling of the main ditch near the outer south cluster, central quarter, and close to the bronze pin of fibula, Fig. 7, Plate XII.

Fig. 15.—Ribbed glass bead of dense green colour. This bead is of common occurrence; several are figured in *Grivaud de la Vincelle*, plate lxxi. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter, in close proximity to the iron fibula, Fig. 5, Plate XIV., and the Roman iron key, Fig. 3, Plate XXIV.

Fig. 16.—Deep blue glass button-shaped disc. Found in the filling of the interior ditch of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 17.—Turquoise blue button-shaped disc. Locality not recorded.

Fig. 18.—Blue bead with four bands, probably intended to represent four beads formed together. It appears to have been formed by a twisted thread of glass. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 19.—Bracelet of fourteen pale pink coral beads of irregular shape, one of which is cut at the end in ribs, and the others are of natural form pierced through their length with fine holes 0·002 inch in diameter. The total circumference of the bracelet is 9 inches, and consequently of sufficient size to slip over the hand. Found at a depth of 2 feet in the filling of Pit 16 of the outer south cluster, central quarter. A coral necklace was found with Roman remains near Padstow, Cornwall, and is recorded in the *Journal of the Archæological Institute,* vol. xvii., page 315.

Fig. 20.—Fragment of a blue glass ring. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

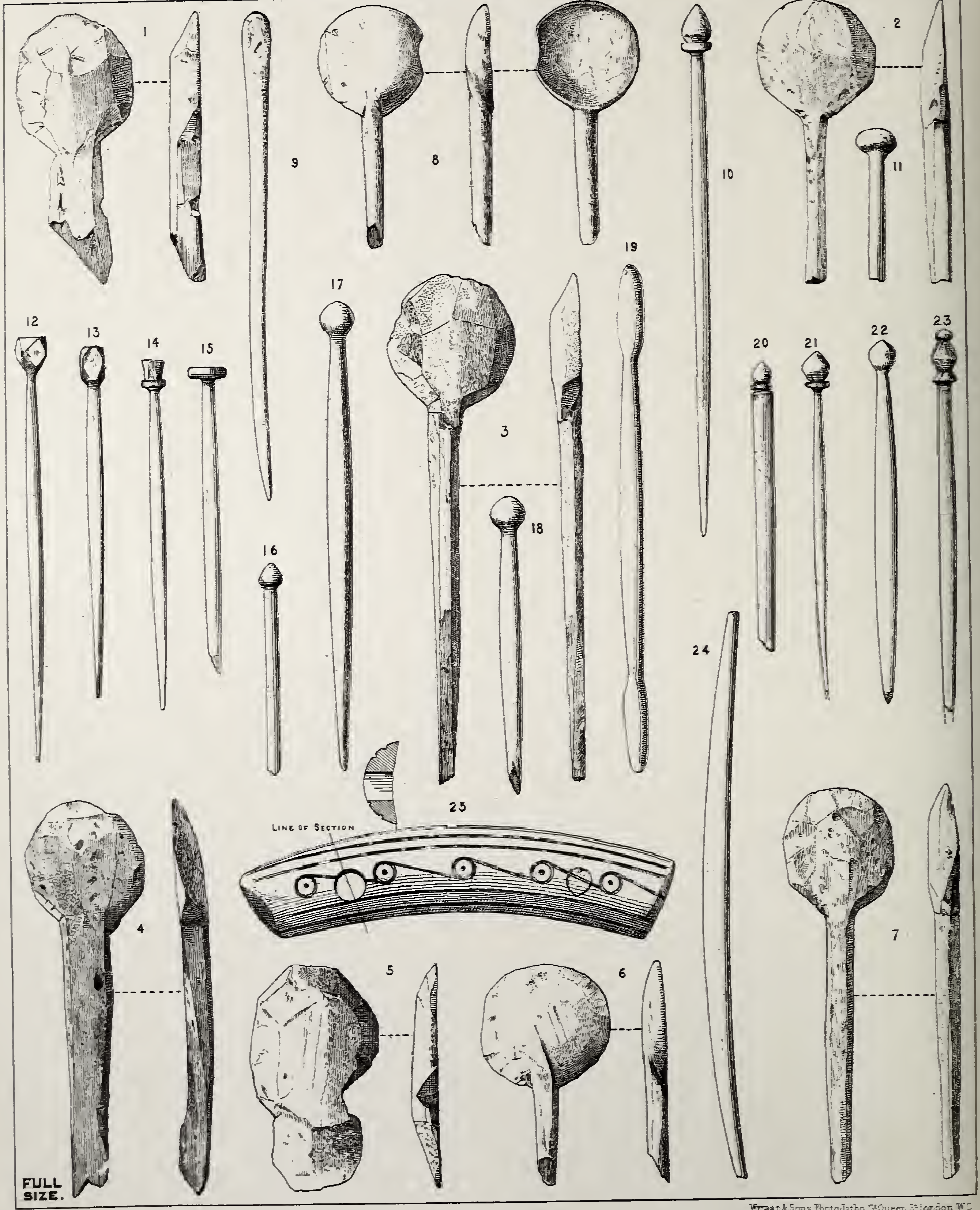
Fig. 21.—Fragment of polished jet ring. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 22.—Jet ornament pierced with two holes 0·1 inch in diameter. Found in surface trenching, interior, central quarter.

Figs. 23 and 24.—Two cylindrical pale green glass beads, pierced through their length with holes. In the hole of Fig. 23 was found a fragment of gold wire 0·002 inch in diameter, the exact length of the bead, and slightly flattened at one end. Found in the interior of the north-west quarter (?).

Fig. 25.—Half of a bronze brooch or stud, 2·084 inches in diameter, inlaid with two bands of finest quality of mosaic. The inner band has a dark blue ground and is 0·129 inch broad; within the cloisonné ridges of the metal in which it is inlaid it is enriched with square patches of chequer work of blue and white, the tesseræ being 0·009 inch square. The outer band is 0·060 inch broad and has a red ground, enriched by square chequers of blue and white of coarser quality, the tesseræ being 0·034 inch square. The centre was probably originally covered with some ornamentation which has disappeared, leaving the sunken portion of the plate, about 0·30 inch in depth, in which the mosaic was inserted. There is no trace of a fastening at the back of the brooch. Found at a depth of 15 feet beneath the surface, in the filling of the small Roman well in the north-west quarter. A nearly similar ornament, having a stud for insertion into a button-hole at the back, somewhat smaller, being 1·541 inches in diameter, and differing only slightly in the character of its ornamentation, was found in association with Frankish remains in the valley of the Eaulne, and is figured in Roach Smith's *Collectanea Antiqua,* vol. iii., page 217, which is drawn from the original in the collection of the Abbé Cochet. Another mentioned by him is in Mr. Bateman's Museum, and was found in London. One of these from Heddernheim, with blue and white chequer, is in the Frankfurt Museum with Roman remains. Two with the same ornamentation are exhibited in the Museum at the Porte de Hal, at Brussels.

PLATE XLV



Wyman & Sons. Photo-Litho. G^t Queen S^t London. W.C.

BONE SPOONS, FINISHED AND UNFINISHED, BONE PINS AND KNIFE-HANDLE.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XLV.

BONE SPOONS, FINISHED AND UNFINISHED, BONE-PINS AND KNIFE HANDLE. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Bone implement resembling an unfinished spoon. It is quite flat on one face and roughly cut on the other. Found in the filling of the ditch cluster, interior ditch.

Fig. 2.—Another, similarly formed to the last, but with a longer shank cut round. Found at a depth of 45 feet in the filling of the small Roman well.

Fig. 3.—Another, with a longer shank. Found in the filling of the Roman excavation (Pit 29), central quarter.

Fig. 4 —Another, with a broad roughly cut shank. Locality not recorded.

Fig. 5.—A similar one without a shank but having a flat projection in place of it, which might be held between the thumb and finger. Found at a depth of 45 feet in the filling of the small Roman well.

Fig. 6.—Another, the back partly smoothed round as if it were intended to make a spoon of it, the other face flat; rounded shank. Found in the filling of the small Roman well at a depth of 45 feet.

Fig. 7.—Another, with a shank. Found in the filling of the Roman excavation (Pit 29), central quarter.

Fig. 8.—Bone spoon, concave on the face and rounded at the back. Assuming that the foregoing were half-formed spoons this would be the only finished one out of the seventeen found in the excavations. Similar spoons are frequently found amongst Roman antiquities. (See one from Hartlip, *Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. ii., pl. 5, fig. 5.) Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter, and in close proximity to the brooch, Fig. 5, Plate X.

Fig. 9.—Bone pin. Found at a depth of 2 feet in the filling of the main ditch on the south side of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 10.—Bone pin. From the interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 11.—Bone pin, the point broken off. Found in the interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 12.—Bone pin with rhomboidal head. Found in the interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 13.—Another, with the same form of head. Locality not recorded.

Fig. 14.—Bone pin. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 15.—Bone pin. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter, near the brooch, Fig. 5, Plate X.

Fig. 16.—Bone pin. Found in surface trenching over the interior ditch on the north side of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 17.—Bone pin. Found in the filling of the interior ditch, on the north side of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 18.—Bone pin. Found just beneath the turf in the main rampart near Pit 3, on the south side of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 19.—Bone hair pin, with an elongated oval head at each end. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 20.—Bone pin. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 21.—Bone pin. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

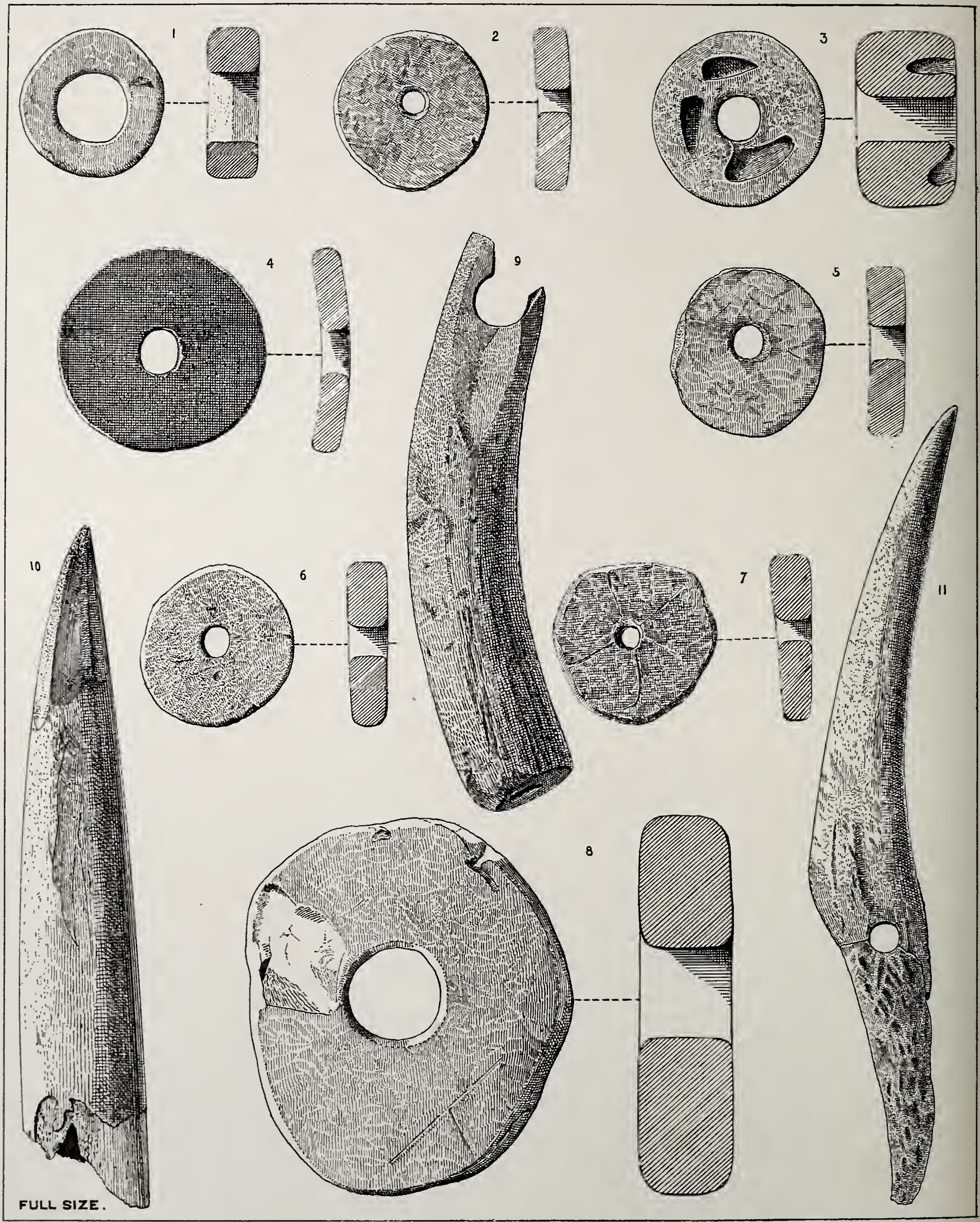
Fig. 22.—Bone pin. Found in surface trenching over the main ditch, on the north-east side of the central quarter.

Fig. 23.—Bone pin. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 24.—Bone pin or bodkin. Found in the filling of the main ditch at the entrance to the southern fosseway.

Fig. 25.—One side of a bone handle of a knife, ornamented with a conventionalised continuous coil pattern. Found at a depth of about 53 feet in the filling of the small Roman well, associated with some large pieces of Samian pottery, and some iron nails.

BONE SPOON-SHAPED OBJECTS.—These objects so exactly resemble what might be supposed to be unfinished spoons, intended to be formed into one similar to Fig. 8, that I at first thought this must be the proper description of them, but the fact that out of seventeen found in the excavations all but one were in this unfinished state leads me to suppose they may possibly have been finished implements intended for some other purpose, and perhaps for forming and ornamenting pottery. They are all flat on one side and roughly rounded on the other. Somewhat similar objects of bone are figured as having been found in the Borness Cave, Kirkcudbrightshire (*Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scotland*, vol. x., plate xx., figs. 10, 11, 112, and 131). Another somewhat similar but perforated was found amongst Romano-British remains in the Settle Caves in Yorkshire (*Collectanea Antiqua*, vol. i., pl. xxx., fig. 1). Of the seventeen discovered at Woodcuts eight were found 45 feet deep in the small Roman well, one in the north-west quarter, one in the interior ditch, three in the filling of the Roman excavation (No. 29), in which all the relics were of Roman origin including Samian pottery, and one in trenching the central quarter. None are recorded as having been found in pits or in the north-eastern, eastern, or south-eastern quarters. They are therefore entirely associated with Roman relics. Of the twenty-eight bone hair pins and fragments of pins discovered, fourteen, including the most perfect were found in surface trenching in the north-west quarter, three in the interior ditch, two in the small Roman well at a depth of 45 feet, two in the main ditch, one in the main rampart, and one in the Roman excavation (Pit 29). None are recorded as having been found in pits or in any of the out-quarters. All, therefore, are found in localities which are associated with Roman relics of the better class.



Wyman & Sons, Photo-Litho G^t Queen S^t London, W.C.

SPINDLE WHORLS AND IMPLEMENTS OF DEER-HORN.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XLVI.

SPINDLE-WHORLS AND IMPLEMENTS OF DEERHORN. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Spindle-whorl of stone, found at a depth of 1 foot 3 inches beneath the crest in the main rampart on the north-east side of the central quarter. The skeleton of a child was found at the same depth.

Fig. 2.—Spindle-whorl made out of fragment of pottery. Found in the filling of Pit 18 of the outer south cluster.

Fig. 3.—Spindle-whorl, constructed expressly for the purpose, in earthenware, with indentations, apparently intended to fit it to the spindles. Found in the soil thrown out from the bottom of Pit 1 of the northern cluster.

Fig. 4.—Spindle-whorl made out of a fragment of pottery. A piece has been selected which is concave on one face and convex on the other. Found on the bottom of the main ditch near Pit 22 of the outer south cluster.

Fig. 5.—Spindle-whorl made out of a piece of pottery. Found on the bottom of Pit 32 of the southern cluster, central quarter.

Fig. 6.—Spindle-whorl made out of a piece of pottery. Found in the filling of the main ditch on the north-east side of the central quarter.

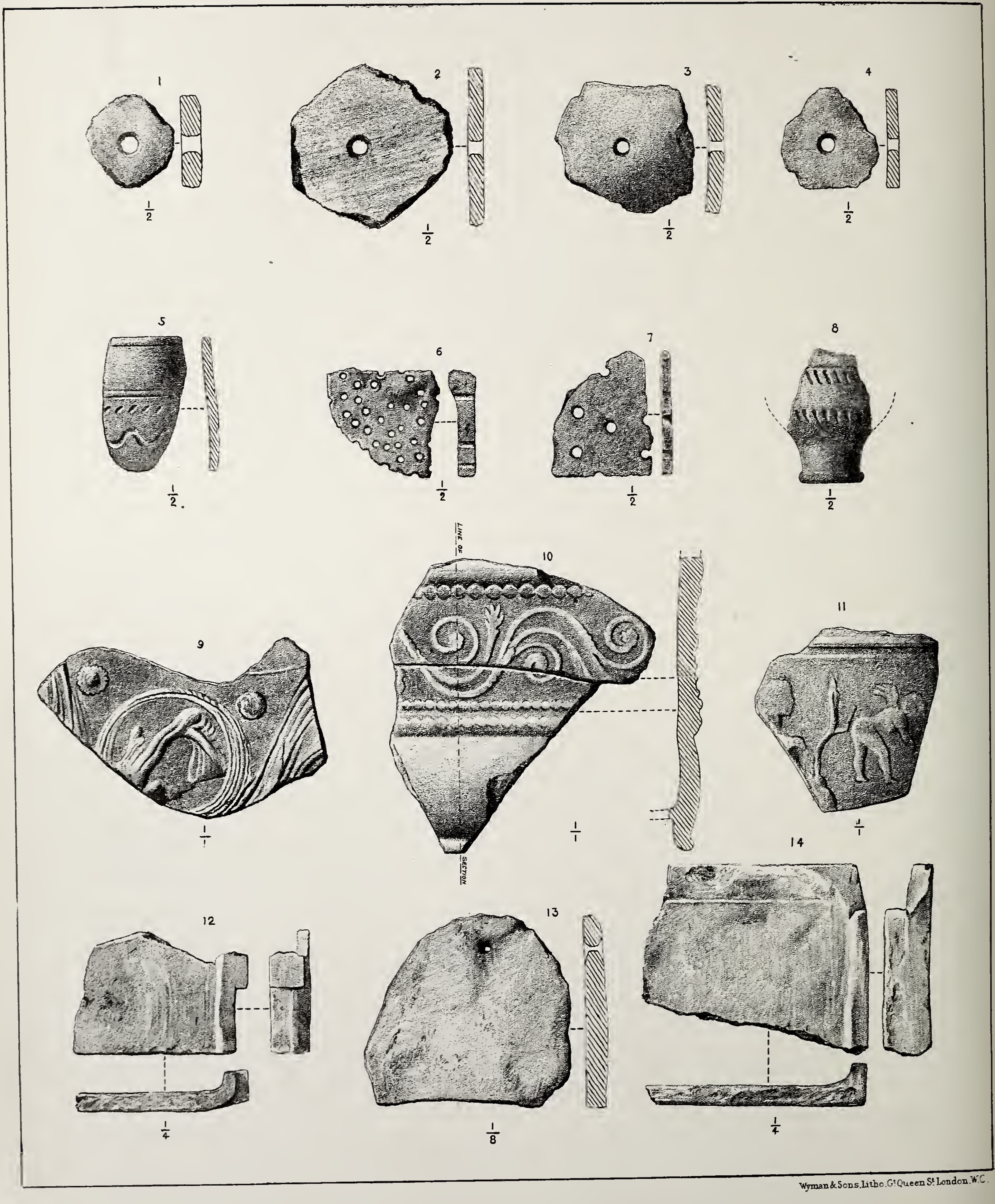
Fig. 7.—Spindle-whorl made out of a fragment of pottery, with radiating marks on it. Found in the filling of Pit 27 of the outer south cluster.

Fig. 8.—Large spindle-whorl of chalk. Found at a depth of 2 feet 3 inches in the filling of Pit 23 of the outer south cluster, central quarter.

Figs. 9, 10, and 11.—Implements formed of stags'-horn, of which Fig. 9 was found in the interior of the central quarter, Fig. 10 in Pit 43, at a depth of 8 feet, and Fig. 11 in the Roman excavation (Pit 29).

Of the sixteen spindle-whorls found during the excavations, twelve were found deep in the filling of pits, which affords additional evidence of the association of the pits with objects in common use by the lower orders.

Plate XLVII.



Wyman & Sons, Litho. Gt Queen St London. W.C.

RUDE SPINDLE WHORLS MADE OF FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY, FRAGMENTS OF COLANDERS, ROOFING TILE OF PURBECK SHALE, FLANGED TILES, AND ORNAMENTAL SAMIAN WARE.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XLVII.

RUDE SPINDLE-WHORLS MADE OF FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY, FRAGMENTS OF COLANDERS, ROOFING TILE OF PURBECK SHALE, FLANGED TILES, AND ORNAMENTAL SAMIAN WARE. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Spindle-whorl formed of a fragment of pottery with a hole in the centre. Found in the filling of the ditch on the north side of the southern fosseway.

Fig. 2.—Spindle-whorl, similar to Fig. 1. Found in the filling of Pit 1, central quarter, at a depth of 4 feet 4 inches.

Fig. 3.—Spindle-whorl similar to Figs. 1 and 2. Found in the filling of the ditch on the north side of the southern fosseway.

Fig. 4.—Spindle-whorl similar to preceding ones. Found in the filling of Pit 1, interior, central quarter.

Fig. 5.—Portion of a small earthenware cup, the mouth of which is 1·4 inches in diameter, ornamented on the side with a sinuous groove and a row of oblique punch marks. Found in the filling of the northern cross ditch.

Fig. 6.—Portion of an earthenware colander, having thirty holes in it averaging 0·08 inch in diameter. Found in the filling of the interior ditch of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 7.—Portion of another with six holes averaging 0·14 inch in diameter. Found in the filling of the small Roman well, north-west quarter.

Fig. 8.—Fragment of bottom of a vessel ornamented with punch marks; New Forest ware. Found in surface trenching, interior north-west quarter.

Fig. 9.—Fragment with an ornament in relief resembling part of a fish. Found in the filling of the Roman excavation (Pit 29), central quarter.

Fig. 10.—Fragment of Samian with a scroll in relief. Found in the filling of the ditch on the east side of the southern fosseway.

Fig. 11.—Fragment of Samian with rude figure stooping, in relief. Found in the filling of the interior ditch of the north-west quarter, near Pit 63.

Figs. 12 and 14.—Fragments of terra cotta flanged tiles *(tegulæ)* about $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in thickness, the flanges being $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches to 2 inches in depth on the outside. These were found in the majority of cases placed in broken fragments side by side with the flanges down as if to form a rough pavement without any substratum of concrete or other material beneath. Found in surface trenching, interior, central quarter, together with Fig. 14 of this plate and five or six similar pieces. In no case was a whole tile found, nor were there any makers' names on them. 830 fragments were found in all, of which 282 were found in surface trenching, 290 in the ditches, 74 in the main rampart, 105 in the mound to the north of the north-west quarter, 13 in the small well, 3 in the large well, and 63 in pits. Dividing them according to areas 424 were found in the north-west quarter, its interior ditch, in the cross ditch, and the mound; 186 in the main ditch, of which the greater portion occurred on the western side, 74 in the main rampart, 16 in the two wells, 130 in the central quarter and its pits. None were found in any of the out-quarters on the east side. Of the 63 found in pits, 45 were found in the Roman excavation and the remainder in six pits. It is evident therefore that the greater use of these floor tiles was in the western side of the village, and that they were in use before at least six of the pits were filled in. The accompanying woodcut, Fig. 1, shows the manner in which the upper and lower *tegulæ* fitted each other, the lines of flanges of adjoining rows of tiles being covered with other tiles in the form of half tubes called *imbrices*, Fig. 2, which served to keep the water from passing between the vertical rows of tegulæ, and without which the tegulæ were of no use as roofing tiles. No example of a half tube-shaped imbrex was found in these excavations, which may perhaps be taken to show that although the tegulæ were certainly constructed for roofing purposes, as proved by the joints, they were not used as such in this village. Of the 830 fragments found, however, 44 were curved in the manner shown in the woodcut, Fig. 3, which may have served as imbrices though of unusual form, or they may perhaps have formed a different system of tiling. They appear to be flat on one side and curved on the other. I am not aware of this kind of tile having been found elsewhere in connection with Roman remains. The joints in the tegulæ are not shown in

FIG. 1.

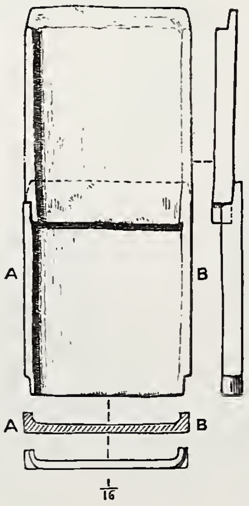


FIG. 2.

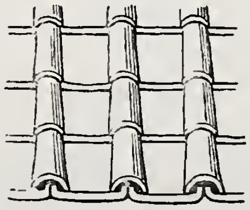
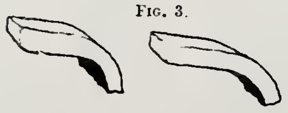


FIG. 3.



Mr. T. Wright's illustrations of Roman tiles, and my information on the subject is derived from the admirable restoration of Roman roofs in the Homburg Museum, with which the fragments found in Woodcuts tally precisely.

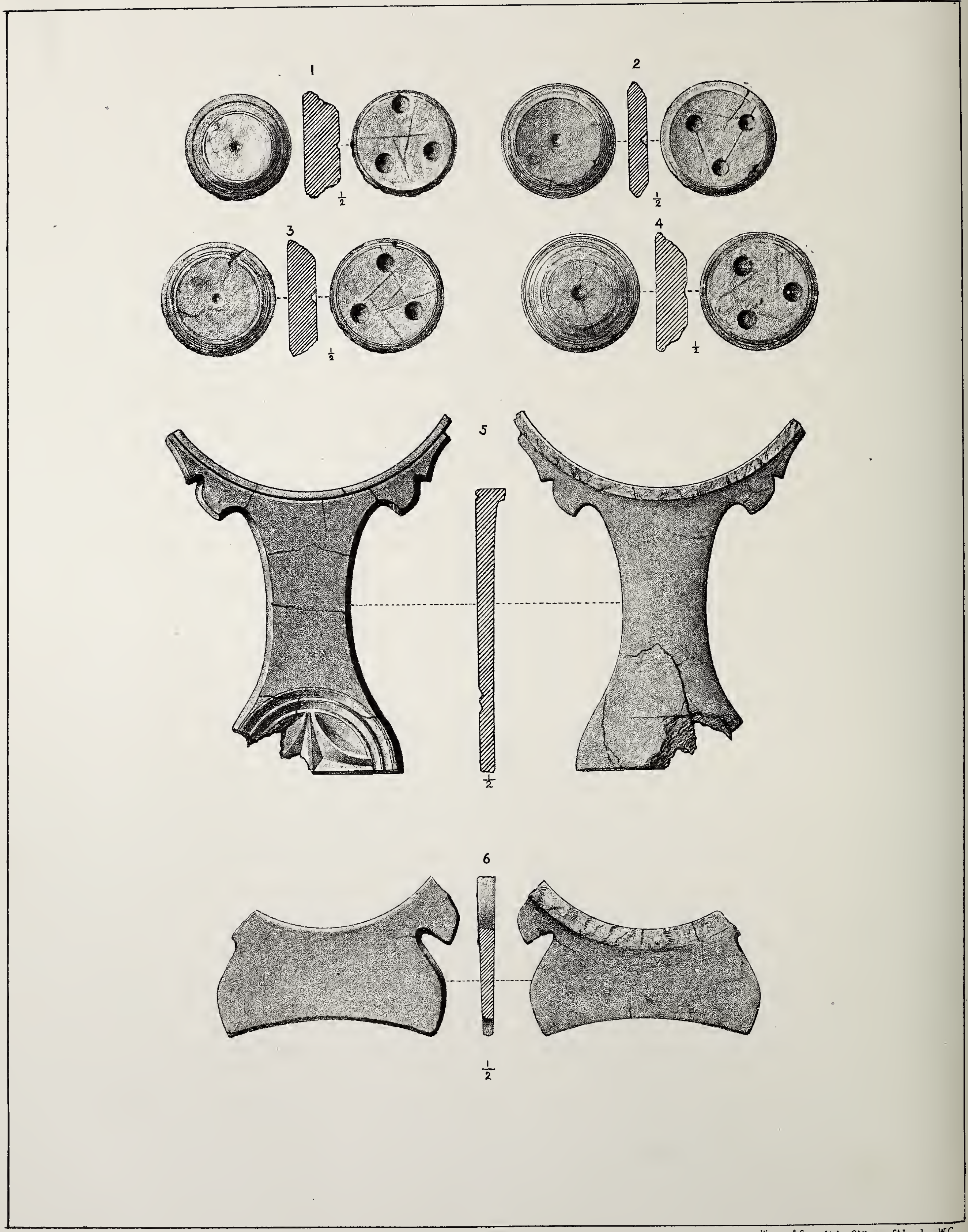
Fig. 13.—Roofing tile* of Purbeck shale, highly fossiliferous. These tiles vary from 0·4 inch to 1·1 inches in thickness and are perforated by a round hole from 0·22 inch to 0·6 inch in diameter, in one of which an iron nail was found fixed by corrosion. 648 fragments were found in all, of which 86 had holes or portions of holes. Of the 86 which had holes in them, 81, or nearly the whole, were found in surface trenching in the north-west quarter and 5 in the central quarter, including one found at the bottom of Pit 42, at a depth of 8 feet, associated with oyster shells, the only one found in a pit. Found in surface trenching, north-west quarter. The nearest stone of this quality is between Wardour and Tisbury, six miles to the north.

This distribution affords satisfactory evidence that the north-west quarter, which contained only three pits, was the area chiefly occupied by roofed houses, whilst the absence of tiles in the quarters in which the pits abound indicates that the habitations of those parts were probably not tile roofed, but may have been formed of daub and wattle, fragments of which were found in the pits. This distribution accurately coincides with the distribution of iron nails which must have been used in connection with roofed houses.

---

* Roofing tiles, in some instances having the nails still fixed in them, have been found with Roman remains at Baydon, near Marlborough, Wilts (*Wilts Arch. and Nat. Hist. Mag.*, vol. x., p. 105); at Holbury, near Dean, Wilts (*Wilts Arch. and Nat. Hist. Mag.*, vol. xiii., p. 40); at North Wraxall (*Wilts Arch. and Nat. Hist. Mag.*, vol. vii., p. 66). See also Wright's *Uriconium*, p. 212.

Plate XLVIII.



Wyman & Sons, Litho. Gt Queen St London, W.C.

POT-HANDLES AND LATHE-CORES, OF KIMMERIDGE SHALE.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XLVIII.

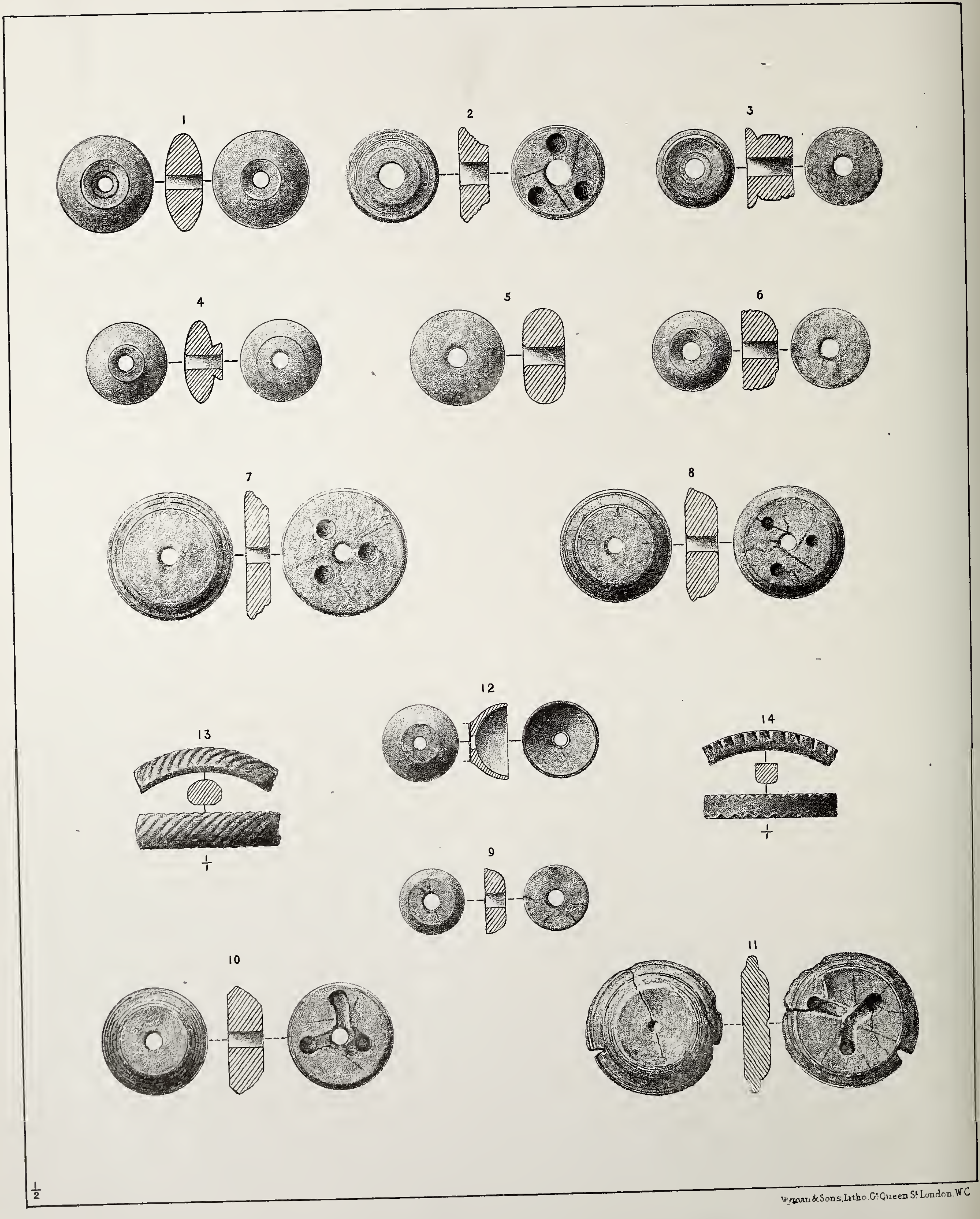
POT-HANDLES AND LATHE-CORES OF KIMMERIDGE SHALE. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Figs. 1 to 4.—Kimmeridge shale cores, sometimes called "Coal Money," but in reality the cores from which rings for bracelets and other objects of personal ornament were formed upon the lathe; from $1\frac{5}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, about 0·4 to 0·6 inch thick. These specimens have three holes, by which they were fixed on the lathe to a three-pronged chuck. The ridges on the circumference which resemble ornamentation are merely the tool marks; the lines on the face of the piece were probably made for centering the piece on the lathe. One of these in the museum at Dorchester has a portion of the ring attached to the core, which appears to have been fractured whilst in the lathe, and has therefore been cast away by the workman with its core. (See a paper by the Rev. J. H. Austen in the Purbeck Society's papers, 1856–57.) All found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 5.—Two views and a section of a carved Kimmeridge shale handle, probably of a ladle or bowl. On the right-hand view is seen the rough edge where the bowl or ladle has been fractured and detached from its handle. At the end of the handle is a semi-circular curved ornament. Thickness, 0·3 inch; it has cracked a good deal since it was unearthed. Found at a depth of 2 feet in the filling of the main ditch on the south side of the north-west quarter, close to the causeway, in proximity to the bronze ring (Fig. 25, Plate XV.).

Fig. 6.—A similar handle of Kimmeridge shale; thickness, 0·32 inch. The part where the bowl to which it was probably attached and fractured off is shown by the rough edge on the right-hand view. Found at a depth of 12 inches in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter, in close proximity to the Roman iron key (Fig. 3, Plate XXIV.).

Plate XLIX.



Wyman & Sons, Litho. Gt Queen St London, W.C

SPINDLE WHORLS, BEADS, CORES, FRAGMENTS OF BRACELETS, AND CUP OF KIMMERIDGE SHALE.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XLIX.

SPINDLE-WHORLS, BEADS, CORES, FRAGMENTS OF BRACELETS, AND CUP OF KIMMERIDGE SHALE. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Kimmeridge shale bead, with oval section and a hole in the middle. Diameter, 1·44 inches; thickness, 0·58 inch. Diameter of hole, 0·28 inch. Found in trenching in interior of north-west quarter. Four of these were found.

Figs. 2, 7, and 8.—Kimmeridge shale cores similar to those of the preceding plate, with holes drilled in the centre, probably for use as spindle-whorls. Six of these were found in all.

Fig. 3.—Kimmeridge shale core. This may either be a core of peculiar form or constructed for some special use. It has a hole in the centre. Greatest diameter, 1·22 inches; least diameter, 1·02 inches; thickness, 0·80 inch. Diameter of hole, 0·30 inch. Interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 4.—Kimmeridge shale button or knob, with a hole in the middle; only one of these was found. Diameter, 1·20 inches; thickness, 0·62 inch. Diameter of central hole, 0·22 inch. Locality uncertain.

Fig. 5.—Kimmeridge shale bead. Three of this shape were found. Diameter, 1·00 inch; thickness, 0·58 inch. Diameter of hole, 0·28 inch.

Fig. 6.—Kimmeridge shale whorl, flat on one side and rounded on the other, with a hole in the centre, perhaps a spindle whorl; six of these were found. Central quarter.

Fig. 9.—Fragment of Kimmeridge shale bead.

Figs. 10 and 11.—Kimmeridge shale cores, with channels running from the three chuck holes towards the centre. Mr. Austen considers that these grooves were caused by the piece having flown out of the lathe whilst the process of turning was going on, but this appears to be doubtful. The channels in these specimens are smoothly cut. Both were found in surface trenching in the central quarter.

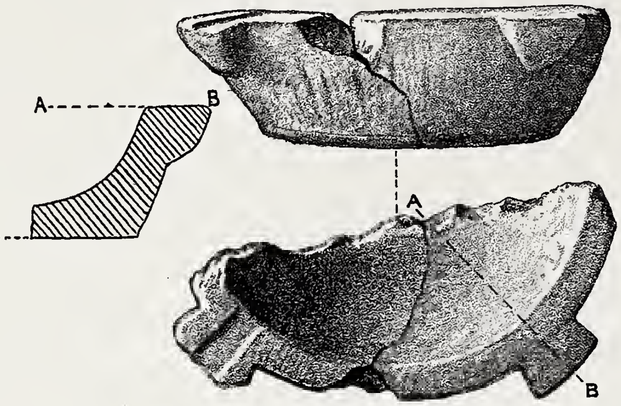
Fig. 12.—Kimmeridge shale cup with a hole in the bottom; use unknown. Only one of this shape was found. Diameter, 1·10 inches; height, 0·53 inch. Diameter of hole, 0·20 inch. Found in surface trenching in the interior, north-west quarter.

Figs. 13 and 14.—Fragments of rings turned off from the cores and ornamented. Ten fragments of rings were found in all.

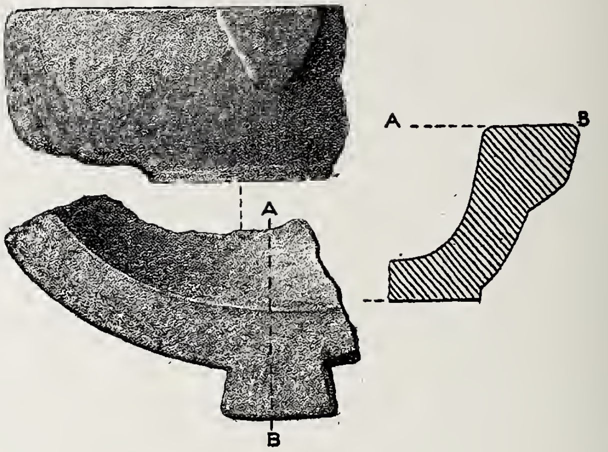
Besides these objects of Kimmeridge shale, thirty-six rough pieces of unworked shale were found, showing that, in all probability, it was worked on the spot, and that these fragments were thrown away as being unavailable. Of these, sixteen fragments were found in pits, probably thrown in with refuse at the time the pits were filled in. None of the cores with square headed chucks, which have been discovered elsewhere, were found in the village.

Fifty-nine worked objects of Kimmeridge shale, including cores, were found in all; thirty-two were found in surface trenching, three in the interior ditch, twelve in the main ditch and outlying ditches, two in the main rampart, one in the cross ditch, one in the large well, five in pits, and three uncertain; or, dividing them according to areas, thirty-two were found in the north-west quarter, its interior ditch, cross ditch, and the pits within the quarter; eight in the central quarter, nine in the main ditch, two in the main rampart, five in the outlying quarters, and three uncertain. From this it will be seen that, like many of the other relics, they predominated in the north-west quarter, though not to the same extent as in the case of some other objects. Although the localities of some of these shale cores cannot be given on account of the tickets attached to them having been lost, their number and distribution were noted in the relic table with sufficient accuracy to render the statistics reliable.

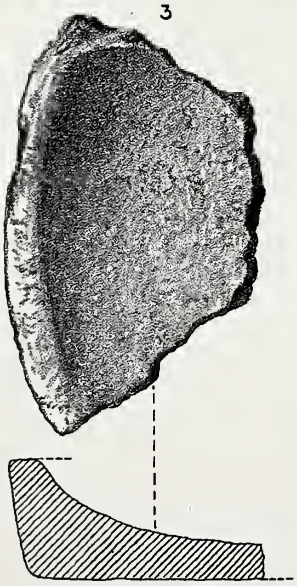
1



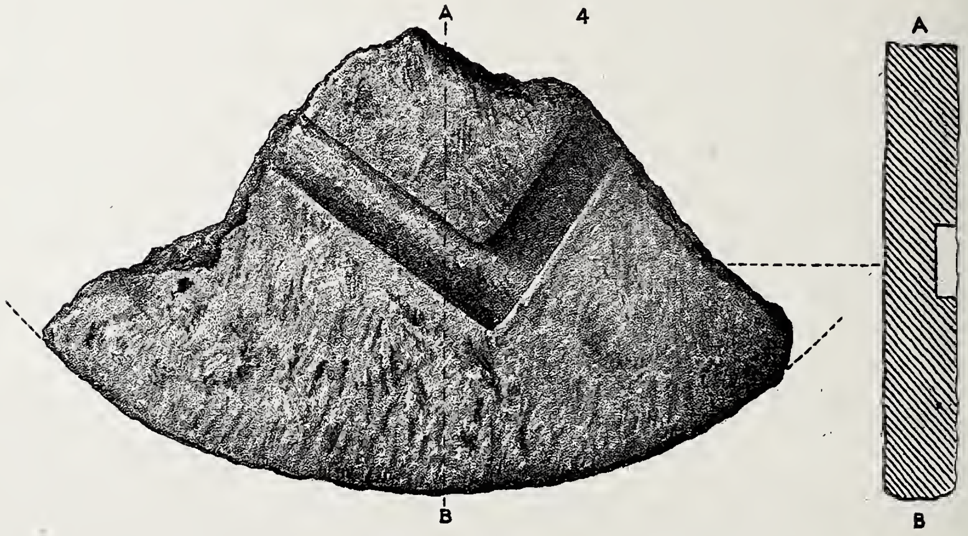
2



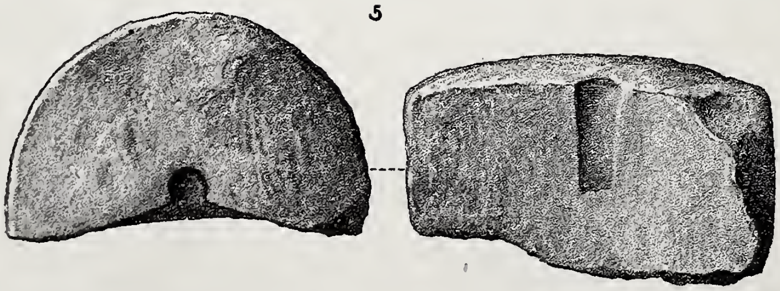
3



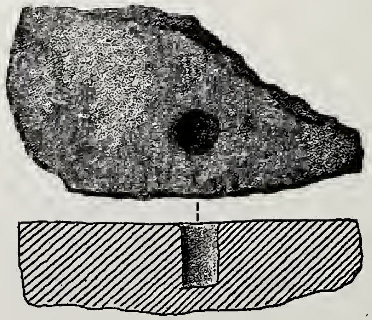
4



5



6



1/4

Wyman & Sons, Litho. Gt Queen St London, W.C.

FRAGMENTS OF STONE QUERNS, MORTARS, AND DOOR SWING SOCKET.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE L.

FRAGMENTS OF STONE QUERNS AND MORTARS, AND DOOR-SWING SOCKET. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Two views and section of portion of mortar of shelly limestone from the upper Purbecks, resembling the stone known at Swanage as "Burrstone," and formerly used as a building material. Diameter about 9 inches, having projections at the side, and a groove along the surface of one of the projections. Found in the small Roman well, which contained three fragments.

Fig. 2. –Two views and section of portion of mortar of shelly limestone from the upper Purbecks, resembling the stone known at Swanage as "Burrstone," and formerly used as a building material; diameter, 1 foot 3 inches. Found in Pit 29 (the Roman excavation) in the central quarter.

Fig. 3.—Top view and section of a quern, about 2 feet diameter, found in surface trenching, interior north-west quarter. 21 fragments of querns of various kinds were found in surface trenching in the north-west quarter.

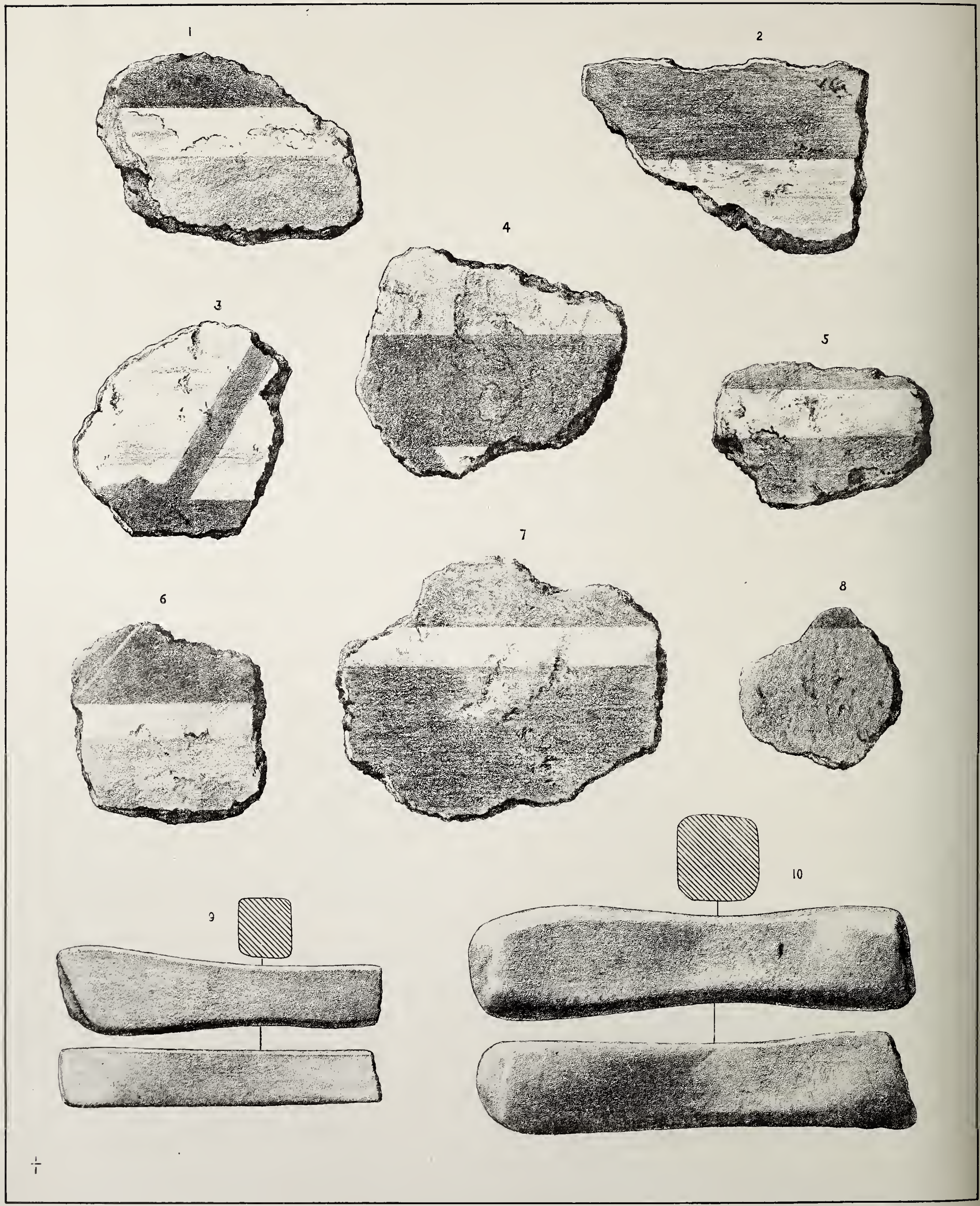
Fig. 4.—Fragment of top stone of a quern*, with a square groove on the surface, diameter 2 feet 3 inches. Found in surface trenching in the interior of the central quarter on the north-east side. Two other fragments of querns were found in this quarter.

Fig. 5.—Two views of a stone with a hole, 1 inch diameter and 2·3 inches deep, probably used as a foot for a gate to turn on. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter, at a depth of 8 inches beneath the surface.

Fig. 6.—Another similar stone. Hole 1 inch deep, and 1·3 inches in diameter. Locality not recorded.

* "On the Materials of Roman Querns," by J. Buckman, F.L.S., *Wilts Arch. and Nat. Hist. Soc.*, vol. ix., p. 291.

PLATE LI.



Wyman & Sons, Litho. Gt Queen St London W.C.

FRAGMENTS OF PAINTED PLASTER OF INTERIOR OF HOUSES, AND STONE BURNISHERS.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE LI.

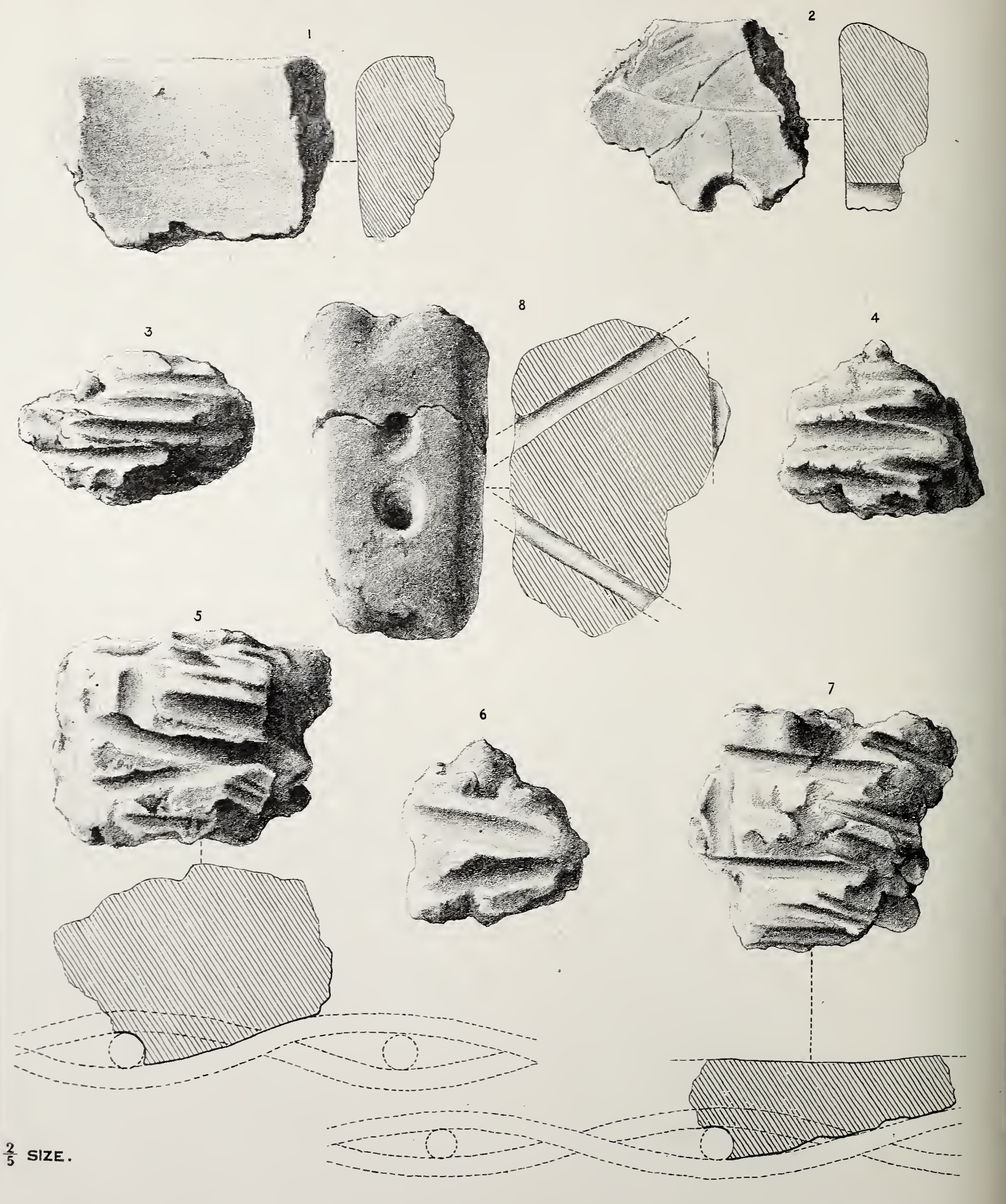
FRAGMENTS OF PAINTED PLASTER OF INTERIOR OF HOUSES, AND STONE BURNISHERS. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Figs. 1 to 8.—Fragments of plaster, with flat surfaces, which have formed part of the walls of a house, painted in red, white and green, and black lines. Found in the main ditch on the south-west side of the north-west quarter at a depth of 2 feet. A number of these painted pieces have distinct marks of wattling at the back, which showed that the plaster was about 1 inch thick, and was smoothed to a perfectly flat surface before being painted. There were also the round impressions of stakes, and the wattles appear to have been about a quarter of an inch in diameter. A few fragments had the impressions of flat laths upon them. It may, therefore, be conjectured that the houses were built or lined partly with lath and plaster and partly with daub and wattle, and coated with lime and mould, mixed in some cases with small fragments of flint. The plaster which received the paint appeared to be of a finer quality than other fragments which had no paint on them. In addition to the fragments found in the main ditch, one fragment was found in the filling of the small well, one fragment coloured red and white, in the bottom of Pit 3 in the north-west quarter, and three pieces were found in the filling of Pit 45, which contained also fragments of glass, iron, red Samian, and oyster shells.

Fig. 9.—Portion of stone burnisher of fine-grained calcareous sandstone, probably from the Upper Greensand.

Fig. 10.—Portion of stone burnisher of rather coarse-grained calcareous and micaceous sandstone, with dark greenish specks, perhaps glauconitic. Apparently from the Greensand series.

PLATE LII.



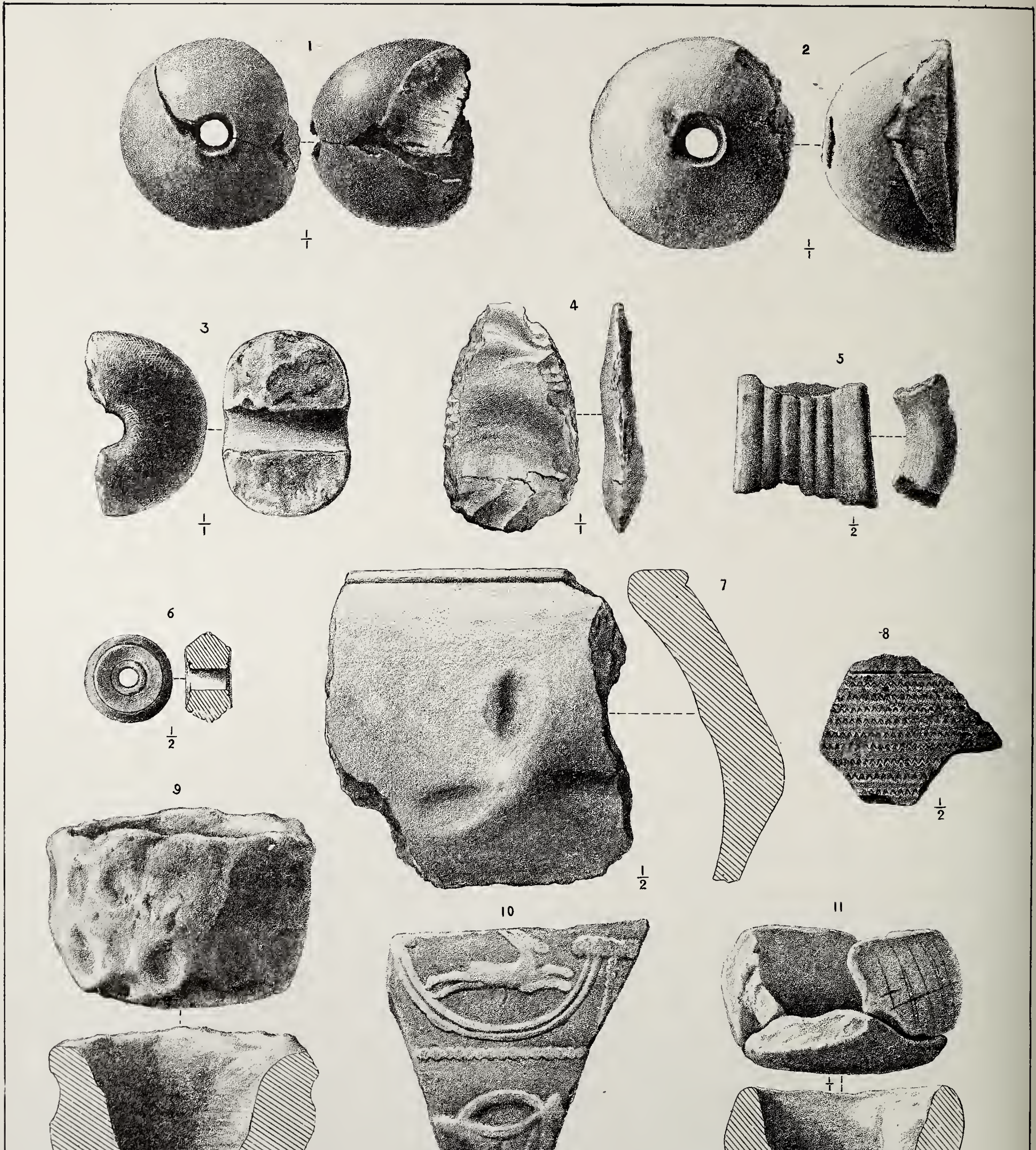
Wyman & Sons, Litho. Gt Queen St London, W.C.

FRAGMENTS OF DAB AND WATTLEWORK, WITH RESTORATION OF WATTLEWORK.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE LII.

FRAGMENTS OF DAUB AND WATTLEWORK, WITH RESTORATION OF WATTLEWORK. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Figs. 1 to 8.—Daubing of wattlework, composed of clay, which, on being tested with acid, was found to have no lime in its composition. The wattle marks were about 0·4 to 0·6 inch in diameter, and crossed each other at a distance of 1·5 inches from the outside surface, which was probably half the thickness of the daubing. Transverse marks of upright stakes 0·9 inch in diameter, across which the wattles were twisted, are also impressed upon the clay. In connection with Figs. 5 and 7, I have restored a section of the wattlework by measuring the distance from the upright stake mark to the points at which the wattle marks crossed each other. It appears that the upright stakes must have been at a distance of about 5 inches apart from centre to centre. The wattlework was daubed with clay on both sides. Fig. 8 shows a fragment of an end of the daubing in which the wattle holes run through the centre, and which is 3 inches in thickness. This must probably have been a piece of the end of a wattlework wall where the whole thickness of the wall has been preserved; whereas Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 7, represent fragments in which one-half of the wattlework has fallen off from the sides of the wall. Reference to my paper on "Excavations in Mount Caburn," *Archæologia*, vol. xlvi., pages 423–495, will show that the wattlework found there was of nearly the same size, the upright stakes being 0·75 inch in diameter, 5 inches apart from their centres (about 4 inches from edge to edge), the wattles $\frac{1}{3}$ inch thick, and the half thickness of the daubing 2 inches. In the paper referred to I have made numerous references to the occurrence of wattlework which it is unnecessary to repeat here. Most of the Woodcuts fragments were found in Pits 76 and 77 in the east quarter, but they were also found in Pits 32, 42, 45, and 53 of the central quarter; in Pits 71 and 73 of the east quarter; in Pit 86 of the north-east quarter, and in the eastern return of the road ditch of the south-east quarter. Besides these fragments having the impression of wattling upon them, fragments of clay were found in twenty-one other pits in the central and out-quarters, and of this number six had the pieces adhering to the sides of the pits. It may, therefore, be assumed that besides wattlework on the surface, some at least of the pits may have been lined with clay on the sides. In Pit 15 fragments were found adhering to the sides in two places at different levels, showing that if it had ever been entirely lined with clay the intervening portions must have disappeared, and this may also have been the case with many of the pits which contained no fragments.



Wyman & Sons, Litho. Gt Queen St London. W.C

SPINDLE WHORLS OF BONE, FLINT ARROW-HEAD, CRUCIBLE, CHALK CUP, SIMULATION OF EYELET-HOLE, AND ORNAMENTAL POTTERY:

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE LIII.

SUPPLEMENTARY PLATE.

SPINDLE WHORLS OF BONE, FLINT ARROWHEAD, CRUCIBLE, CHALK CUP, SIMULATION OF EYELET HOLE, AND ORNAMENTAL POTTERY. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Spindle whorl, composed of the head of the femur, probably of a small ox. Found on the bottom of Pit 11, central quarter, at a depth of 9 feet 3 inches; one similar was found, with other relics, at Worlebury (*Worlebury*, by C. W. Dymond and Rev. H. G. Tomkins, plate x., fig. 10.)

Fig. 2.—Similar spindle whorl. Two others were found without holes. Found in the filling of the north-east ditch.

Fig. 3.—Half a spindle whorl of baked clay. Found in the filling of the ditch of the north-east quarter beneath Skeleton 13.

Fig. 4.—Flint arrowhead, chipped to an edge on both sides. Found in surface trenching, in the interior, east quarter.

Fig. 5.—Fragment of handle of pot, ornamented with five grooves. Found in the filling of the ditch of the east quarter.

Fig. 6.—Spindle whorl of Kimmeridge shale. Found in surface trenching on the north-east side of the east quarter.

Fig. 7.—Fragment of large pot, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick, of red ware, having on it the vestige of an eyelet hole, as represented and described in Figs. 1 and 2, Plate XXXIX. Found in the filling of the ditch of the east quarter.

Fig. 8.—Fragment of red pottery of superior quality, lathe-turned, ornamented with ten rows of zigzag ornament. Found in the filling of the ditch of the east quarter.

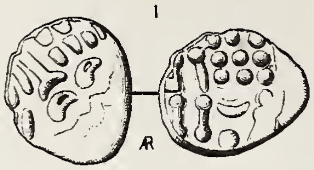
Fig. 9.—Small roughly-made vessel of very hard earthenware, two views, perhaps a crucible, ornamented on the outside with two rows of pits or dents

about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in diameter. Found in surface trenching near Pit 85 north-east quarter.

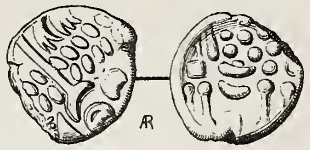
Fig. 10.—Fragment of red Samian ware, with a deer in relief to right within a festoon, and on one side the capital of the pillar from which it is suspended. Found in surface trenching, interior, central quarter.

Fig. 11.—Part of a small vessel carved in chalk and ornamented with incised lines, with a hole in the bottom; found in several fragments. Found in the filling of the ditch of the east quarter at a depth of 2 feet 6 inches.

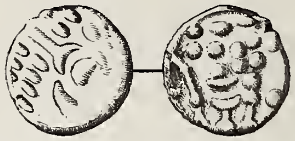
1



2

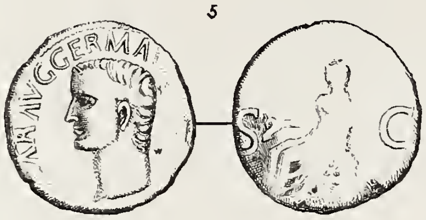


3

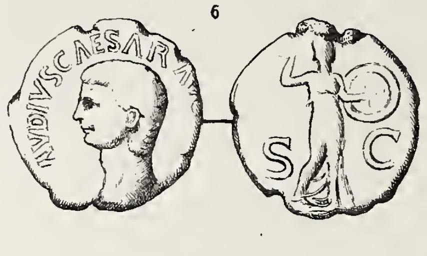


4

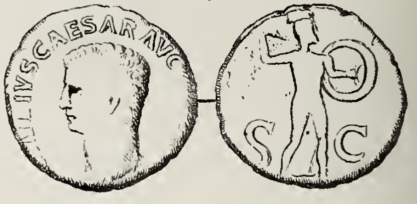
5



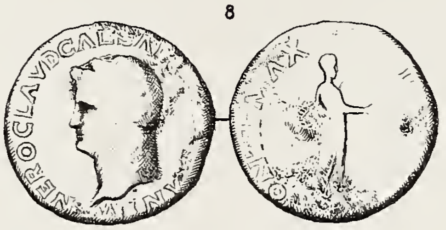
6



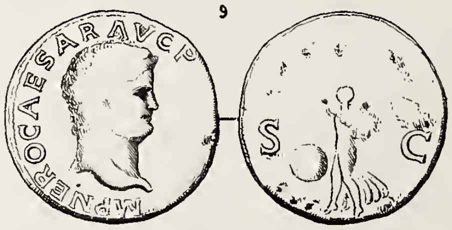
7



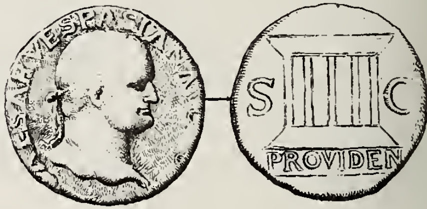
8



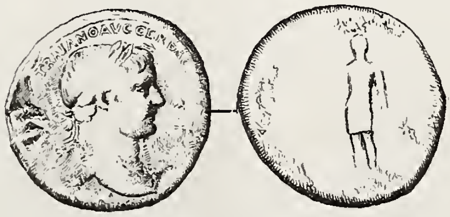
9


M P NERO CAESAR AVG P
S C

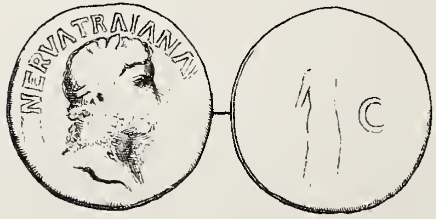
10



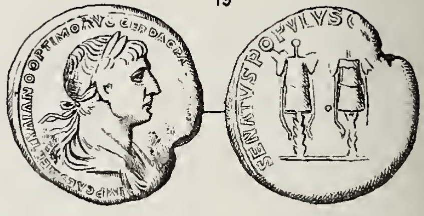
11



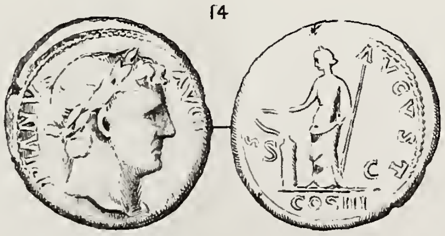
12



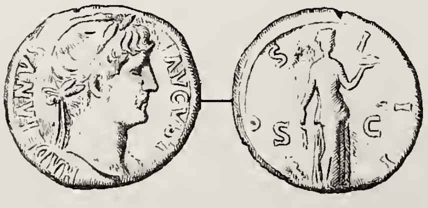
13


IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC P
SENATVS POPVLVS

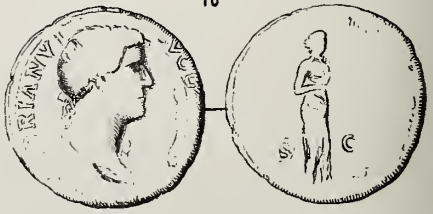
14



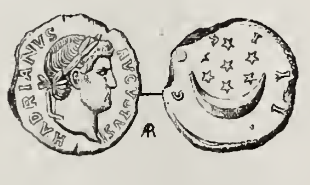
15



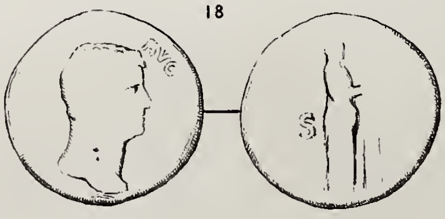
16



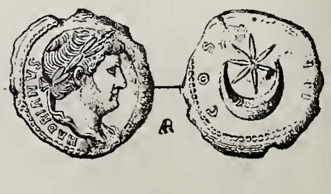
17



18



19



FULL SIZE.

Wyman & Sons, Photo-Litho Gt Queen St London. WC

BRITISH AND ROMAN COINS.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE LIV.

BRITISH AND ROMAN COINS. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1.—Uninscribed silver British coin. *Obv.*: Portions of a laureate bust to right, showing the wreath with the bandlet across it and two open crescents representing the front hair. *Rev.* : Disjointed horse to left with a number of pellets above. *Weight* : 60 grains. Found at a depth of 2 feet 8 inches beneath the surface in Pit 32 of the southern cluster, central quarter. A fragment of red Samian was found beneath the coin at a depth of 3 feet 9 inches from the surface, and at the same depth as the coin a fragment of blue striped glass, Fig. 3, Plate XLIV. There were also found in the same pit beneath this coin two pottery spindle-whorls, Fig. 5, Plate XLVI., and portion of a human skull, at a depth of 4 feet 7 inches, with numerous fragments of pottery, one having one eyelet for suspension similar to Figs. 1 and 2, Plate XXXIX., others having rims similar to those of Figs. 4, 5, and 6, Plate XXXIII. Some of the ornamental pottery had crossed lines similar to Fig. 5, Plate XXXII., and one fragment of thick pottery with twisted rope-pattern on the rim, Figs. 9 and 10, Plate XXXVIII.

Fig. 2.—Uninscribed silver British coin. *Obv.* : Portions of a laureate bust to right showing the wreath with the bandlet across it, two open crescents representing the front hair and two locks of the back hair. *Rev.* : Disjointed horse to left, showing the head, neck, and a number of pellets similar to the coin represented in Evans's *British Coins*, plate F, fig. 1. *Weight*: 43 grains. Found at a depth of 6 feet beneath the surface on the bottom of the interior ditch of the north-west quarter, and about 6 feet from the enamelled fibula, Fig. 3, Plate X., which was about the same depth. In the filling of this ditch fragments of red Samian pottery were found mixed with other pottery throughout.

Fig. 3.—Uninscribed silver British coin of similar type to the last, the obverse much defaced. *Weight* : 63 grains. Found in surface trenching at a depth of 1 foot 2 inches, near the mound between the interior ditch and the main ditch in the northern cluster, and 2 feet to the west of the northern cross ditch.

Fig. 4.—Uninscribed British copper coin, apparently of the same type as the others but much defaced. *Weight*: 54 grains. Found in a cluster with nine Roman coins during surface trenching over Pit 88, in the north-east ditch and above one of the skeletons, but being so near the surface they are not included in the contents of the pit.

Dr. Evans considers that the uninscribed silver British coins belong to the latter stage of British coinage, and that many of them are but little anterior in date to the invasion of Claudius, A.D. 41. The particular variety above described belong to a class that have been frequently found in Dorsetshire, Wiltshire, Somerset, and Hampshire, and more particularly in this neighbourhood. About twenty have been found near Tollard Royal, and are described in the *Arch. Assoc. Journ.*, vol. ii., page 336. Twenty-seven more were found at the neighbouring village of Farnham in 1838 ; several were found near Portsmouth, of which one is engraved in *Hawkins*, plate i., 5, others were discovered at Danebury Hill in Hants, and they have also been found at Okeford Fitzpaine, Blandford, Hod Hill, Iwerne Minster, Langton, Mere in Wilts, More Critchell, Shapwick, Shroton, Tarrant Gunville, Tisbury, Bere Regis, Jordan Hill, near Weymouth, and within a British earthwork at Worbarrow Bay, near Wareham. Two weighing 72 and 78 grains, were found at Cann, near Shaftesbury, with a human skeleton and a bronze socketted celt. The silver of some of these coins is considerably alloyed, and there is great diversity in the weight.

Fig. 5.—CALIGULA (A.D. 37–41). *Obv.* : Head of Caligula to left, probably C. CAESAR AVG. GERMANICVS. *Rev.* : A seated female figure, probably VESTA, S.C. Found in surface trenching, north-west quarter.

Figs. 6 and 7.—CLAVDIVS I. (A.D. 41 to A.D. 54).—*Obv.* : CL(AVDIVS CAESAR A(VG). Head of Claudius, bare to left. *Rev.* : S.C. in field. A figure, perhaps Pallas, marching to right, the right arm raised, the left holding a buckler. Found with the collection of bronze objects and glass in the central quarter.

Fig. 8.—NERO (A.D. 54–68). *Obv.* : NERO. CLAVDIVS CAESAR (AVG GER)MANICVS. Head of Nero to left. *Rev.* : Female figure standing. (P)ONTIF MAX. Found with the collection of bronze objects and glass in the central quarter.

Fig. 9.—NERO (A.D. 54–68). *Obv.* : IMP. NERO. CAESAR. AVG. P. Head of Nero to right. *Rev.* : Draped figure, S.C. in field and apparently a globe. Found with the collection of bronze objects and glass in the central quarter.

Fig. 10.—VESPASIAN (A.D. 69–79). *Obv.* : (IMP.) CAESAR. VESPASIAN AVG. Head of Vespasian to right. *Rev.* : A temple with five columns, S.C. in field. PROVIDEN in exergue. Found with the collection of bronze objects and glass in the central quarter. Another in a bad state of preservation was found in the filling of the main ditch on the north-east side of the central quarter, near Pit 30, at a depth of 10 inches.

A coin of DOMITIAN which should have come here, is by mistake inserted in Fig. 56, Plate LVI., p. 160. A coin of NERVA, found with the collection of bronze objects and glass in the central quarter, has subsequently been identified.

Fig. 11.—TRAJAN (A.D. 98–117). *Obv.* : ——— TRAIANO. AVG. GER. DAC. Laureated head of Trajan to right. *Rev.* : Figure standing, indistinct, and inscription gone. Found in surface trenching in the north-west quarter.

Fig. 12.—TRAJAN (A.D. 98–117). *Obv.* : NERVA. TRAIANO (AVG). Head of Trajan to right. *Rev.* : Inscription and figure obliterated. Found with the collection of bronze objects and glass in the central quarter.

Fig. 13.—TRAJAN (A.D. 98–117). *Obv.* : IMP. CAES. NER. TRAIANO. OPTIMO. AVG. GER. DAC. PA(RTHICO). Laureated head of Trajan to right. *Rev.* : . . . SENATVS. POP(VLVS.) . . . Two trophies. . . . In good preservation. Found with the collection of bronze objects and glass in the central quarter. Six coins in all of Trajan were found with the collection of bronze objects and glass.

Fig. 14.—HADRIAN (A.D. 117–138). *Obv.* : (HAD)RIANVS. AV.—— Laureated head of Hadrian to right. *Rev.* : A female figure standing with right hand raised. AVGVSTI. In exergue COS. III. S.C. in field. Found with the collection of bronze objects and glass in the central quarter.

Fig. 15.—HADRIAN (A.D. 117–138). *Obv.* : HADRIANVS. AVGVSTVS. Laureated head of Hadrian to right. In good preservation. *Rev.* : A female figure partly draped, with left hand raised. (C)OS. III. S.C. in field. Found with the collection of bronze objects and glass in the central quarter. Eleven coins in all of Hadrian were found with the collection of bronze objects and glass.

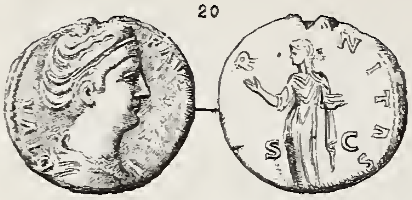
Fig. 16.—HADRIAN (A.D. 117–138). *Obv.* : (HAD)RIANVS. Head of Hadrian to right. Inscription gone. *Rev.* : Female figure standing. S.C. Inscription obliterated. Found in surface trenching in the interior of the north-west quarter.

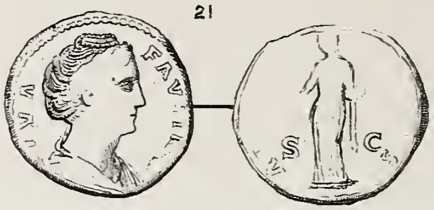
Fig. 17.—HADRIAN (A.D. 117–138). Silver. *Obv.* : HADRIANVS AVGVSTVS. Head of Hadrian to right. *Rev.* : A crescent with seven stars, C(O)S III. In good preservation. Found with the collection of bronze objects and glass in the central quarter.

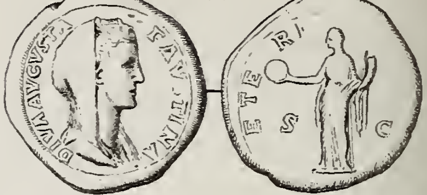
Fig. 18.—Hadrian (a.d. 117–138). *Obv.*: avg. Head of Hadrian to right. Covered with a green patina. *Rev.* : A standing figure. . . s in field. Inscription gone. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

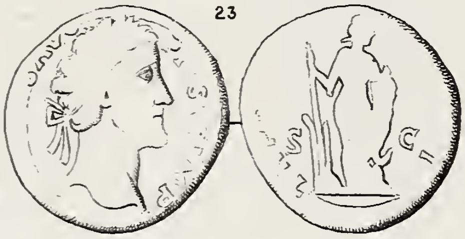
Fig. 19.—Hadrian (a.d. 117–138). Silver. *Obv.*: hadrianvs. Laureated head of Hadrian to right. *Rev.* : A crescent and large star with six (?) points. cos. iii. Found with the collection of bronze objects and glass in the central quarter. Three of this coin were found in good preservation. This coin appears to have seven points in the crescent, as shown in the drawing, but as the seventh point is unsymmetrical it is doubtful perhaps whether it is intended for a seventh point, or whether it may be only a flaw in the casting. The other three coins found with it have eight points.

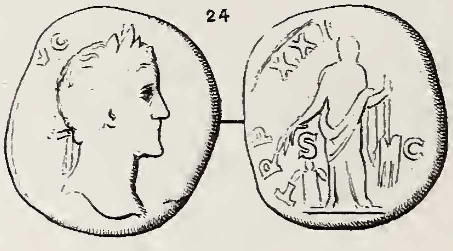
Plate LV.

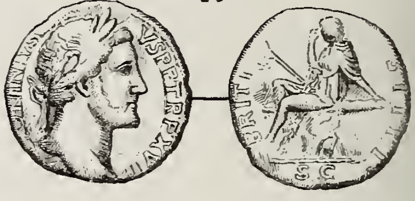
20


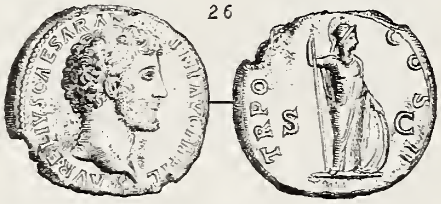
21


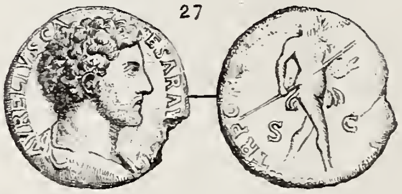
22


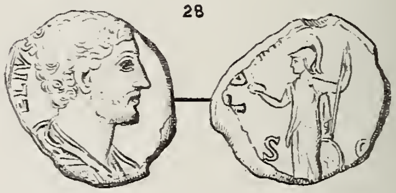
23


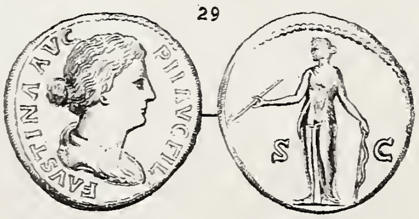
24


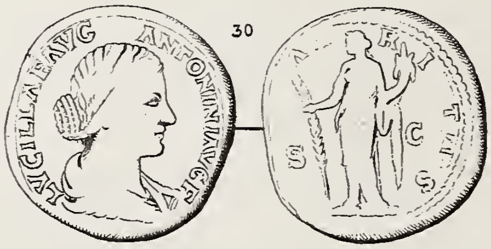
25


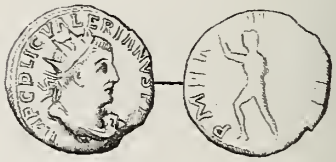
26


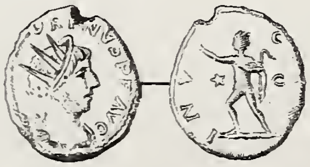
27


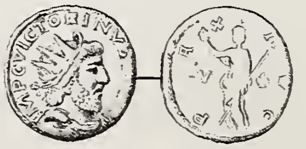
28


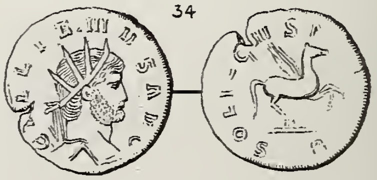
29


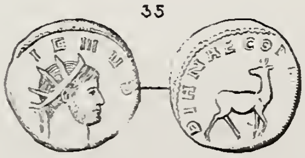
30


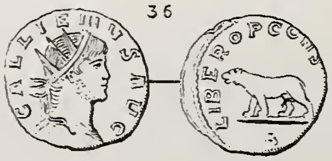
31


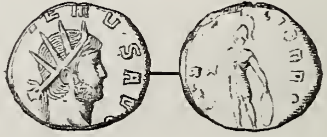
32


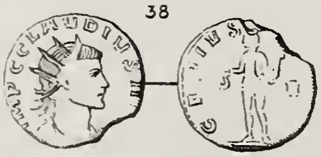
33


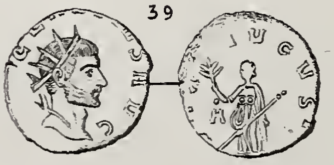
34


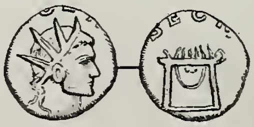
35


36


37


38


39


40


FULL SIZE.

Wyman & Sons, Photo-Litho Gt Queen St London, W.C

ROMAN COINS AND BRITISH IMITATIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE LV.

ROMAN COINS AND BRITISH IMITATIONS.

Fig. 20.—FAVSTINA THE ELDER (born A.D. 105, died A.D. 141). (Coinage A.D. 138–161.) *Obv.*: DIVA FAVS(TINA). Head of Faustina to right. *Rev.* : A female figure, draped standing, with right arm raised and hand open (AETER)NITAS. SC in field. Found with the collection of bronze objects and glass in the central quarter. Seven of this coin were found. Struck after her death in 141.

Fig. 21.—FAVSTINA THE ELDER (born A.D. 105, died A.D. 141). *Obv.* : (DI)VA FAVSTI(NA). Head of Faustina to right, a plait on top of head. *Rev.* : A female figure standing A(ETERNITA)S. S.C. in field. Found with the collection of bronze objects and glass in the central quarter. Struck after her death.

Fig. 22.—FAVSTINA THE ELDER (born A.D. 105, died A.D. 141). *Obv.* : DIVA-AVGVSTA-FAVSTINA. Bust of Faustina, with veil to right. *Rev.* : A female figure standing, holding in her right hand a globe. AETERN(ITAS). S.C. in field. Found with the collection of bronze objects and glass in the central quarter.

Fig. 23.—ANTONINVS PIVS (A.D. 138–161). *Obv.* : (ANTONINV)S AVG. PIVS. P.P. IMP. Laureated head of Antoninus to left. *Rev.* : TR. PO. . . . S.C. in field. A female figure, draped, standing. Both sides covered with a green patina. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 24.—ANTONINVS PIVS (A.D. 138–161). *Obv.* : (A)VG. . . . Laureated head of Antoninus to right. Inscription gone. *Rev.*: TR. P(OT)XXI. S.C. in field. A female figure standing partly draped. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 25.—ANTONINUS PIVS (A.D. 138–161). *Obv.* : ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS. P.P. TR. P. XVIII. Laureated head of Antoninus to right. *Rev.*: BRIT(ANNIA) (CO)S. IIII. S.C. in exergue. A female figure seated on a rock. In good preservation. Two found with the collection of bronze objects and glass in the central quarter.

Fig. 26.—MARCVS AVRELIVS (A.D. 161–180). *Obv.* : AVRELIVS. CAESAR. ANTONINI. AVG. PII. FIL. Head of Marcus Aurelius to right. *Rev.* : TR. PO— COS. II.

S.C. in field. A female figure, helmeted, standing; the right arm raised holding a spear; the left resting on a shield. Found with the collection of bronze objects and glass in the central quarter.

Fig. 27.—MARCVS AVRELIVS (A.D. 161–180). *Obv.* : AVRELIVS CAESAR AVG (PII)FIL. Head of Marcus Aurelius to right. *Rev.* : TR. POT. S.C. in field. A male figure (Mars) marching with spear in right hand. Found with the collection of bronze objects and glass in the central quarter.

Fig. 28.—MARCVS AVRELIVS (A.D. 161–180). *Obv.* : (AUR)ELIVS C(AESAR). Head of Marcus Aurelius to right. *Rev.* : S.C. in field. A helmeted figure, Pallas, standing. Covered with a green patina. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 29.—FAVSTINA THE YOUNGER. (Married Marcus Aurelius, A.D. 140. Died A.D. 175). *Obv.* : FAVSTINA. AVG. PII. AVG. FIL. Head of Faustina to right. *Rev.* : A female figure (Diana) standing; an arrow in the right hand, the left resting on a bow. S.C. in the field. See Cohen, vol. iii, p. 137, No. 19. Found with the collection of bronze objects and glass in the central quarter.

Fig. 30.—LVCILLA (born A.D. 147, died about A.D. 183). Married L. Verus, 164. *Obv.* : LVCILLAE. AVG. ANTONINI AVG. F. Head of Lucilla to right. *Rev.* : (HIL)ARITAS. S.C. in field. A female figure standing, holding a long plume in her right hand, and a cornucopia in her left. Covered with a green patina. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.*

Fig. 31.—VALERIANVS (A.D. 254 to A.D. 260). *Obv.* : IMP. C.P. LIC. VALERIANVS P.F. Head of Valerianus to right. *Rev.* : P.M. A figure running, with raised arm. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 32.—VICTORINVS (A.D. 265 to A.D. 267). *Obv.* : (VICT)ORINVS. P.F. AVG. Head of Victorinus to right. *Rev.* : IN(VICTV)S * on field. A figure marching to left; the right arm raised. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 33.—VICTORINVS (A.D. 265, A.D. 267). *Obv.* : IMP. C. VICTORINVS. Head of Victorinus to right. *Rev.* : A female figure standing, with right arm raised. PAX. AVG. V and star in the field. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 34.—GALLIENVS (A.D. 253, A.D. 268). *Obv.* : G(ALLI)ENVS AVG. Radiated head of Gallienus to right. *Rev.* : SOLI. CONS. A(VG). Winged horse (Pegasus) to right. (See Lord Selborne's paper, *Numismatic Chronicle*, No. lxvi., new series, p. 105, No. 155.) Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

---

* One coin, apparently of Commodus (A.D. 180–193), with an inscription on the reverse within a wreath, but too much obliterated to be drawn, was found in surface trenching in the central quarter. For the identification of this coin I am indebted to Mr. Whelan.

Fig. 35.—Gallienvs (a.d. 253, a.d. 268). *Obv.* : (gall)ienvs (avg). Radiated head of Gallienus to right. *Rev.* : dianae. con(s). An antelope to right, running. (See Lord Selborne's paper, *Numismatic Chronicle*, No. lxvi., new series, p. 103, No. 137). Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

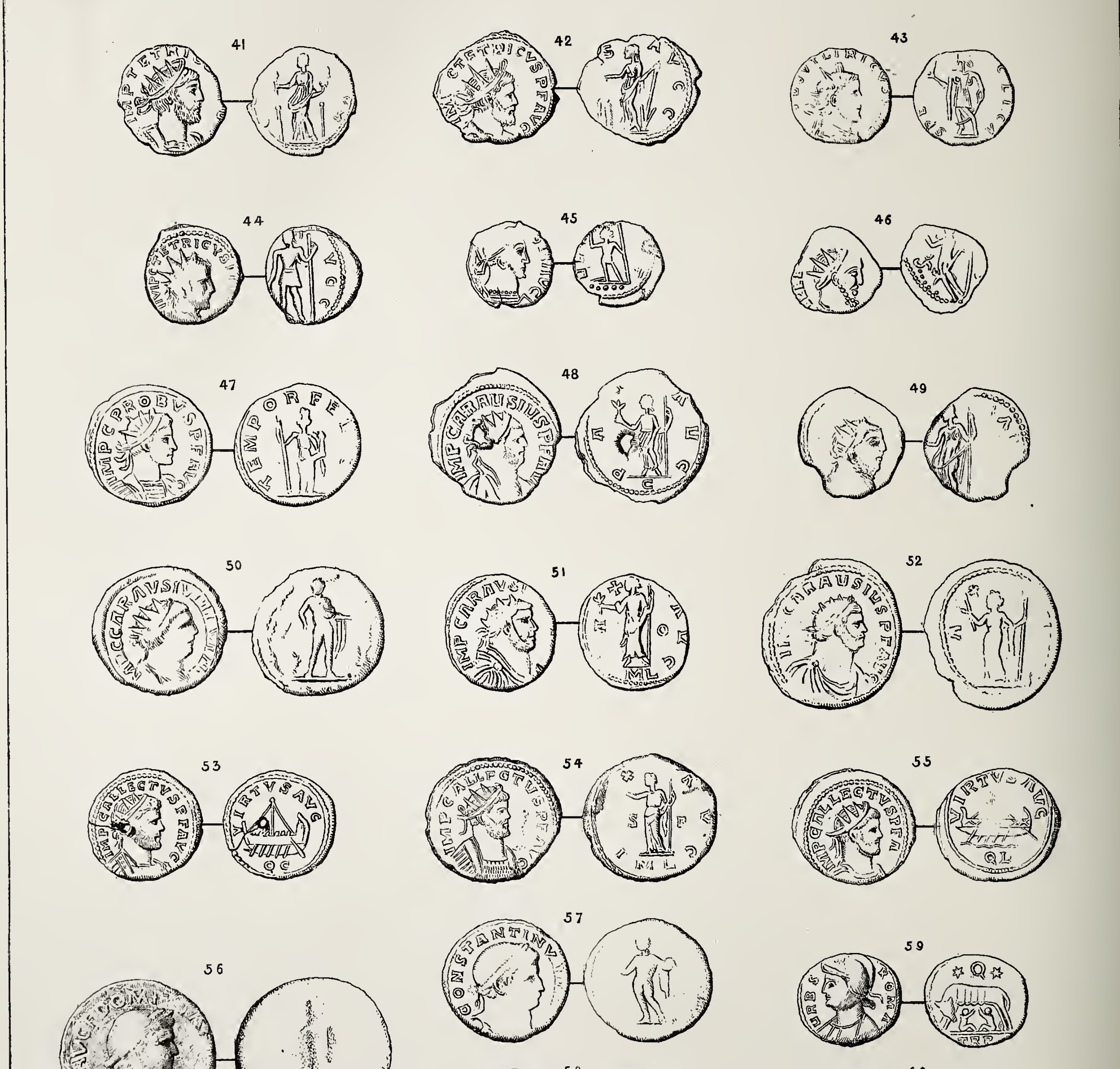
Fig. 36.—Gallienvs (a.d. 253–268). *Obv.* : gallienvs. avg. Radiated head of Gallienus to right. *Rev.* : libero. p. cons. b. on exerque; panther to left. (See Lord Selborne's paper, p. 104, No. 147. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 37.—Gallienvs (a.d. 253, a.d. 268). *Obv.* : (galli)envs avg. Radiated head of Gallienus to right. *Rev.*: Inscription gone. Helmeted figure standing to left, with left arm resting on a shield. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 38.—Claudivs (gothicvs) (a.d. 268–270). *Obv.* : imp. c. clavdivs a(vg). Radiated head of Claudius to right. *Rev.* A figure standing, geniv(s exercitvs). Found in the filling of the interior ditch of the north-west quarter.

Fig. 39.—Clavdivs (gothicvs) (a.d. 268–270). *Obv.* : cl(avdi)vs. avg. Radiated head of Claudius to right. *Rev.* : pax. avgvst . . . a on left of field. Peace standing to left with branch held up in right hand; transverse sceptre in left. In good preservation. (See Lord Selborne's paper, page 128, No. 113). Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 40.—Clavdivs (gothicvs) (a.d. 268–270). *Obv.*: Inscription gone. Radiated head of Claudius to right. *Rev.* : (con)sec(ratio); an altar with fire kindled. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.



FULL SIZE.

Wyman & Sons, Photo-Litho. Gt Queen St London, W.C.

ROMAN COINS AND BRITISH IMITATIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE LVI.

ROMAN COINS AND BRITISH IMITATIONS.

Fig. 41.—TETRICVS THE ELDER (A.D. 267–272). *Obv.:* IMP. TETRI(CVS). Radiated head of Tetricus to right. *Rev.:* Draped and helmeted figure standing to left, with a standard in each hand, having square tops. Face in good preservation and patinated. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 42.—TETRICVS THE ELDER (A.D. 267–272). *Obv.:* (IMP). C. TETRICVS, P.F. AVG. Radiated head of Tetricus to right. *Rev.:* (SALV)S AVGG. A figure standing to left making offerings with right hand on an altar; in the left hand she holds a ship's helm or anchor. (See Lord Selborne's paper, page 116, No. 54). Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 43.—TETRICVS THE ELDER (A.D. 267–272). *Obv.:* (IMP. C. C. P.) ESV. TETRICVS AVG. Head radiated to right. *Rev.:* SPE(S. PVB)LICA—Hope marching to left. Found in the filling of the main ditch on the west side of the north-west quarter.

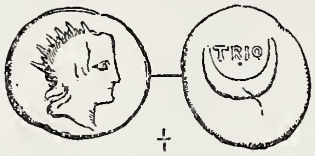
Fig. 44.—TETRICVS THE YOVNGER (A.D. 267–272). *Obv.:* IMP. C. TETRICVS. Radiated head of Tetricus to right. *Rev.:* (AVGG.) A soldier in kilt, with a spear in the left hand, the right resting on a shield. Found in surface trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

Fig. 45.—TETRICVS THE YOVNGER (A.D. 267–272). *Obv.:* Head of Tetricus to right, barbarously represented. *Rev.:* Figure of a man with spear in left hand, and five pellets below. Found in surface trenching, north-west quarter.

Fig. 46.—TETRICVS THE YOVNGER (A.D. 267–272). *Obv.:* Radiated head of Tetricus to right. *Rev.:* Draped figure, standing. Found in surface trenching, north-west quarter.

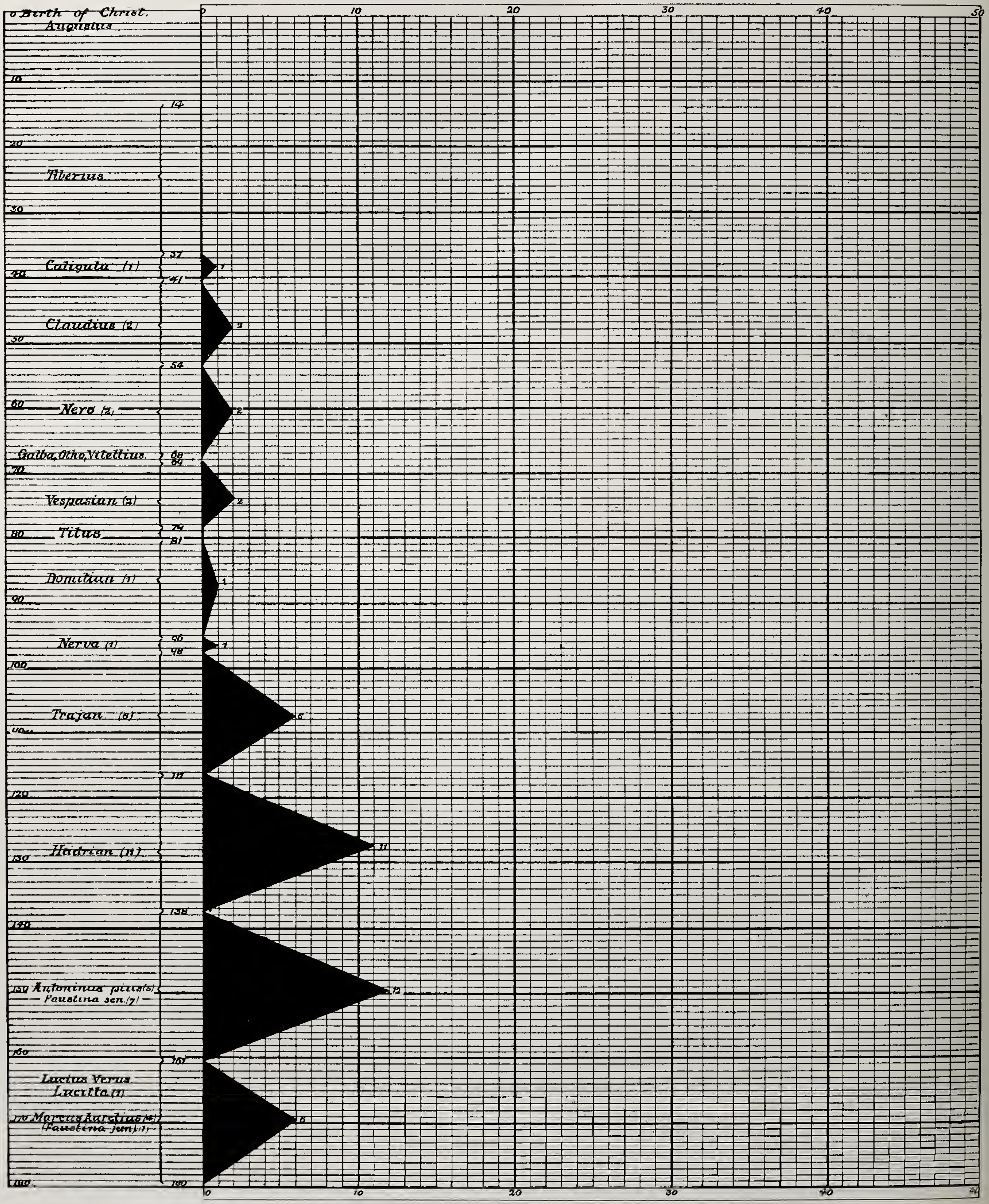
Fig. 47.—PROBVS (A.D. 276; assassinated A.D. 282). Bronze, silvered. *Obv.:* IMP. C. PROBVS. P.F. AVG. Radiated head of Probus to right. The bust in armour. *Rev.:* TEMPOR. FELIC(I); a figure standing with staff in right hand and (?) torch in left. Found in trenching, interior, north-west quarter.

of Lucretia, B.C. 74, which is shown in the accompanying woodcut. This coin was not identified at the time Plates LIV., LV., and LVI. were struck off, and it is on that account here given separately. · This coin is stated by Babelon (*Monnaies de la République Romaine,* vol. ii. p. 153) to have been reintroduced by Trajan, and it may therefore be regarded as being of that date. *Obv.:* Radiated head of the sun to right. *Rev.:* (L. LVCRETI) TRIO; Lutius Lucretius Trio, the crescent moon surrounded by seven stars of the constellation of the Great Bear.



TABLE

THE TIME OF REIGN OF THE ROMAN EMPERORS AND THE NUMBER OF

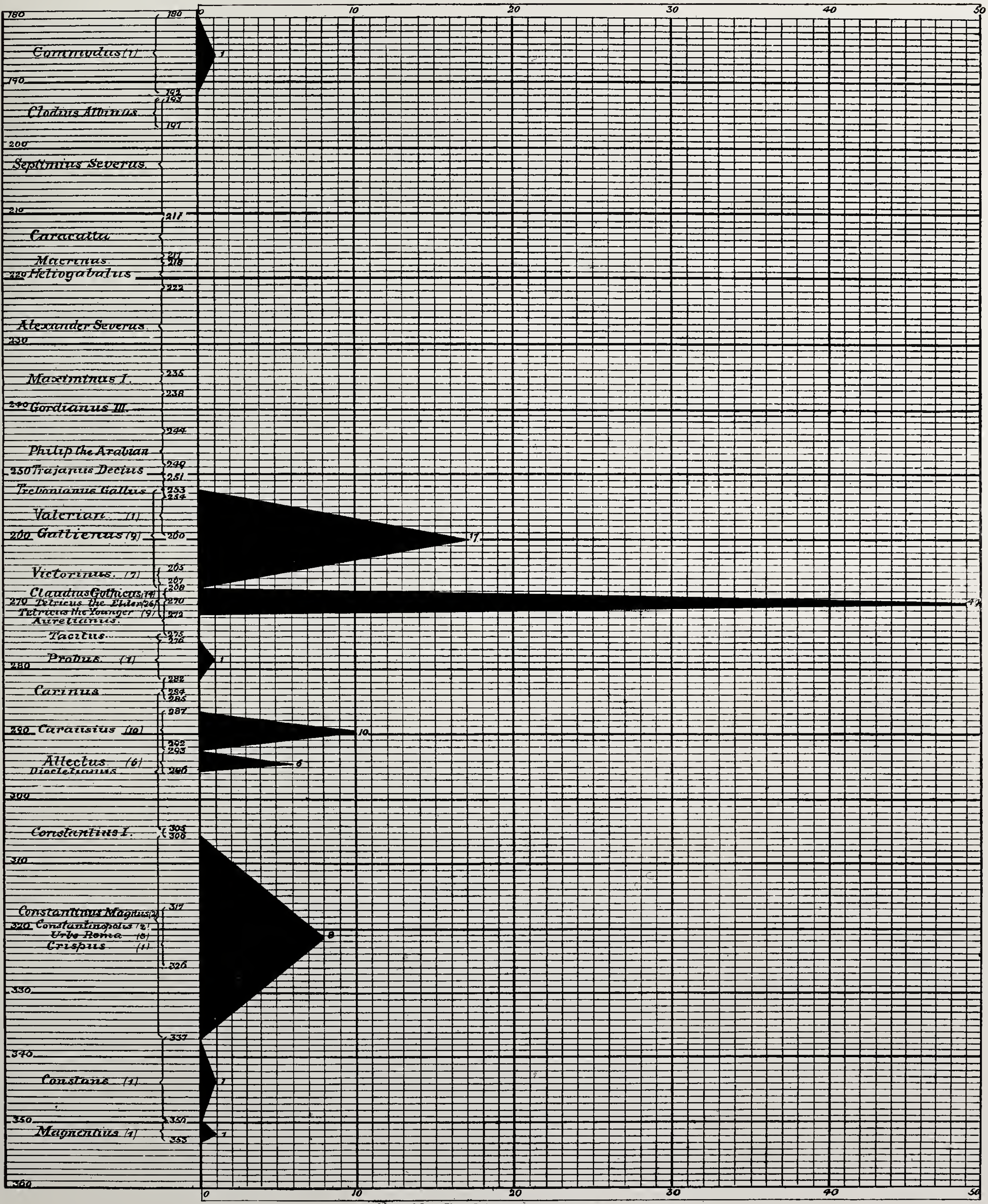


Wyman & Sons, Photo-Litho Gt Queen St London, W.C

The total number of Coins found was 197, *of which* 4, *British, are not included in this Table, and* 54 *could not be identified.*

HOWING

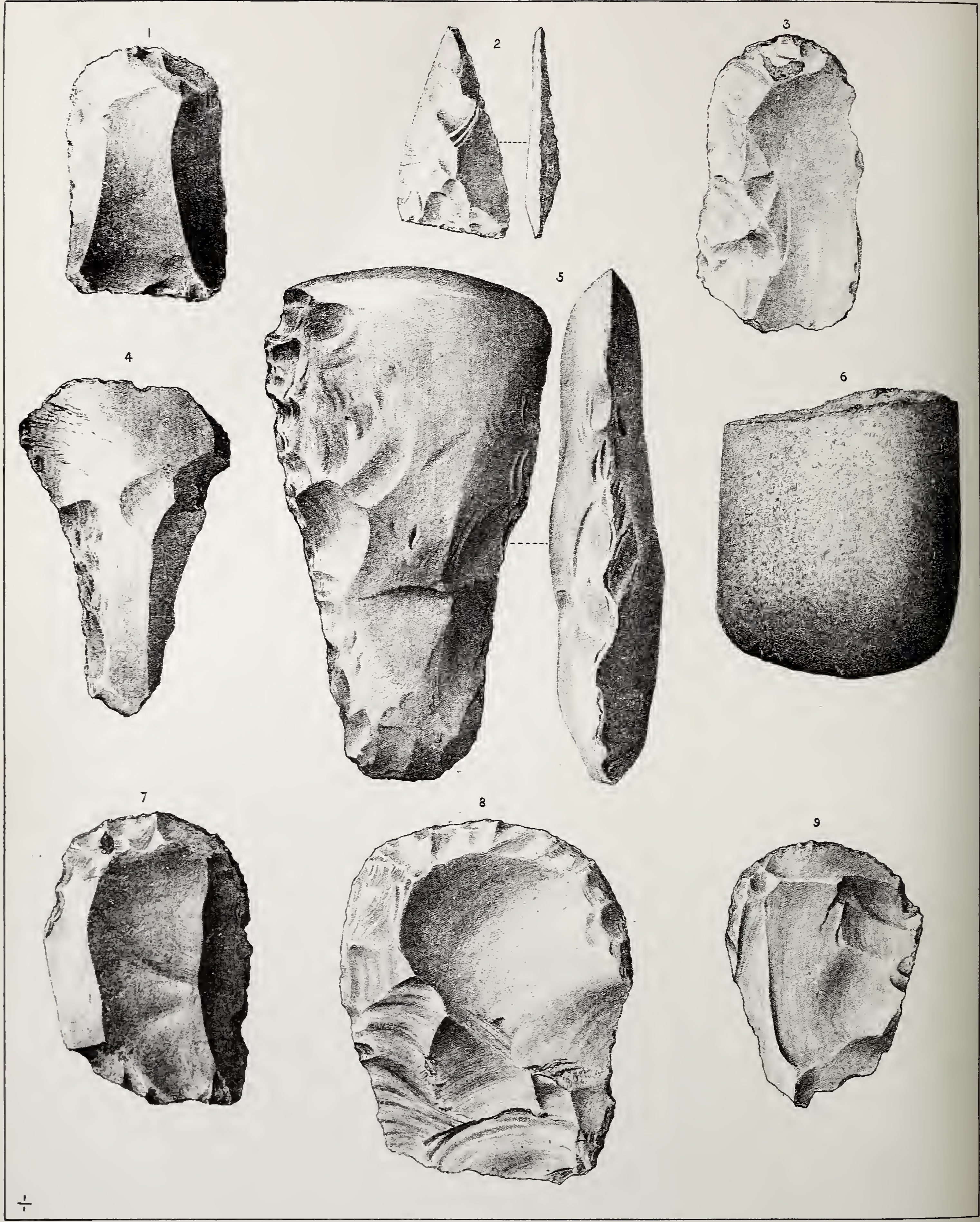
THEIR COINS FOUND IN THE ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE AT WOODCUTS.



Wyman&Sons, Photo-Litho Gt Queen St London, W.C.

Of the 54 *unidentified Coins,* 47 *were minimi, which may probably have belonged to the period of Tetricus the Elder,* A.D. 268–272.

PLATE LVII.



Wyman & Sons, Litho. Gt Queen St London. W C

FLINT ARROWHEAD, STONE AND FLINT CELT AND SCRAPERS, FOUND IN THE R. B. V. WOODCUTS.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE LVII.

FLINT ARROWHEAD, STONE AND FLINT CELTS, AND SCRAPERS, FOUND IN THE ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

Fig. 1—Flint scraper. Found beneath the main rampart, close to Pit 38, on the old surface line.

Fig. 2.—Triangular flint arrowhead, finely chipped. Found 4 feet deep, at the bottom, and at the north-east end, of the cross ditch running from the ditch cluster to Pit 4. Another leaf-shaped arrowhead was found in the east quarter, and is figured in Plate LIII., Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.—Flint scraper. Found at a depth of 3 feet in the interior ditch of the north-west quarter, opposite Pit 11.

Fig. 4.—Flint axe of kitchen-midden type, the edge being formed by a single transverse facet, and the sides chipped into shape. A similar implement to this was found in Barrow 8 on Tinkley Down. (For a description of this class of implement, see Evan's *Stone Implements*, p. 62.) Found in the cross ditch, at the bottom, and in close proximity to the arrowhead, Fig. 2.

Fig. 5.—Chipped and partly polished flint axehead. Found at a depth of 3 feet 1 inch, in the interior ditch of north-west quarter, nearly opposite Pit 2, in proximity to Roman pottery. A fragment of another, also partly polished, was found in surface trenching, in the central quarter, and another partly polished fragment, in Pit 93, at a depth of 2 feet.

Fig. 6.—Fragment of a ground stone celt of basalt. Found at a depth of 3 feet 2 inches beneath the surface, in Pit 46, central quarter, associated in the filling of the pit with fragments of Samian and other Roman pottery. Another fragment was found in surface trenching in the central quarter, near Pit 25.

Fig. 7.—Flint scraper. Found in surface trenching, in the interior of the north-west quarter, on the west side, at a depth of about 9 inches beneath the surface. Several flint flakes, more or less chipped, were found on the same spot.

Fig. 8.—Flint scraper. Found in surface trenching, interior, central quarter, near Pit 38.

Fig. 9.—Flint scraper. Found in surface trenching, in the interior, north-west quarter.

Notes on the Distribution of Flint Implements in the Excavations.

Thirty-one scrapers were found in the excavations, of which fifteen were found in surface trenching, eleven in the ditches, one in the main rampart, and four in pits. Dividing them according to areas, fourteen were found in the north-west quarter and its interior ditch, four in the central quarter and its pits, four in the main ditch, six in the south-east quarter, one in the east quarter, and two in the north-east quarter.

Three hundred and forty-one flint flakes were found in all, of which 166 were found in surface trenching, 115 in the ditches, six in the main rampart and outlying banks, one in the large well, six in the northern fosseway, four in the mound, central quarter, four in the amphitheatre, and thirty-nine in pits.

These figures show a slight preponderance in favour of the north-west quarter, but not sufficient to base any conclusion upon. It appears probable that the ground was covered with flints before the construction of the village. It was noticed that the western portion of the north-west quarter produced a larger number than any other part, and this may probably have been a centre for manufacturers of flint implements in pre-historic times. The comparatively small number found in the pits, however, is remarkable, and may perhaps be accounted for by the pits having been filled with refuse and containing less of the surface soil in which the flints were distributed. The two celts figured in the plate may perhaps have been used by the inhabitants of the village as charms. I see no certain evidence that the flakes were in use by the inhabitants of the village. The common generally is covered with flint flakes, and it is a question whether they predominate in larger numbers on the area of the village than in other parts. It is also a question whether the figures representing the number of flakes can be relied upon with the same degree of certainty as those of the other relics. During the ten months that the workmen were engaged continuously in the excavations fresh workmen were from time to time employed, and the new hands were necessarily some time before they learned to distinguish a flake from an ordinary flint, whereas the relics of metal, pottery, and bone were more readily noticed by inexperienced hands. This may also account for so few flakes being noticed in the filling of the two wells, which were re-excavated by professional well-sinkers.

REMARKS ON THE MEASUREMENT OF THE HUMAN BONES.

The Skull.—Professor Flower's craniometer has been employed for the measurements (see his "Osteological Catalogue," Part I., p. xvi.), and the measurements are taken in millimètres. I have also employed Professor Busk's craniometer for the radii which are given in addition to those recommended by Professor Flower. The arcs have been taken with a steel tape from centre to centre of the meatus auditorius. It is more usual to measure from the bony ridge on the upper edge of the meatus, but this point does not correspond with the points of the radii as obtained by Professor Busk's instrument. In comparing the arcs given in the following tables with those taken from the bony ridge on the upper margin of the meatus in the more ordinary manner, it will be necessary to deduct, from the vertical arc, 22 mm., from the frontal arc, 13 mm., and from the parietal arc, 16 mm. The vertical arc is measured across the bregma, the frontal across the ophryon, and the parietal across the most prominent part of the back of the head. The radii to the nasal and alveolar points are measured by Busk's craniometer from the centre of the meatus auditorius, as well as by Flower's callipers from the anterior margin of the foramen magnum (basion). The measurement from the anterior margin of the foramen magnum has been adopted for all the other radii. The indices from these measurements are taken from Professor Flower's tables in the work above referred to, and his instructions have been followed in all cases in which they do not clash with Dr. Topinard's instructions in his "Anthropologie Générale." The glabello-occipital as well as the ophryo-occipital lengths have been given, and the indices of breadth and height taken from both these measurements, the former being the measurement more generally in fashion amongst physical anthropologists on the Continent.

The cubical capacity has been taken with picked rape-seed according to the system of Professor Flower, the seed being equally patted in the skull and in the measure. The mean of two measurements has been adopted, and a cylindrical glass measure 35 mm. interior diameter, graduated in cubic centimètres, has been used for the measure of capacity. It is hoped that by giving all these different measurements, they may be rendered available for comparison with those of other anthropologists, whichever of the various systems they may have adopted.

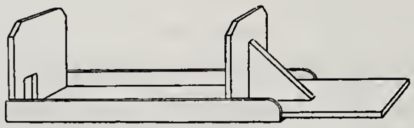
In deciding to give Professor Busk's radii as well as the more ordinary measurements from the basion, I have been guided by the following considerations :—1st. The measurement from the meatus auditorius affords the only possible means of comparing the skull with the living head. It has been discarded generally on account of the inconvenience suffered by the person submitting to it, but, in proportion as the value of such measurements become generally recognised, there can be little doubt that means will be found for overcoming this difficulty. Secondly, the foramen magnum is generally one of the first parts of the skull to decay in the earth, and it is frequently wanting in ancient skulls when the meatus auditorius remains present.

In setting up the skulls for drawing, the condylo-alveolar horizontal plane of Broca and Topinard has been adopted where possible. The *norma verticalis* has been drawn from a point at right angles to the plane of greatest length, so as to show the measured proportions of the skull as far as possible. The camera-lucida has been used for all the drawings, giving it the greatest possible range, and placing it so as to reduce the skull to half size. The outlines thus obtained have been afterwards checked by measurement, but the drawings cannot, on account of perspective, be in all cases relied upon for measurement, though perfectly accurate as regards shape and proportions.

Cephalic Indices.—The classification of Dr. Topinard has been adopted. The glabello-occipital length has been made the chief basis of calculation, although it and the ophryo-occipital length has been given. The result for the Woodcuts' skulls, taking the ophryo-occipital length of No. 9, and the glabello-occipital length of all the rest, and omitting No. 2, that of a child, the index of which could not be relied upon, shows 1 brachycephalic skull, that of the possible Roman (hereafter referred to), whose index is 822; 7 mesaticephalic, ranging from 750 to 799, and 5 dolichocephalic, ranging from 714 to 746. The prevalence of long skulls in this village is, therefore, very apparent, and this tallies with the subsequent excavation of Rotherley Village where, out of 13 skulls measured, 1 only was brachycephalic with an index of 826; 3 were mesaticephalic, ranging from 756 to 799, including 1 which, if the ophryo-occipital length had been taken, would have been included amongst the brachycephalic; 6 were dolichocephalic, ranging from 702 to 743; and 3 were hyper-dolichocephalic, ranging from 689 to 696.

Including together the skeletons in the Woodcuts and Rotherley Villages, all of which are Romano-Britons, the following is the result:—Brachycephalic 2, mesaticephalic 10, dolichocephalic 11, hyper-dolichocephalic 3.

The Bones.—For these measurements, parallel sliding planes have been adopted, as shown in the accompanying woodcut. The total length of the bones has been taken in accordance with Dr. Topinard's instructions in his "Anthropologie Générale," page 1032, and "Bulletins de la Société D'Anthropologie, séance du 5 Février, 1885."



The length of the tibia includes the malleolus, and is taken to the edge of the femoral articular surface, a hole being made in the end of the parallel planes so as to exclude the spines.

Estimate of Stature.—Dr. Topinard's instructions have been strictly followed, which for both males and females are as follows :—

Relation of the Stature to Humerus + Radius = 100, and Femur + Tibia = 100.

	Men.		Women.	
	H + R	F + T	H + R	F + T
Europeans—	35·0	49·4	34·1	49·5

Relation of the Stature to the Humerus = 100 and Radius = 100.

	Men.		Women.	
	Hum.	Rad.	Hum.	Rad.
Europeans—	20·7	14·3	19·8	14·3

Relation of the Stature to the Femur = 100 and Tibia = 100.

	Men.		Women.	
	Femur.	Tibia.	Femur.	Tibia.
Europeans—	27·1	23·3	27·4	21·8

After carefully considering the subject, I found that the difference of stature caused by the different methods of estimating the same skeleton by English physical anthropologists, including Beddoe, Flower, Humphrys, and Rolleston, amounted to no less in some cases than 4 inches ; a difference exceeding the average difference of stature of many European races, and therefore sufficient to invalidate any comparisons that might be made from them. Dr. Beddoe is of opinion that short races have proportionally longer bodies than tall races, and this, for modern Europeans, is no doubt correct, but, viewing the immense importance of uniformity of system, it appears to be desirable to adhere to Dr. Topinard's rules, and, if any modification of the results appear necessary in consequence of the peculiarities of the race to make it, after estimating the stature in the generally accepted way. No doubt, in the case of the very small race to which the present work refers, some slight addition to the estimated stature may be reasonably proposed. That, however, will be for subsequent consideration. Another reason for pursuing this course is the trouble that would be caused by a different system of calculation for tall and short races, as well as for males and females ; for it cannot with certainty be conjectured from a single bone, what the height of any individual may be ; and, if it should turn out to be above or below the height to which the rule applied, a fresh calculation would have to be made, which for a number of skeletons would add much to the at all times tedious

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE LVIII.

SKULL OF SKELETON No. 1, FOUND WITH TWO OTHERS IN PIT No. 62, IN THE POSITION SHOWN IN FIG. 6, PLATE VIII., WHERE ITS ATTITUDE IS DESCRIBED. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

MEASUREMENTS.

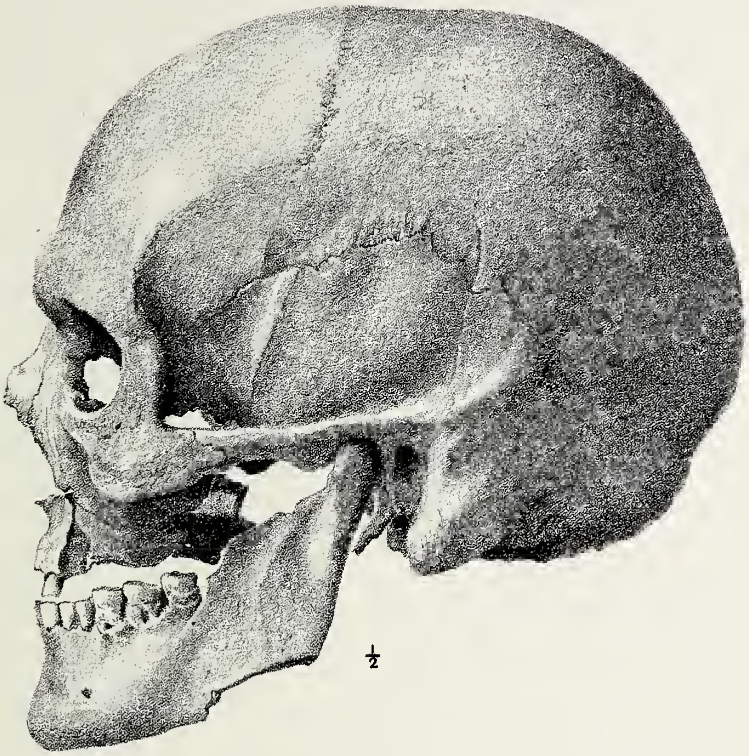
SKULL.

	According to Professor Flower's Method.																			According to Professor Busk's Method.								Other Measurements.				
	Greatest.				Cephalic Index.		Height.						Nasal.			Orbital.				Vertical.		Frontal.		Parietal.		Radius from Meatus Auditorius.						
		Length.			1	2		Index.																								
		1	2					1	2																							
No. of Skull.	Horizontal Circumference.	Glabello-occipital.	Ophryo-occipital.	Breadth.	Glabello-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Ophryo-occipital Length and Greatest Length.	From Basion to Bregma.			Basi-nasal Length from Basion to Nasion.	Basi-alveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.	Alveolar Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.	Cubical Capacity.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Bregma.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Ophryon.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to most prominent part of Parietal.	Arc.	To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point.	Least Frontal Width.	Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.	Depth of Chin from Root of Teeth.	Sex.	Remarks by Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S., and Dr. Garson.
1	539	193	190	144	746	758	137	710	721	109	101	927	52	25	482	28	41	683	1,635	123	333	111	303	125	337	101	100	104	136	33	Male.	Fine nearly elliptic skull, flattish, quadrangular in norma occipitalis; but facial aspect more that of the bronze type; frontal sinuses large and prominent, nose aquiline, orbits low and square, chin round, prominent; teeth well ground down, incisors included (B); aged (G).

LIMBS.

	Femur.			Tibia.						Fibula.			Humerus.			Radius.			Ulna.			Clavicle.				
	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Antero-posterior Diameter.	Transverse Diameter of Shaft.	Latitudinal Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Estimated Stature.	
Right	465	97	208	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	317	69	217	251	45	179	274	38	138	155	38	245	5′ 4·7″	Bones strong.
Left	457	96	210	368	79	214	34	22	647	366	36	98	310	66	212	253	45	177	275	39	141	144	38	263		

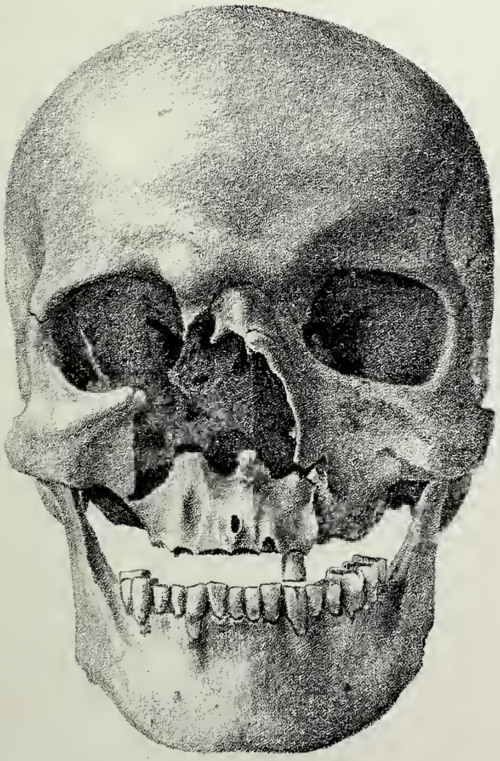
1



½

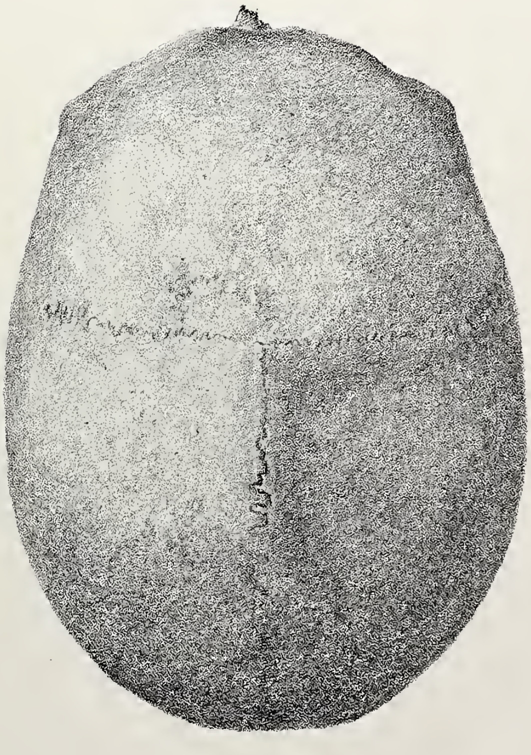
Nº 1.

2



½

3



½

Wyman & Sons, Litho. Gt Queen St London, W.C

SKULL FOUND IN PIT 62, INTERIOR DITCH.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE LIX.

SKULL OF SKELETON No. 2, FOUND IN PIT No. 62, IN THE POSITION SHOWN IN FIG. 6, PLATE VIII., WHERE ITS ATTITUDE IS DESCRIBED. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

MEASUREMENTS.

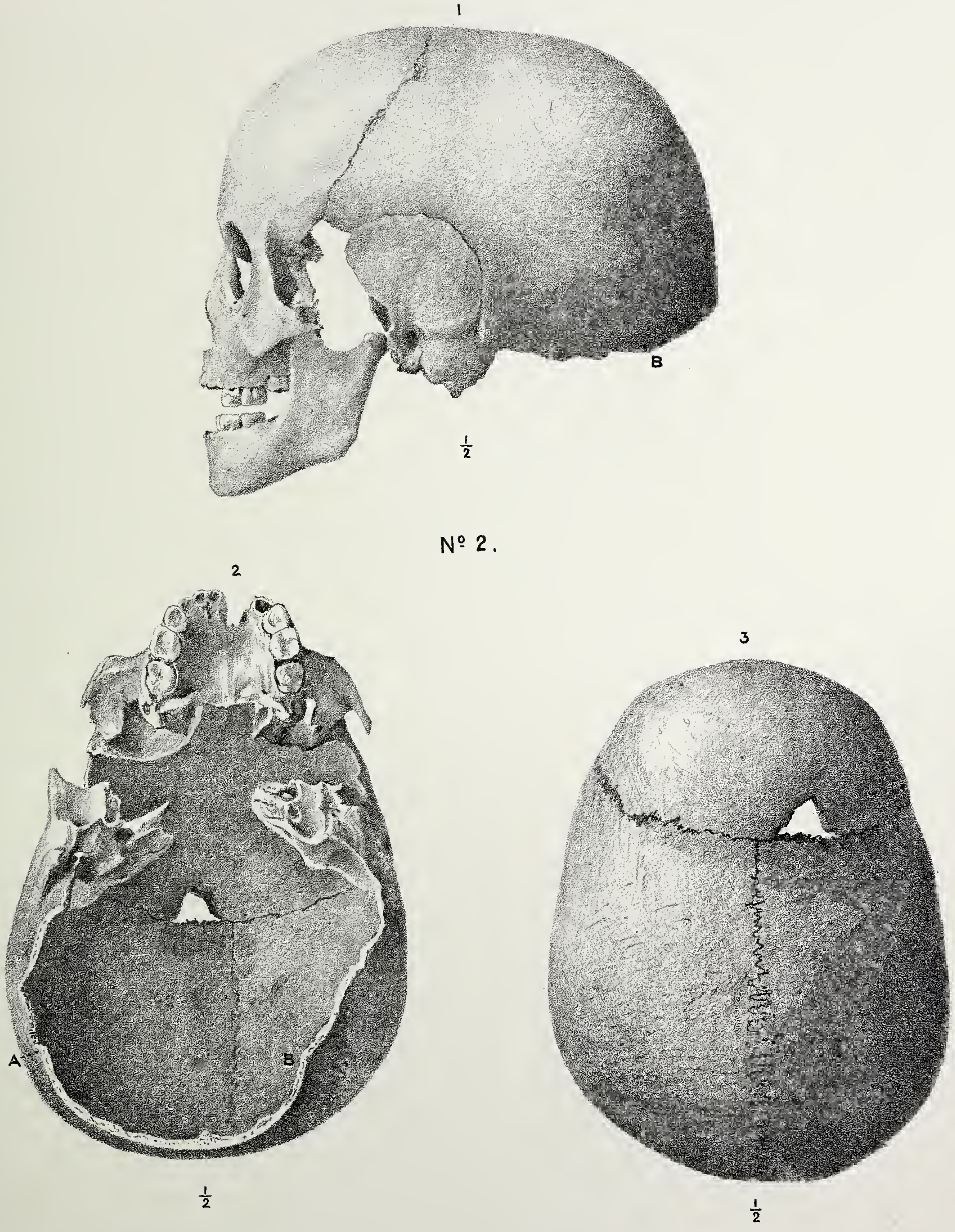
SKULL.

No. of Skull.	According to Professor Flower's Method.																			According to Professor Busk's Method.								Other Measurements.				Remarks by Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S., and Dr. Garson.
	Greatest.				Cephalic Index.		Height.						Nasal.			Orbital.				Vertical.		Frontal.		Parietal.		Radius from Meatus Auditorius.						
		Length.			1	2		Index.																								
		1	2					1	2																							
	Horizontal Circumference.	Glabello-occipital.	Ophryo-occipital.	Breadth.	Glabello-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Ophryo-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	From Basion to Bregma.			Basi-nasal Length from Basion to Nasion.	Basi-alveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.	Alveolar Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.	Cubical Capacity.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Bregma.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Ophryon.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to most prominent part of Parietal.	Arc.	To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point.	Least Frontal Width.	Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.	Depth of Chin from Root of Teeth.	Sex.	
2	505	179	180	136	760	756	w	w	w	w	w	w	35	16	457	32	33	970	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	22	?	Child killed by a sword-cut on the back of the head. Skull somewhat pear-shaped; first molars coming through (B); about 6 years old (G).

LIMBS.

	Femur.			Tibia.						Fibula.			Humerus.			Radius.			Ulna.			Clavicle.			
	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Antero-posterior Diameter.	Transverse Diameter of Shaft.	Latitudinal Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Estimated Stature.
Right	225	45	200	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
Left	225	45	200	178	45	252	w	w	w	177	20	112	165	35	212	w	w	w	w	w	w	81	20	246	w

PLATE LIX.



SKULL OF CHILD KILLED BY A SWORD CUT, FOUND IN PIT 62, INTERIOR DITCH.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE LX.

SKULL OF SKELETON No. 4, FOUND IN PIT No. 4, IN THE POSITION SHOWN IN FIG. 1, PLATE VIII., WHERE ITS ATTITUDE IS DESCRIBED. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

MEASUREMENTS.

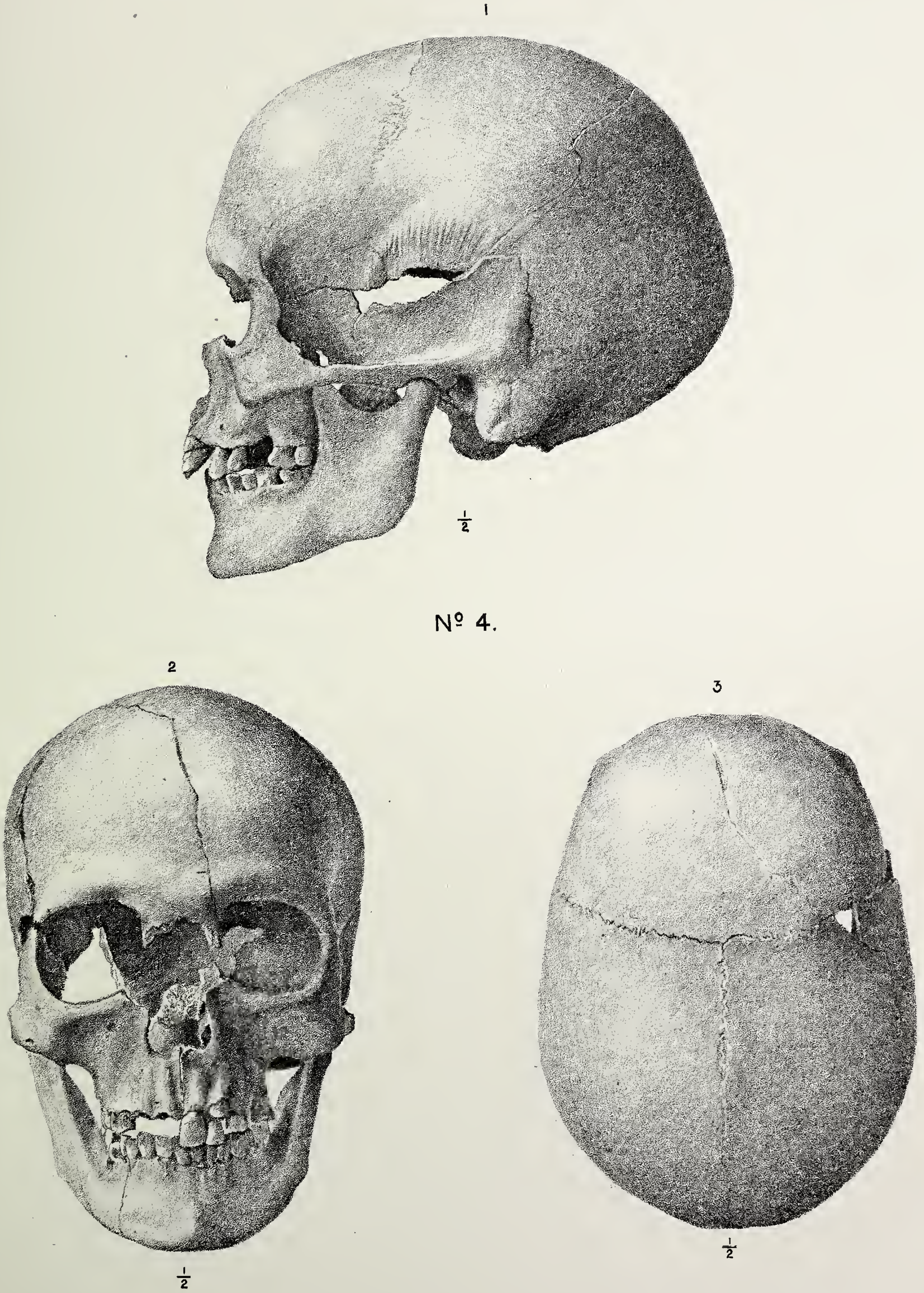
SKULL.

No. of Skull.	According to Professor Flower's Method.																			According to Professor Busk's Method.								Other Measurements.				Remarks by Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S., and Dr. Garson.
	Greatest.				Cephalic Index.		Height.						Nasal.			Orbital.				Vertical.		Frontal.		Parietal.		Radius from Meatus Auditorius.						
		Length.			1	2		Index.																								
		1	2																													
	Horizontal Circumference.	Glabello-occipital.	Ophryo-occipital.	Breadth.	Glabello-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Ophryo-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	From Basion to Bregma.	1	2	Basi-nasal Length from Basion to Nasion.	Basi-alveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.	Alveolar Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.	Cubical Capacity.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Bregma.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Ophryon.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to most prominent part of Parietal.	Arc.	To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point.	Least Frontal Width.	Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.	Depth of Chin from Root of Teeth.	Sex.	
4	515	187	186	137	733	737	137	733	737	104	98	942	46	22	478	32	35	914	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	96	w	30	Female.	Ovoid; prognathism of upper jaw, teeth of which overlap; moderate *absatzung;* superciliary ridges rather prominent for a woman; a second upper incisor appearing. One lower jaw tooth decayed.

LIMBS.

	Femur.			Tibia.						Fibula.			Humerus.			Radius.			Ulna.			Clavicle.			Estimated Stature.	
	Length.	Least circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Antero-posterior diameter.	Transverse diameter of Shaft.	Latitudinal Index.	Length.	Least circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least circumference.	Perimetral Index.		
Right	400	79	190	w	w	w	27	18	666	325	35	107	307	56	182	221	37	167	237	35	161	w	w	w	4′ 10·8″	Bones slender; neck of femur approaching the horizontal, although teeth indicate comparative youth.
Left..	400	79	190	325	67	206	27	17	628	w	w	w	296	53	179	217	35	161	233	34	145	140	29	207		

Plate LX.



Nº 4.

Wyman & Sons, Litho Gt Queen St London, W.C

SKULL FOUND IN PIT 4, CROSS DITCH.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE LXI.

SKULLS OF SKELETONS Nos. 5 AND 6, FOUND IN PIT 23, AND IN PIT 28, AS SHOWN IN FIGS. 5 AND 7, PLATE VIII., WHERE THE ATTITUDES ARE DESCRIBED. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

MEASUREMENTS.

SKULL.

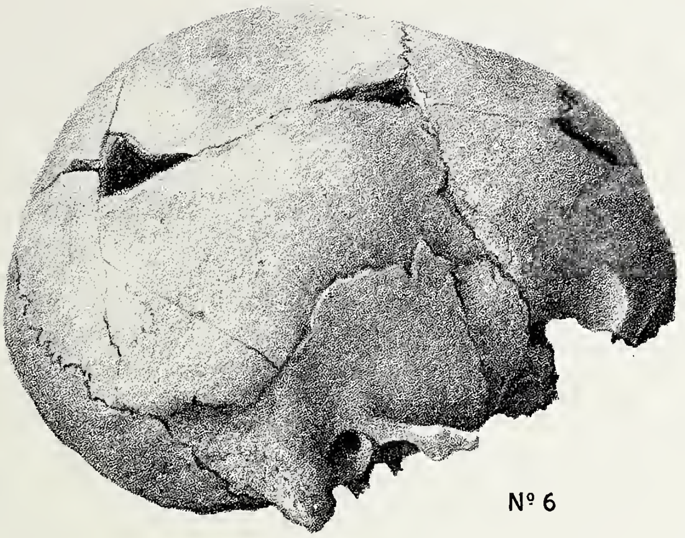
No. of Skull.	According to Professor Flower's Method.																			According to Professor Busk's Method.								Other Measurements.				Remarks by Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S., and Dr. Garson.
	Greatest.				Cephalic Index.		Height.			Basi-nasal Length from Basion to Nasion.	Basi-alveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.	Alveolar Index.	Nasal.			Orbital.			Cubical Capacity.	Vertical.		Frontal.		Parietal.		Radius from Meatus Auditorius.		Least Frontal Width.	Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.	Depth of Chin from Root of Teeth.	Sex.	
	Horizontal Circumference.	Length. 1 Glabello-occipital.	Length. 2 Ophryo-occipital.	Breadth.	1 Glabello-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	2 Ophryo-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	From Basion to Bregma.	Index. 1	Index. 2				Height.	Width.	Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.		Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Bregma.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Ophryon.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to most prominent part of Parietal.	Arc.	To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point.					
5	560	180	179	135	750	755	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	28	Female	Ovoid and rounded every way, with rather broad forehead; frontal suture well marked. Young woman. One lower jaw tooth decayed.
6	512	183	181	138	754	762	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	113	307	101	282	119	325	91	W	97	W	W	Female	Elliptic, generally rounded, slight *absatzung* (B.) Fully adult (G.).

LIMBS.

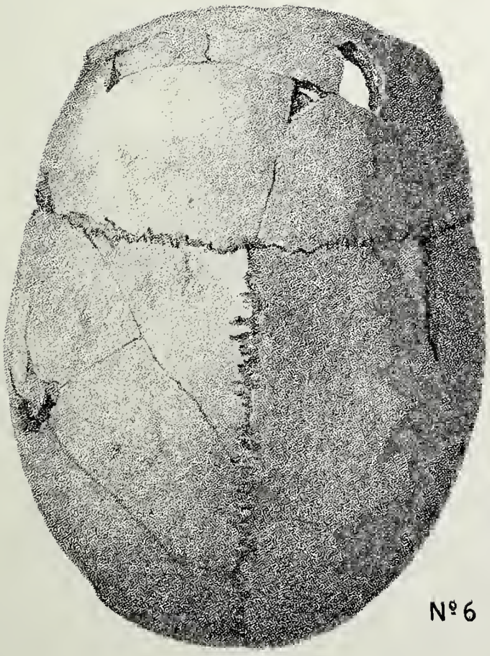
	Femur.			Tibia.						Fibula.			Humerus.			Radius.			Ulna.			Clavicle.			Estimated Stature.	
	Length.	Least circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Antero-posterior diameter.	Transverse Diameter of Shaft.	Latitudinal Index.	Length.	Least circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least circumference.	Perimetral Index.		
5 Right	427	74	173	W	67	W	28	20	714	W	W	W	320	55	171	W	W	W	252	32	126	W	W	W	5′ 1·9″	Bones slender.
Left	437	75	171	354	69	194	27	20	740	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W		
6 Right	406	81	199	323	69	213	30	19	633	322	30	93	307	57	185	W	W	W	W	W	W	130	33	253	4′ 11·1″	Tibiæ bowed and decidedly flattened.
Left	403	82	203	327	69	211	31	20	645	W	W	W	301	55	182	223	35	156	W	W	W	136	33	242		

PLATE LXI.

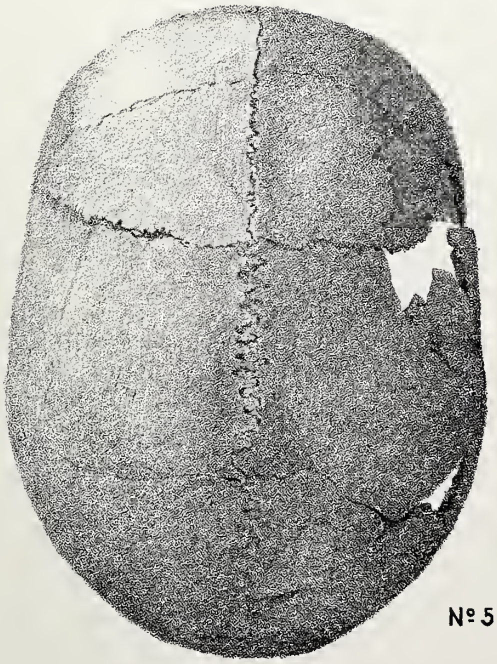
1



2



3



SKULLS, FOUND IN PITS 23 AND 28.

Wyman & Sons, Litho. Gt Queen St London, W.C.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE LXII.

SKULL OF SKELETON No. 8, FOUND IN THE FILLING OF THE NORTHERN CROSS DITCH AND BENEATH THE MAIN RAMPART, IN THE ATTITUDE SHOWN IN FIG. 4, PLATE VIII., AND DESCRIBED AT PAGE 34. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

MEASUREMENTS.

SKULL.

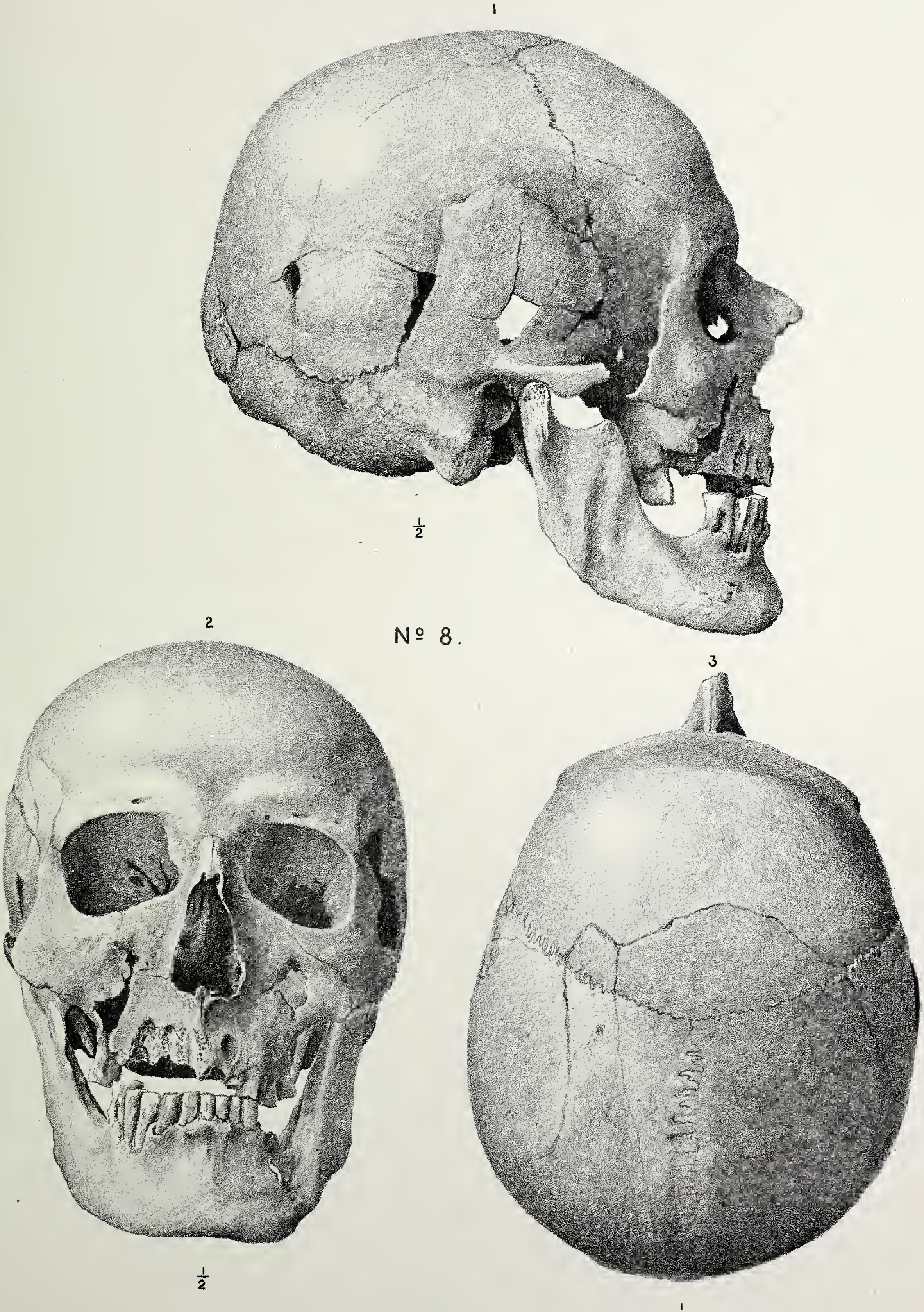
No. of Skull.	According to Professor Flower's Method.																			According to Professor Busk's Method.								Other Measurements.				Remarks by Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S., and Dr Garson.
	Greatest.				Cephalic Index.		Height.			Basi-Nasal Length from Basion to Nasion.	Basi-Alveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar point.	Alveolar Index.	Nasal.			Orbital.			Cubical Capacity.	Vertical.		Frontal.		Parietal.		Radius from Meatus Auditorius.		Least Frontal width.	Greatest width at Zygomatic Arches.	Depth of Chin from Root of Teeth.	Sex.	
	Horizontal Circumference.	Length.		Breadth.	1	2	From Basion to Bregma.	Index.																								
		1	2					1	2																							
		Glabello-Occipital.	Ophryo-Occipital.		Glabello-Occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Ophryo-Occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.							Height.	Width.	Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.		Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Bregma.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Ophryon.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to most prominent part of Parietal.	Arc.	To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point.					
8	530	185	181	152	822	840	137	741	757	100	94	940	53	21	396	33	38	868	w	122	333	100	283	124	345	93	98	97	138	37	Male.	Roundish oval: nose very prominent, aquiline, superciliary ridges prominent, orbits square, chin prominent; approaches a Roman type (B); fully adult (G).

LIMBS.

	Femur.			Tibia.						Fibula.			Humerus.			Radius.			Ulna.			Clavicle.			Estimated Stature.
	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Antero-posterior Diameter.	Transverse Diameter of Shaft.	Latitudinal Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	
Right	462	89	192	w	80	w	34	25	735	w	w	w	339	65	191	w	w	w	284	w	w	w	w	w	5′ 7·8″
Left..	464	84*	181	383	75*	195	34*	22*	647	w	w	w	w	w	w	268	46	171	w	w	w	w	w	w	

* ? Decayed surface.

Plate LXII.



Wyman & Sons, Litho. Gt Queen St London. W.C.

SKULL, FOUND BENEATH RAMPART IN NORTHERN CROSS DITCH.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE LXIII.

SKULL OF SKELETON No. 10, FOUND IN PIT No. 64, IN THE NORTH-EAST ANGLE OF THE SOUTH-EAST QUARTER, IN THE ATTITUDE SHOWN IN FIG. 9, PLATE IX. DESCRIBED ON PAGE 37. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

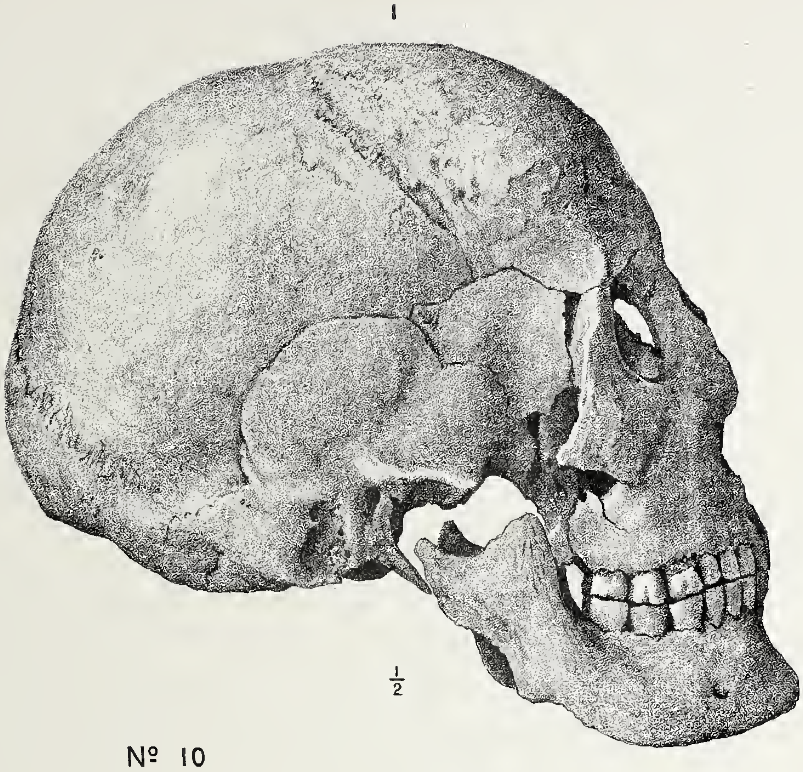
MEASUREMENTS.

SKULL.

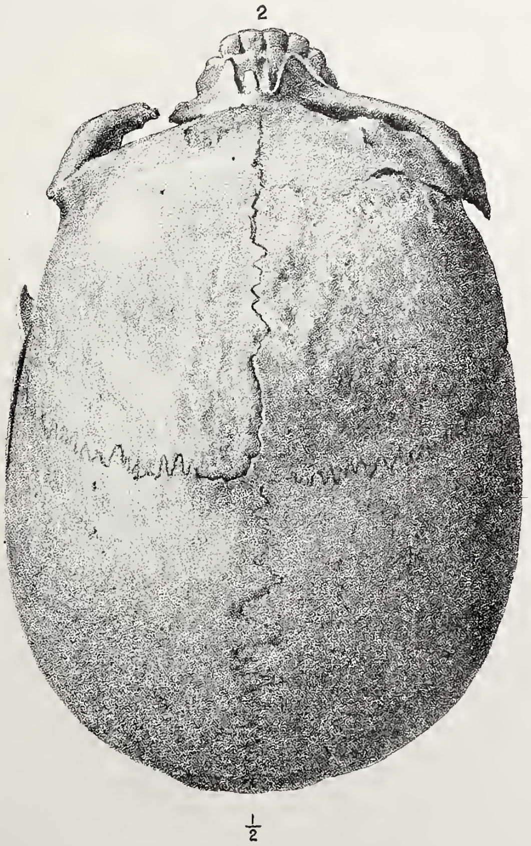
	According to Professor Flower's Method.																			According to Professor Busk's Method.								Other Measurements.				Remarks by Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S., and Dr. Garson.
	Greatest.				Cephalic Index.		Height.						Nasal.			Orbital.				Vertical.		Frontal.		Parietal.		Radius from Meatus Auditorius.						
		Length.			1	2		Index.																								
		1	2					1	2																							
No. of Skull.	Horizontal Circumference.	Glabello-occipital.	Ophryo-occipital.	Breadth.	Glabello-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Ophryo-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	From Basion to Bregma.			Basi-nasal Length from Basion to Nasion.	Basi-alveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar point.	Alveolar Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.	Cubical Capacity.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Bregma.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Ophryon.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to most prominent part of Parietal.	Arc.	To Nasion.	To Alveolor Point.	Least Frontal Width.	Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.	Depth of Chin from Root of Teeth.	Sex.	
10	520	187	185	138	738	746	133	711	719	102	97	951	52	25	482	37	39	949	w	118	320	103	280	122	335	95	100	98	w	32	? Male	Oblong-ovate, rather flat, some parieto-occipital flattening and slight *absatzung;* orbits square, lower jaw broad and rounded, chin prominent, right side of head slightly flattened from resting on that side (B). Teeth not ground; adult, young; metopic; probably Roman (G).

LIMBS.

	Femur.			Tibia.						Fibula.			Humerus.			Radius.			Ulna.			Clavicle.			
	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Antero-posterior diameter.	Transverse Diameter of Shaft.	Latitudinal Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Estimated Stature.
Right	427	85	199	335	76	226	30	24	800	330	40	121	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	5′ 0·3″
Left..	421	85	201	334	74	211	30	24	800	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	



Nº 10



SKULL FOUND IN PIT 64, SOUTH-EAST QUARTER.

Wyman & Sons, Litho Gt Queen St London, W.C.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE LXIV.

SKULL OF SKELETON No. 11, FOUND IN PIT 65, ON THE SOUTH-WEST SIDE OF THE SOUTH-EAST QUARTER, IN THE ATTITUDE SHOWN IN FIG. 8, PLATE IX., DESCRIBED ON PAGE 37. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

MEASUREMENTS.

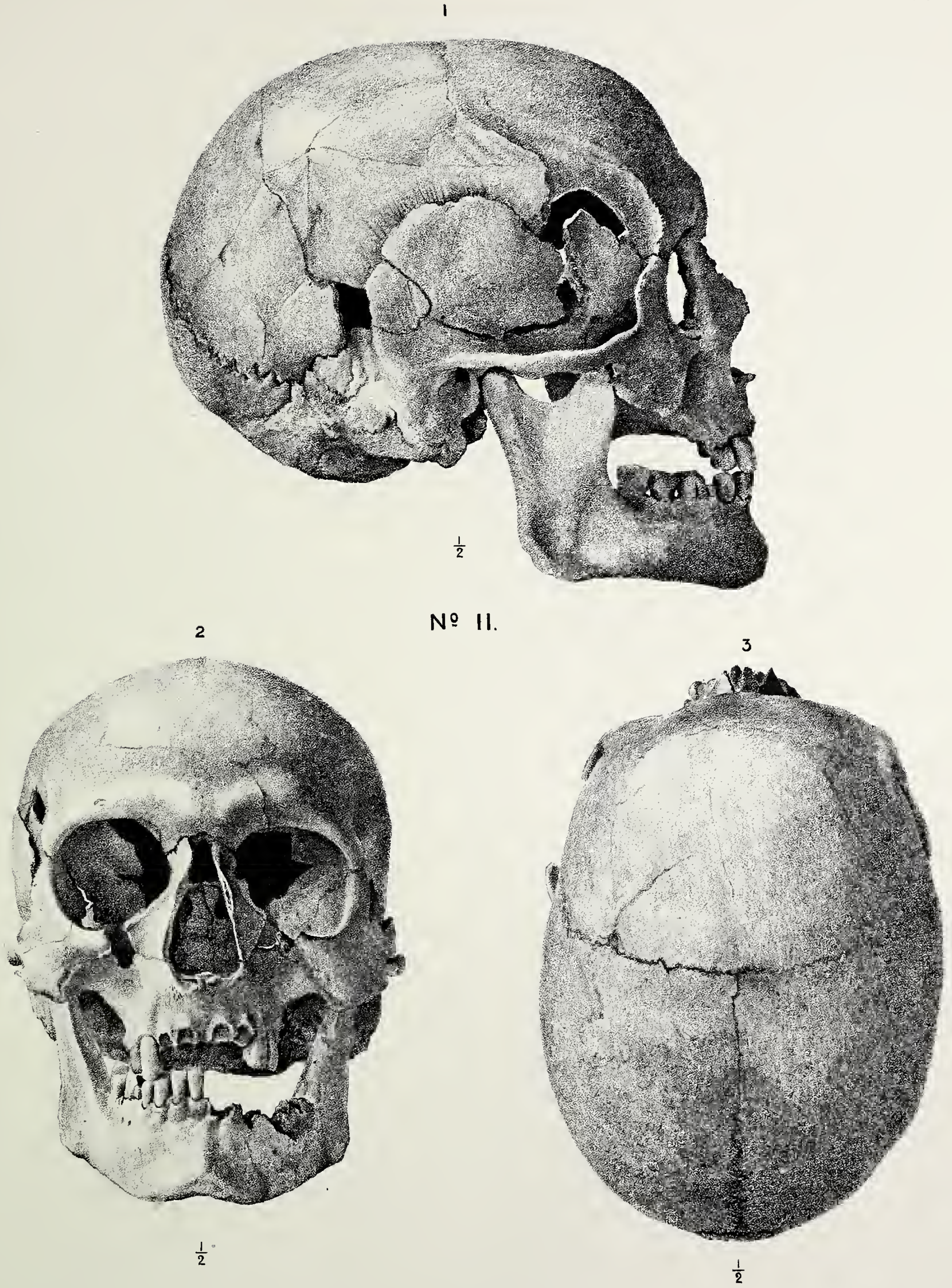
SKULL.

No. of Skull.	According to Professor Flower's Method.																			According to Professor Busk's Method.								Other Measurements.				Remarks by Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S., and Dr. Garson.
	Greatest.				Cephalic Index.		Height.			Basi-nasal Length from Basion to Nasion.	Basi-alveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.	Alveolar Index.	Nasal.			Orbital.			Cubical Capacity.	Vertical.		Frontal.		Parietal.		Radius from Meatus Auditorius.		Least Frontal Width.	Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.	Depth of Chin from Root of Teeth.	Sex.	
	Horizontal Circumference.	Length.		Breadth.	1	2	From Basion to Bregma.	Index.					Height.	Width.	Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.		Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Bregma.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Ophryon.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to most prominent part of Parietal.	Arc.	To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point.					
		1	2		Glabello-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Ophryo-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.		1	2																							
		Glabello-occipital.	Ophryo-occipital.																													
11	524	188	186	142	755	763	125	665	672	95	97	1,021	47	23	489	35	40	875	w	115	310	103	281	120	324	95	100	100	141	30	Male.	Elliptic; outlines rounded, prominent superciliaries, nasals gone; jaw angular; one decayed tooth in lower jaw (B); old (G).

LIMBS.

	Femur.			Tibia.						Fibula.			Humerus.			Radius.			Ulna.			Clavicle.			Estimated Stature.
	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Antero-posterior Diameter.	Transverse Diameter of Shaft.	Latitudinal Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	
Right	w	90	w	352	72	204	27	23	851	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	5′ 3·4″
Left	443	90	203	354	70	197	27	23	851	w	w	w	328	65	198	w		w	w	w	w	154	37	240	

Plate LXIV.



Nº 11.

SKULL FOUND IN PIT 65, SOUTH-EAST QUARTER.

Wyman & Sons, Litho Gt Queen St London W.C.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE LXV.

SKULL OF SKELETON No. 12, FOUND IN PIT 88, IN THE NORTH-EAST DITCH, IN THE ATTITUDE SHOWN IN FIG. 11, PLATE IX., DESCRIBED ON PAGE 39.
ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

MEASUREMENTS.

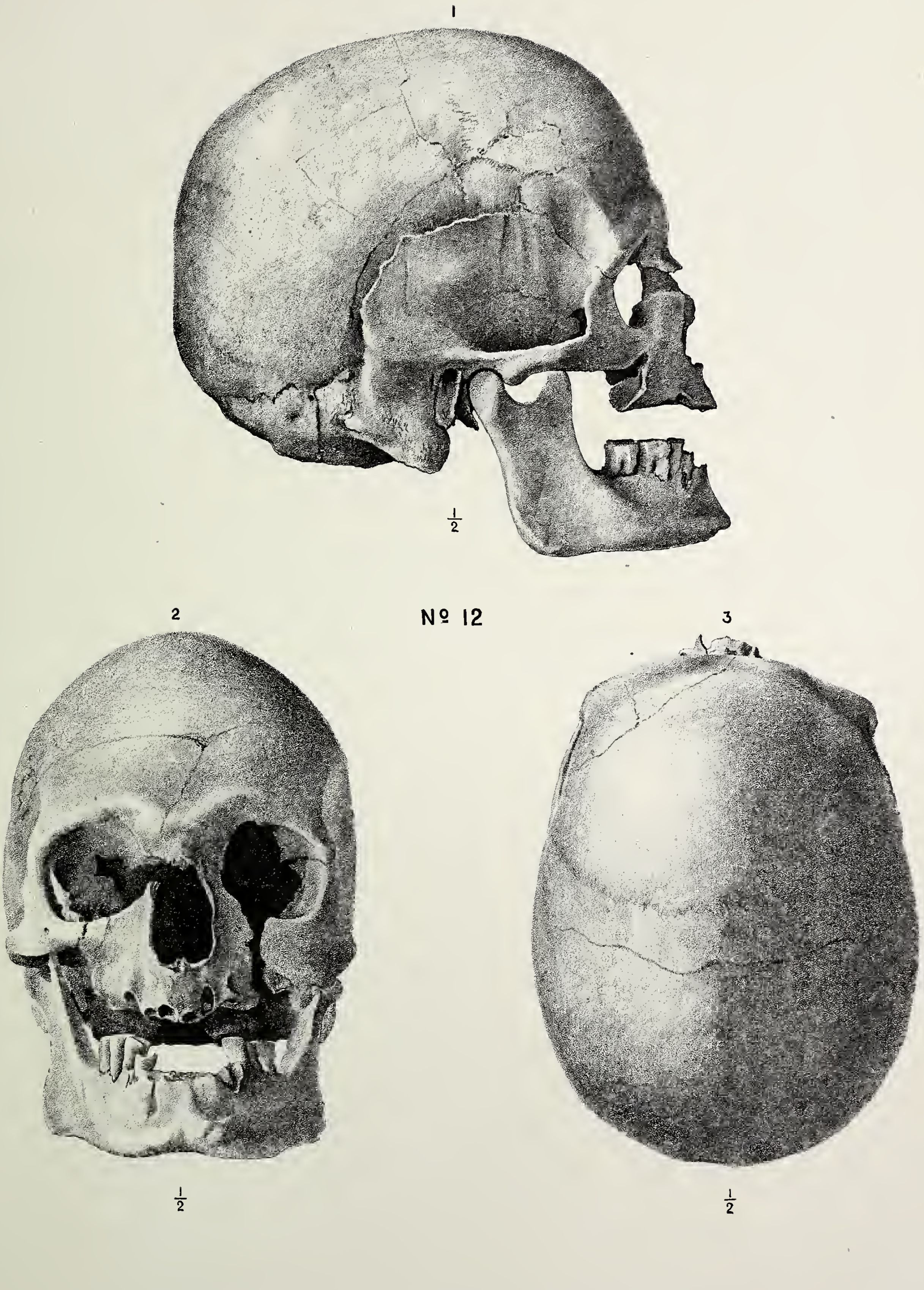
SKULL.

No. of Skull.	According to Professor Flower's Method.																			According to Professor Busk's Method.								Other Measurements.				Remarks by Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S., and Dr. Garson.
	Greatest.				Cephalic Index.		Height.						Nasal.			Orbital.				Vertical.		Frontal.		Parietal.		Radius from Meatus Auditorius.						
		Length.			1	2		Index.																								
		1	2					1	2																							
	Horizontal Circumference.	Glabello-occipital.	Ophryo-occipital.	Breadth.	Glabello-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Ophryo-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	From Basion to Bregma.			Basi-nasal Length from Basion to Nasion.	Basi-alveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.	Alveolar Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.	Cubical capacity.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Bregma.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Ophryon.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to most prominent part of Parietal.	Arc.	To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point.	Least Frontal Width.	Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.	Depth of Chin from Root of Teeth.	Sex.	
12	532	188	186	142	755	763	142	755	763	102	102	1,000	47	23	489	33	37	892	w	128	342	102	282	131	353	92	97	101	134	27	Male	Elliptic; backhead not prominent; lofty in appearance, superciliars marked; nasals partly gone, but had probably been prominent; chin angular, two teeth of lower jaw decayed (B); old (G).

LIMBS.

	Femur.			Tibia.						Fibula.			Humerus.			Radius.			Ulna.			Clavicle.			Estimated Stature.
	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Antero-posterior Diameter.	Transverse Diameter of Shaft.	Latitudinal Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	
Right	451	93	206	w	78	w	36	24	666	w	w	w	335	72	214	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	5′ 4·7″
Left	452	94	207	362	77	212	36	24	666	w	w	w	w	67	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	151	42	278	

Plate LXV.



SKULL FOUND IN PIT 88 IN THE N.E. DITCH.

Wyman & Sons, Litho. Gt Queen St London W C

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE LXVI.

SKULL OF SKELETON No. 13, FOUND IN PIT 88, IN THE NORTH-EAST DITCH. THE ATTITUDE IS SHOWN IN FIG. 11, PLATE IX., AND DESCRIBED AT PAGE 39. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

MEASUREMENTS.

SKULL.

No. of Skull.	According to Professor Flower's Method.																			According to Professor Busk's Method.								Other Measurements.				Remarks by Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S., and Dr. Garson.
	Greatest.				Cephalic Index.		Height.						Nasal.			Orbital.				Vertical.		Frontal.		Parietal.		Radius from Meatus Auditorius.						
		Length.			1	2		Index.																								
		1	2					1	2																							
	Horizontal Circumference.	Glabello-occipital.	Ophryo-occipital.	Breadth.	Glabello-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Ophryo-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	From Basion to Bregma.			Basi-nasal Length from Basion to Nasion.	Basi-alveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.	Alveolar Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.	Cubical Capacity.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Bregma.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Ophryon.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to most prominent part of Parietal.	Arc.	To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point.	Least Frontal Width.	Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.	Depth of Chin from Root of Teeth.	Sex.	
13	545	197	196	142	721	724	135	685	689	112	100	893	54	24	444	29	28	*1036	w	121	334	106	295	122	343	100	95	105	w	33	? Male	Pentagonal in norma verticalis, and in norma occipitalis; parieto-occipital flattening, and decided *absatzung*; superciliars moderate; nose very prominent; one tooth in upper jaw decayed (B); old; metopic (G).

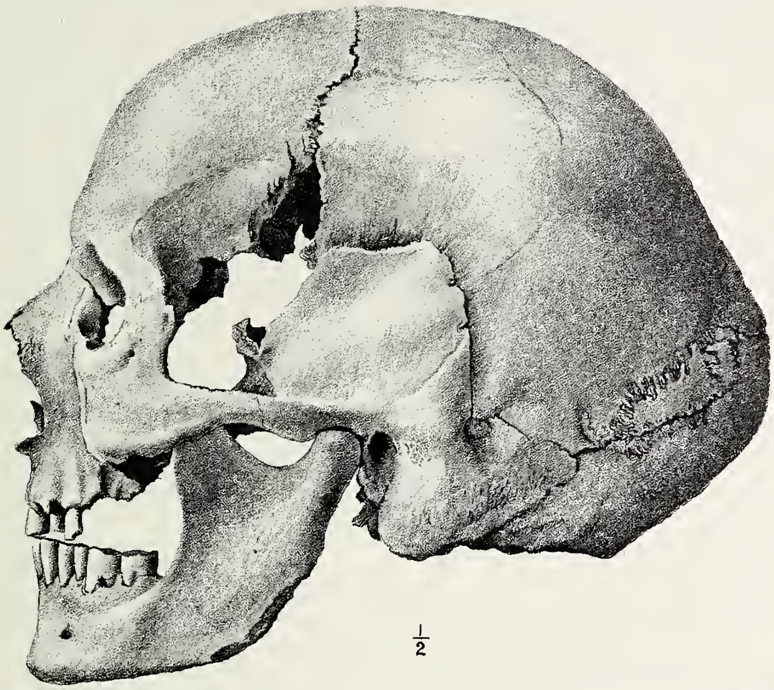
* Calculated. Not in Table of Indices.

LIMBS.

	Femur.			Tibia.						Fibula.			Humerus.			Radius.			Ulna.			Clavicle.			Estimated Stature.
	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Antero-posterior diameter.	Transverse Diameter of Shaft.	Latitudinal Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	
Right	431	91	208	343	80	233	32	23	718	339	37	108	320†	67	209	240	44	183	270	44	163	w	41	w	5′ 2·3″
Left..	436	92	211	346	81	234	33	23	718	333	37	111	313	67	214	245	44	179	272	42	154	144	41	284	

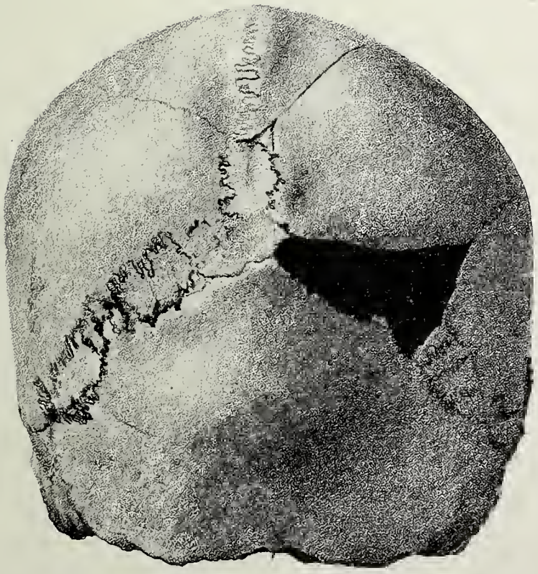
† Allow for joints in repairing.

1

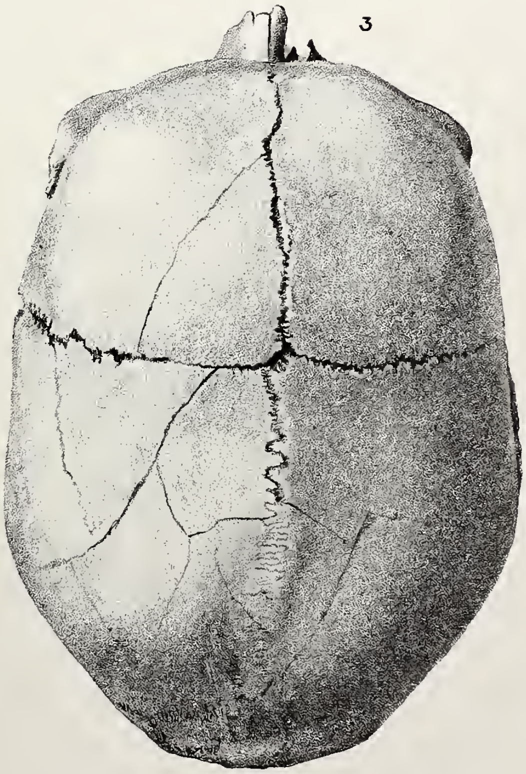


Nº 13.

2



3



SKULL FOUND IN PIT 88 IN THE N.E. DITCH.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE LXVII.

SKULL OF SKELETON No. 14, FOUND IN THE HYPOCAUST No. 4 (FIG. 4, PLATE VI.), IN THE ATTITUDE SHOWN IN FIG. 10, PLATE IX., AND DESCRIBED AT PAGE 38. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

MEASUREMENTS.

SKULL.

No. of Skull.	According to Professor Flower's Method.																		
	Greatest.				Cephalic Index.		Height.						Nasal.			Orbital.			
		Length.			1	2		Index.											
		1	2																
	Horizontal Circumference.	Glabello-occipital.	Ophryo-occipital.	Breadth.	Glabello-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Ophryo-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	From Nasion to Bregma.	1	1	Basi-nasal Length from Basion to Nasion.	Basi-alveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.	Alveolar Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.	Cubical Capacity.
14	536	189	190	148	783	779	131	693	689	97	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w

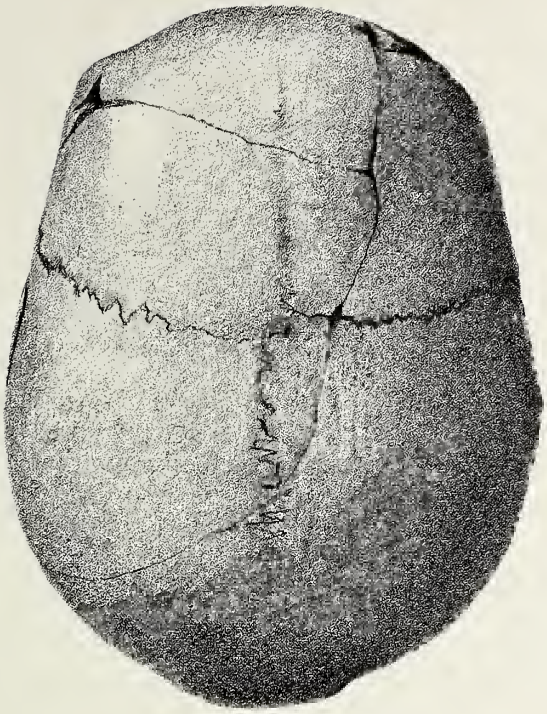
No. of Skull.	According to Professor Busk's Method.								Other Measurements.				Remarks by Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S., and Dr. Garson.
	Vertical.		Frontal.		Parietal.		Radius from Meatus Auditorius.						
	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Bregma.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Ophryon.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to most prominent part of Parietal.	Arc.	To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point.	Least Frontal Width.	Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.	Depth of Chin from Root of Teeth.	Sex.	
14	116	321	99	280	119	339	90	w	98	w	28	Female.	Ovoid; flat; marked *absatzung*; prog- nathous; an old person.

LIMBS.

	Femur.			Tibia.						Fibula.			Humerus.			Radius.			Ulna.			Clavicle.			Estimated Stature.
	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Antero-posterior Diameter.	Transverse Diameter of Shaft.	Latitudinal Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	
Right	443	79	178	344	72	209	30	21	700	341	32	93	w	60	w	224	38	169	w	w	w	142	31	218	5′ 1·8″
Left	437	80	183	340	71	208	30	21	700	339	32	94	310	58	187	w	w	w	240	32	133	w	w	w	

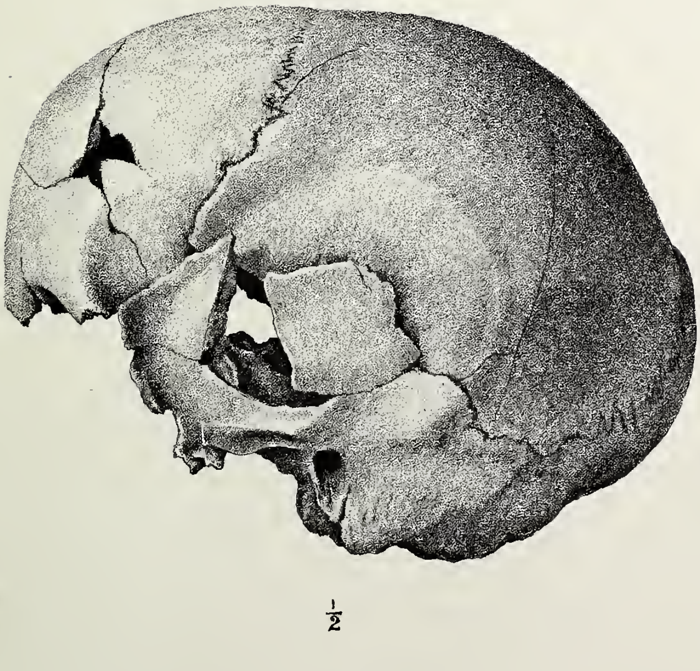
PLATE LXVII.

1



½

2



½

Nº 14

SKULL FOUND IN HYPOCAUST NO. 4.

Wyman & Sons, Litho Gᵗ Queen Sᵗ London, W C

GENERAL TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF SKULLS FOUND

Locality, and References to Plates.	No. of Skull.	According to Professor Flower's Method.																
		Greatest.				Cephalic Index.		Height.			Basi-nasal Length from Basion to Nasion.	Basi-alveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.	Alveolar Index.	Nasal.			Orbital.	
		Horizontal Circumference.	Length.		Breadth.	1	2	From Basion to Bregma.	Index.					Height.	Width.	Index.	Height.	Width.
			1	2		Glabello-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Ophryo-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.		1	2								
			Glabello-occipital.	Ophryo-occipital.														
Pit 62, Interior Ditch, N.W. Quarter; Fig. 6, Plate VIII., and Figs. I, 2, and 3, Plate LVIII.	1	539	193	190	144	746	758	137	710	721	109	101	927	52	25	482	28	41
Pit 62, Interior Ditch, N.W. Quarter; Fig. 6, Plate VIII., and Figs. 1, 2, and 3, Plate LIX.	2	505	179	180	136	760	756	w	w	w	w	w	w	35	16	457	32	33
At the edge of Pit 62 on the N.E. side; not figured.	3	w	179	179	143	799	799	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
Pit 4, at the S.W. end of the Cross Ditch, N.W. Quarter; Fig. I, Plate VIII., and Figs. 1, 2, and 3, Plate LX.	4	515	187	186	137	733	737	137	733	737	104	98	942	46	22	478	32	35
Pit 23, Outer South Cluster, Central Quarter; Fig. 7, Plate VIII., and Fig. 3, Plate LXI.	5	560	180	179	135	750	755	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
Pit 28, in the ditch on the South side of the Southern Fosseway; Fig. 5, Plate VIII., and Figs. 1 and 2, Plate LXI.	6	512	183	181	138	754	762	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
Beneath the crest of the Main Rampart, on the S. side of the Central Quarter, near Pit 18, of the Outer South Cluster; Fig. 3, Plate VIII. This skull is not figured.	7	w	196	194	140	714	722*	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
Beneath the crest of the Main Rampart on the N.E. side of the Central Quarter; Fig. 4, Plate VIII., and Figs. I, 2, and 3, Plate LXII.	8	530	185	181	152	822	840	137	741	757	100	94	940	53	21	396	33	38
Sonthern Ditch, East Quarter; Figs. 2, Plate VIII. The skull is not figured.	9	w	w	192	147	w	766*	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
Pit 64, N.E. angle of S.E. Quarter; Fig. 9, Plate IX., and Figs. I and 2, Plate LXIII.	10	520	187	185	138	738	746	133	711	719	102	97	951	52	25	482	37	39
Pit 65, S.E. Quarter; Fig. 8, Plate IX., and Figs. 1, 2, and 3, Plate LXIV.	11	524	188	186	142	755	763	125	665	672	95	97	1021	47	23	489	35	40
Pit 88, in the N.E. Ditch; Fig. 11, Plate IX, and Figs, 1, 2, and 3, Plate LXV.	12	532	188	186	142	755	763	142	755	763	102	102	1,000	47	23	489	33	37
Pit 88, in the N.E. Ditch; Fig. I1, Plate IX., and Figs. I, 2, and 3, Plate LXVI.	13	545	197	196	142	721	724	135	685	689	112	100	893	54	24	444	29	28
Hypocaust, No. 4, to the N.E. of Pit 64; Fig. 10, Plate IX, and Figs. 1 and 2. Plate LXVII.	14	536	189	190	148	783	779	131	693	689	97	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
	Totals ..	5,313	2,252	2,425	1,848	9,070	9,914	1,077	5,693	5,747	821	689	6,674	351	163	3,260	227	258
	Average	531	188	186	142	756	762	134	712	718	102	98	953	50	23	466	32	37

* Approximately.

† So square as not to be in Mr. Flower's table of

Note.—In calculating the Totals and Averages, the measure

	According to Professor Busk's Method.								Other Measurements.				
	Vertical.		Frontal.		Parietal.		Radius from Meatus Auditorius.						Remarks by Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S., and Dr. Garson.
Cubical Capacity.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Bregma.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Ophryon.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to most prominent part of Parietal.	Arc.	To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point.	Least Frontal Width.	Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.	Depth of Chin from Root of Teeth.	Sex.	
1635	123	333	111	303	125	337	101	100	104	136	33	Male.	Fine, nearly elliptic skull; flattish, quadrangular in norma occipitalis, but facial aspect more that of bronze type; frontal sinuses large and prominent; nose aquiline, orbits low and square, chin round, prominent; teeth well ground down, incisors included (B); aged (G).
W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	22	?	Child killed by a sword-cut on the back of the head; skull somewhat pear-shaped; first molars coming through (B); about 6 years old (G).
W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Female.	Somewhat ovoid; upright forehead, other outlines rounded; jaw much atrophied (B); aged (G).
W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	96	W	30	Female.	Ovoid, prognathism of upper jaw, teeth of which overlap; moderate *absatzung*; superciliary ridges rather prominent for a woman; a second upper incisor appearing; one tooth of lower jaw decayed (B).
W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	28	Female.	Ovoid, rounded every way, with rather broad forehead, frontal suture well marked. Young woman; one tooth of lower jaw decayed (B).
W	113	307	101	282	119	325	91	W	97	W	W	Female.	Elliptic, generally rounded, slight *absatzung* (B); fully adult (G).
W	123	W	108	W	129	W	96	W	W	W	W	Probably Male.	Ovoid; rather high, with prominent superciliaries; probably old; two lower jaw teeth decayed (B); skull very thick; fully adult (G).
W	122	333	100	283	124	345	93	98	97	138	37	Male.	Roundish oval; nose very prominent, aquiline; superciliary ridges prominent; orbits square; chin prominent. Approaches a Roman type (B); fully adult (G).
W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	95	W	34	? Female	Chin prominent and pointed.
W	118	320	103	280	122	335	95	100	98	W	32	? Male.	Oblong ovate; rather flat, some parieto-occipital flattening and slight *absatzung*; orbits square; lower jaw broad and rounded; chin prominent. Right side of head slightly flattened from resting on that side (B); teeth not ground; adult, young; metopic; probably Roman (G).
W	115	310	103	281	120	324	95	100	100	141	30	Male.	Elliptic; outlines rounded, prominent superciliaries; nasals gone; jaw angular; one decayed tooth in lower jaw (B); old (G).
W	128	342	102	282	131	353	92	97	101	134	27	Male.	Elliptic; back head not prominent; lofty in appearance; superciliaries marked; nasals partly gone, but had probably been prominent; chin angular, two teeth of lower jaw decayed (B); old (G).
W	121	334	106	295	122	343	100	95	105	W	33	? Male.	Pentagonal in norma verticalis and in norma occipitalis; parieto-occipital flattening and decided *absatzung*; superciliaries moderate; nose very prominent; one tooth in upper jaw decayed (B); old; metopic (G).
W	116	321	99	280	119	339	90	W	98	W	28	Female.	Ovoid; flat; marked *absatzung*; prognathous, and an old person.
,635	1,079	2,600	933	2,286	1,111	2,701	853	590	991	549	312	—	
,635	120	325	103	286	123	338	95	98	99	137	31	—	

W signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

Skeleton No. 2, that of a child, have been omitted.

GENERAL TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF SKULLS FOUN

Locality, and References to Plates.	No. of Skull.	According to Professor Flower's Method.																
		Greatest.				Cephalic Index.		Height.			Basi-nasal Length from Basion to Nasion.	Basi-alveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.	Alveolar Index.	Nasal.			Orbita	
		Horizontal Circumference.	Length.		Breadth.	1	2	From Basion to Bregma.	Index.									
			1	2		Glabello-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Ophryo-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.		1	2				Height.	Width.	Index.	Height.	Width.
			Glabello-occipital.	Ophryo-occipital.														
Pit 62, Interior Ditch, N.W. Quarter; Fig. 6, Plate VIII., and Figs. I, 2, and 3, Plate LVIII.	1	539	193	190	144	746	758	137	710	721	109	101	927	52	25	482	28	41
Pit 62, Interior Ditch, N.W. Quarter; Fig. 6, Plate VIII., and Figs. 1, 2, and 3, Plate LIX.	2	505	179	180	136	760	756	w	w	w	w	w	w	35	16	457	32	3
At the edge of Pit 62 on the N.E. side; not figured.	3	w	179	179	143	799	799	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
Pit 4, at the S.W. end of the Cross Ditch, N.W. Quarter; Fig. 1, Plate VIII., and Figs. I, 2, and 3, Plate LX.	4	515	187	186	137	733	737	137	733	737	104	98	942	46	22	478	32	3
Pit 23, Outer South Cluster, Central Quarter; Fig. 7, Plate VIII., and Fig. 3, Plate LXI.	5	560	180	179	135	750	755	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
Pit 28, in the ditch on the South side of the Southern Fosseway; Fig. 5, Plate VIII., and Figs. 1 and 2, Plate LXI.	6	512	183	181	138	754	762	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
Beneath the crest of the Main Rampart, on the S. side of the Central Quarter, near Pit 18, of the Outer South Cluster; Fig. 3, Plate VIII. This skull is not figured.	7	w	196	194	140	714	722*	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
Beneath the crest of the Main Rampart on the N.E. side of the Central Quarter; Fig. 4, Plate VIII., and Figs. 1, 2, and 3, Plate LXII.	8	530	185	181	152	822	840	137	741	757	100	94	940	53	21	396	33	
Southern Ditch, East Quarter; Figs. 2, Plate VIII. The skull is not figured.	9	w	w	192	147	w	766*	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
Pit 64, N.E. angle of S.E. Quarter; Fig. 9, Plate IX., and Figs. I and 2, Plate LXIII.	10	520	187	185	138	738	746	133	711	719	102	97	951	52	25	482	37	
Pit 65, S.E. Quarter; Fig. 8, Plate IX., and Figs. 1, 2, and 3, Plate LXIV.	11	524	188	186	142	755	763	125	665	672	95	97	1021	47	23	489	35	
Pit 88, in the N.E. Ditch; Fig. 11, Plate IX, and Figs, I, 2, and 3, Plate LXV.	12	532	188	186	142	755	763	142	755	763	102	102	1,000	47	23	489	33	
Pit 88, in the N.E. Ditch; Fig. II, Plate IX., and Figs. I, 2, and 3, Plate LXVI.	13	545	197	196	142	721	724	135	685	689	112	100	893	54	24	444	29	
Hypocaust, No. 4, to the N.E. of Pit 64; Fig. 10, Plate IX, and Figs. 1 and 2. Plate LXVII.	14	536	189	190	148	783	779	131	693	689	97	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
	Totals ..	5,313	2,252	2,425	1,848	9,070	9,914	1,077	5,693	5,747	821	689	6,674	351	163	3,260	227	2
	Average	531	188	186	142	756	762	134	712	718	102	98	953	50	23	466	32	

* Approximately.

† So square as not to be in Mr. Flower's tab

Note.—In calculating the Totals and Averages, the mea

Cubical Capacity.	According to Professor Busk's Method.								Other Measurements.				Remarks by Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S., and Dr. Garson.
	Vertical.		Frontal.		Parietal.		Radius from Meatus Auditorius.						
	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Bregma.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Ophryon.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to most prominent part of Parietal.	Arc.	To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point.	Least Frontal Width.	Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.	Depth of Chin from Root of Teeth.	Sex.	
1635	123	333	111	303	125	337	101	100	104	136	33	Male.	Fine, nearly elliptic skull; flattish, quadrangular in norma occipitalis, but facial aspect more that of bronze type; frontal sinuses large and prominent; nose aquiline, orbits low and square, chin round, prominent; teeth well ground down, incisors included (B); aged (G).
W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	22	?	Child killed by a sword-cut on the back of the head; skull somewhat pear-shaped; first molars coming through (B); about 6 years old (G).
W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	Female.	Somewhat ovoid; upright forehead, other outlines rounded; jaw much atrophied (B); aged (G).
W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	96	W	30	Female.	Ovoid, prognathism of upper jaw, teeth of which overlap; moderate *absatzung*; superciliary ridges rather prominent for a woman; a second upper incisor appearing; one tooth of lower jaw decayed (B).
W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	28	Female.	Ovoid, rounded every way, with rather broad forehead, frontal suture well marked. Young woman; one tooth of lower jaw decayed (B).
W	113	307	101	282	119	325	91	W	97	W	W	Female.	Elliptic, generally rounded, slight *absatzung* (B); fully adult (G).
W	123	W	108	W	129	W	96	W	W	W	W	Probably Male.	Ovoid; rather high, with prominent superciliarics; probably old; two lower jaw teeth decayed (B); skull very thick; fully adult (G).
W	122	333	100	283	124	345	93	98	97	138	37	Male.	Roundish oval; nose very prominent, aquiline; superciliary ridges prominent; orbits square; chin prominent. Approaches a Roman type (B); fully adult (G).
W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	95	W	34	? Female	Chin prominent and pointed.
W	118	320	103	280	122	335	95	100	98	W	32	? Male.	Oblong ovate; rather flat, some parieto-occipital flattening and slight *absatzung*; orbits square; lower jaw broad and rounded; chin prominent. Right side of head slightly flattened from resting on that side (B); teeth not ground; adult, young; metopic; probably Roman (G).
W	115	310	103	281	120	324	95	100	100	141	30	Male.	Elliptic; outlines rounded, prominent superciliaries; nasals gone; jaw angular; one decayed tooth in lower jaw (B); old (G).
W	128	342	102	282	131	353	92	97	101	134	27	Male.	Elliptic; back head not prominent; lofty in appearance; superciliaries marked; nasals partly gone, but had probably been prominent; chin angular, two teeth of lower jaw decayed (B); old (G).
W	121	334	106	295	122	343	100	95	105	W	33	? Male.	Pentagonal in norma verticalis and in norma occipitalis; parieto-occipital flattening and decided *absatzung*; superciliaries moderate; nose very prominent; one tooth in upper jaw decayed (B); old; metopic (G).
W	116	321	99	280	119	339	90	W	98	W	28	Female.	Ovoid; flat; marked *absatzung*; prognathous, and an old person.
1,635	1,079	2,600	933	2,286	1,111	2,701	853	590	991	549	312	—	
1,635	120	325	103	286	123	338	95	98	99	137	31	—	

s. W signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

of Skeleton No. 2, that of a child, have been omitted.

GENERAL TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF LIMB BONES FOU

Locality and References to Plates.	Number of Skeleton.		Femur.			Tibia.						Fibula.		
			Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Antero-posterior Diameter.	Transverse Diameter of Shaft.	Latitudinal Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.
Pit 62, Interior Ditch, N.W. Quarter; Fig. 6, Plate VIII., and Figs. I, 2, and 3, Plate LVIII.	1	Right ..	465	97	208	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
		Left ..	457	96	210	368	79	214	34	22	647	366	36	98
Pit 62, Interior Ditch, N.W. Quarter; Fig, 6, Plate VIII., and Figs. 1, 2, and 3, Plate LIX.	2	Right ..	225	45	200	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
		Left ..	225	45	200	178	45	252	w	w	w	177	20	112
At the edge of Pit 62, on the N.E. side; not figured.	3	Right ..	389	67	172	w	w	w	23	21	913	w	w	w
		Left ..	w	w	w	323	62	192	23	22	958	w	w	w
Pit 4, at the S.W. end of the Cross Ditch, N.W. Quarter; Fig. 1, Plate VIII., and Figs. 1, 2, and 3, Plate LX.	4	Right ..	400	79	190	w	w	w	27	18	666	325	35	107
		Left ..	400	79	190	325	67	206	27	17	628	w	w	w
Pit 23, Outer South Cluster, Central Quarter; Fig. 7, Plate VIII., and Fig. 3, Plate LXI.	5	Right ..	427	74	173	w	67	w	28	20	714	w	w	w
		Left ..	437	75	171	347	69	198	27	20	740	w	w	w
Pit 28, in the ditch on the South side of the Southern Fossway; Fig. 5, Plate VIII., and Figs. I and 2, Plate LXI.	6	Right ..	406	81	199	318	69	217	30	19	633	322	30	93
		Left ..	403	82	203	321	69	214	31	20	645	w	w	w
Beneath the crest of the Main Rampart on the South side of the Central Quarter near Pit I8, of the Outer South Cluster; Fig. 3, Plate VIII. The skull is not figured.	7	Right ..	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
		Left ..	459	87	189	w	77	w	30	25	833	w	w	w
Beneath the crest of the Main Rampart, on the N.E. side of the Central Quarter; Fig. 4, Plate VIII., and Figs. I, 2, and 3, Plate LXII.	8	Right ..	462	89	192	w	80	w	34	25	735	w	w	w
		Left ..	464	84*	181	383	75*	195	34	22*	647	w	w	w
Southern Ditch, East Quarter; Fig. 2, Plate VIII. The skull is not figured.	9	Right ..	w	w	w	338	68	201	27	21	777	w	w	w
		Left ..	430	79	183	337	66	195	27	19	703	334	30	89
Pit 64, N.E. angle of S.E. Quarter; Fig. 9, Plate IX., and Figs. I and 2, Plate LXIII.	10	Right ..	427	85	199	335	76	226	30	24	800	330	40	121
		Left ..	421	85	201	334	74	211	30	24	800	w	w	w
Pit 65, S.E. Quarter; Fig. 8, Plate IX., and Figs. 1, 2, and 3, Plate LXIV.	11	Right ..	w	90	w	352	72	204	27	23	851	w	w	w
		Left ..	443	90	203	354	70	197	27	23	851	w	w	w
Pit 88, in the N.E. Ditch; Fig. II, Plate IX., and Figs. I, 2, and 3, Plate LXV.	12	Right ..	451	93	206	w	78	w	36	24	666	w	w	w
		Left ..	452	94	207	362	77	212	36	24	666	w	w	w
Pit 88, in the N.E. Ditch; Fig. 11, Plate IX., and Figs. I, 2, and 3, Plate LXVI.	13	Right ..	431	91	208	343	80	233	32	23	718	339	37	108
		Left ..	436	92	211	346	81	234	32	23	718	333	37	111
Hypocaust, No. 4, to the N.E. of Pit 64; Fig. 10, Plate IX., and Figs. 1 and 2, Plate LXVII.	14	Right ..	443	79	178	344	72	209	30	21	700	341	32	93
		Left ..	437	80	183	340	71	208	30	21	700	339	32	94
	Totals ..		9540	1948	4257	6170	1599	3766	712	521	17709	3029	309	914
	Average ..		433	84	193	342	72	209	29	22	737	336	34	101

* Decayed surface. † Allow for joints in repairin

NOTE.—In calculating the Totals and Averages, the m

IN THE ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS COMMON.

	Humerus.		Radius.			Ulna.			Clavicle.					
	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Estimated Stature.	Sex.	Remarks by Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S.
7	69	217	251	45	179	274	38	138	155	38	245	5′ 4·7″	Male	Bones strong.
0	66	212	253	45	177	275	39	141	144	38	263			
	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	?	Child 6 years old killed by a sword-cut on the back of the head.
5	35	212	w	w	w	w	w	w	81	20	246			
5	55	200	217	34	156	239	32	133	132	29	192	4′ 8·6″	Female	Aged woman, with slender bones.
	w	w	218	35	160	w	w	w	w	w	w			
7	56	182	221	37	167	237	35	161	w	w	w	4′ 10·8″	Female	Bones slender; neck of femur approaching the horizontal, although teeth indicate comparative youth.
6	53	179	217	35	161	233	34	145	140	29	207			
0	55	171	w	w	w	252	32	126	w	w	w	5′ 1·9″	Female	Bones slender.
	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w			
7	57	185	w	w	w	w	w	w	130	33	253	4′ 11·1″	Female	Tibiæ bowed and decidedly flattened.
1	55	182	223	35	156	w	w	w	136	33	242			
2	74	229	w	w	w	w	w	w	144	37	256	5′ 4·8″	Probably Male	Stature calculated by the mean of the femur only, and the humerus + radius.
8	74	232	240	45	187	w	w	w	144	38	263			
9	65	191	w	w	w	284	w	w	w	w	w	5′ 7·8′	Male	
	w	w	268	46	171	w	w	w	w	w	w			
6	57	180	w	w	w	w	w	w	136	35	257	5′ 0·9″	? Female	The femur + tibia only has been used in the calculation of stature.
	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w			
	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	5′ 0·3″	? Male	
	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w			
	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	5′ 3·4″	Male	The femur + tibia only has been used in the calculation of stature.
8	65	198	w	w	w	w	w	w	154	37	240			
5	72	214	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	5′ 4·7″	Male	The femur + tibia only has been used in the calculation of stature.
	67	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	151	42	278			
0†	67	209	240	44	183	270	44	163	w	41	w	5′ 2·3″	? Male	
3	67	214	245	44	179	272	42	154	144	41	284			
	60	w	224	38	169	w	w	w	142	31	218	5′ 1·8″	Female	
0	58	187	w	w	w	240	32	133	w	w	w			
4	1192	3382	2817	483	2045	2576	328	1294	1852	502	3198	67′ 3·1″	—	Estimated stature of 7 males = 5′ 4·0′ Estimated stature of 6 females = 4′ 11·8 ′
4	63	198	235	40	170	258	36	144	142	36	246	5′ 2·0″	—	

w Signifies that the measurements were unable to be taken.

nents of Skeleton No. 2, that of a child, have been omitted.

TABLE OF SUPPLEMENTARY MEASUREMENTS OF SKULLS SUGGES SAME AS IN THE PR

Number of Skull.	Median circumference = fronto-occipital arc + basi-nasal length, *i.e.*, from the nasion over skull to basion, and add the basi-nasal length.	Obelio-frontal length from the obelion on the parietal bones to the glabella.	Basal breadth = breadth at root of zygomatic arches just above meatus auditorius.	Length from the centre a line joining the posterior part of the alveolar border to the alveolar point.
1	533	179	126	w
2	w	163	w	w
3	w	w	w	w
4	515	170	w	55
5	w	162	w	w
6	w	169	115	w
7	w	183	w	w
8	512	173	132	55
9	w	w	w	w
10	509	164	129	w
11	513	174	132	w
12	533	178	128	w
13	528	164	121	w
14	519	171	118	w
TOTALS	4,162	1,887	1,001	110
AVERAGE	520	171	125	55

BY Dr. GARSON, THE NUMBER OF EACH SKULL BEING THE
DING TABLE.

ATAL MEASUREMENTS.			
Width : e exterior measurement of the upper jaw.	Palatal Index.	Bigonial width from gonion to gonion.	REMARKS.
w	w	w	
w	w	79	
w	w	93	
45	82	92	
w	w	w	
w	w	98	
w	w	w	
49	90	103	
w	w	w	
w	w	w	
w	w	103	
w	w	113	
w	w	103	
w	w	w	
94	172	705	
47	86	101	

REMARKS ON THE MEASUREMENT OF BONES OF DOMESTICATED AND OTHER ANIMALS FOUND IN WOODCUTS.

All the bones in the accompanying table are separate, none having been found in positions to lead to the inference that they belonged to the same animal, though some may doubtless have done so. The measurement of the limb bones is simple enough, the perimetral index being obtained in the same manner as in human bones; but, in dealing with the skull, greater complexity has been necessarily introduced on account of the very small fragments in which they have been discovered. Those of domesticated animals appear to have been broken up in the majority of cases for the brains, so that it has not been possible to obtain those measurements which are best for obtaining the size of the animal. As far as practicable, the same measurements have been taken for all the animals, but this has not been found possible for the reason above given. In the ox, the pole is the part most frequently found, and fragments of horn-core detached from the skull. The occipital foramen, the best point as a base for measurement, is generally wanting. The upper jaw and teeth also, in both ox and horse, are generally broken up; the proportion in which the latter have been found perfect as compared with the teeth of the lower jaw, being in this village, as 3 to 55. The greatest and least interorbital widths, very useful measurements where they can be taken, have not been obtained with accuracy in any of the skulls found, although they have not on that account been omitted in the table of measurements. The least frontal width and the width between the zygomata are more frequently obtained, and, as a rule, I have found it more practicable to take the measures from the margins of firm bones, such as the zygomata, rather than from thin bones, such as the orbital ridges, which are frequently worn away. For the above reason, the space occupied by the molars and præmolars in the lower jaw is, perhaps, the measurement most frequently got at for the size of the skull, though not the measurement which would be selected if the whole skull could be obtained. The large number of measurements entailed by the system which I have adopted is not a serious inconvenience, as it is not necessary to take them all when an entire skull is found, and the figures indicate clearly which of the numerous measurements have been taken.

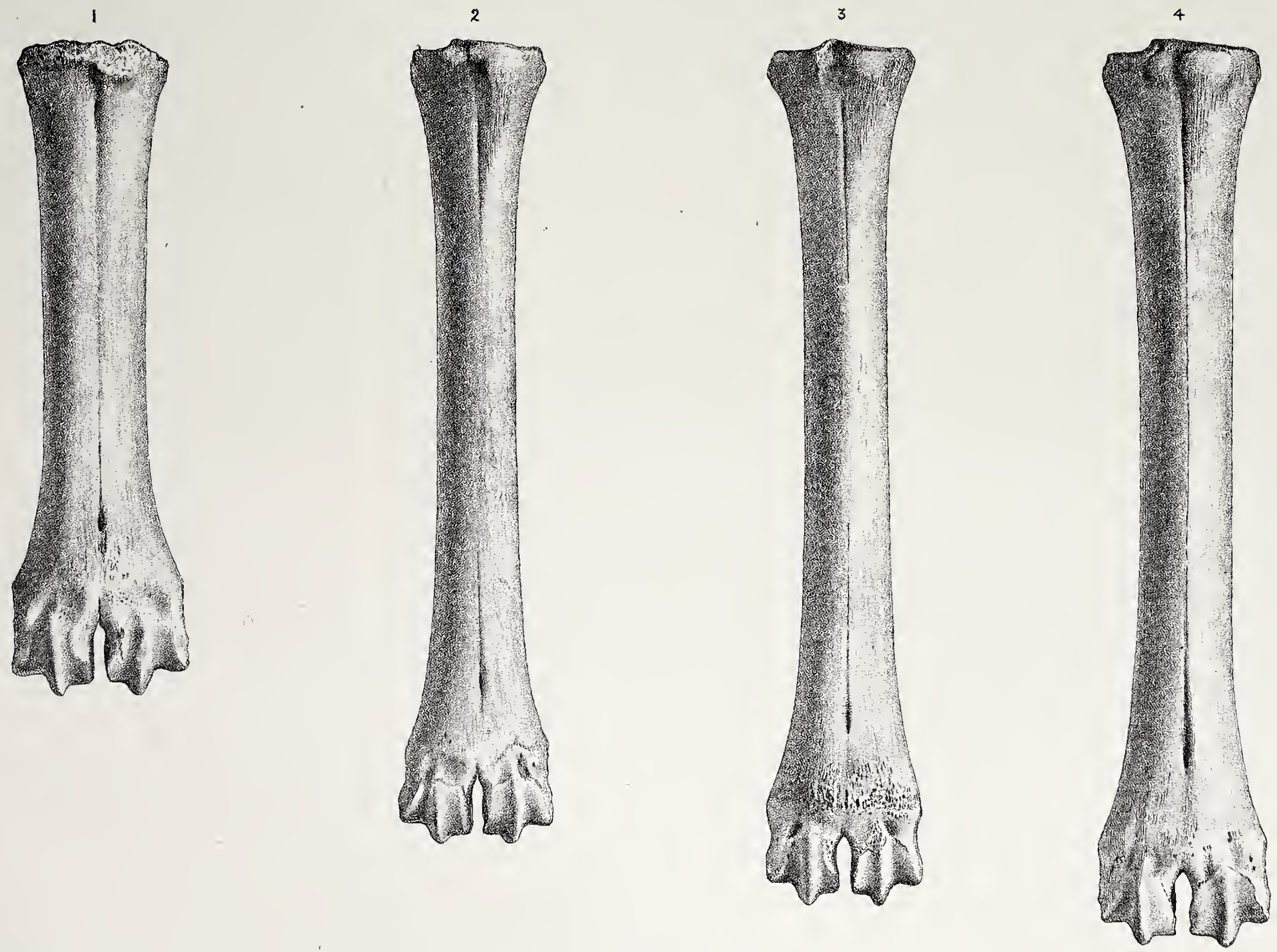
SIZE AND FORM OF THE ANIMALS.—Not having been able to complete the measurements of a sufficient number of test animals in time for the present work, I have thought it advisable to defer a detailed statement of this part of the subject until the next volume of the account of these excavations is printed; the large number of animal bones which have been found in the Romano-British village at Rotherley will also ensure more satisfactory results. The ox appears to have been of the short-horned breed (*Bos longifrons*) usually found with Roman remains. Of the horse there were several sizes, but the average appears not to have exceeded 13 hands. Its bones and head, unlike our modern cob, were well proportioned, and resembled, probably, the Exmoor pony more than any of our modern breeds. A beautiful bronze statuette made for me by Mr. Boehm, representing "A Hunter of Early Days," mounted on his horse, with his spear in his hand, which I have had erected in the Larmer Grounds near by, represents faithfully in size and appearance the kind of animal that was used by the Briton of Roman and præ-Roman times.

The sheep was of a small and long-legged type, and its bones so nearly resemble those of the roe-deer, having a longitudinal groove on the metatarsus, as to have puzzled even experienced anatomists. I am indebted to Professor Moseley, F.R.S., for drawing my attention to the breed of sheep now inhabiting the island of St. Kilda, in the Atlantic, off the west coast of Scotland, which, in his opinion, are the only surviving representatives of the breed of Roman times. I have obtained several and bred from them. They are beautiful little animals, brown in colour, approaching small deer in their appearance and carriage. There appears to have been two sizes in Woodcuts, a smaller and a larger, but both long-legged, as shown by the series of metacarpal bones represented in Plate LXVIII., and horned. Two bones, however, a metacarpus and a metatarsus, found with the rest (Fig. 1, Plate LXVIII.), show that a short-legged, stout, breed, resembling our modern sheep, must also have existed, though probably in small numbers, and may have been the progenitors of our modern breeds, which, on account of the shortness of their legs and less capacity for wandering, have been preferred to the others.

The dog was of various sizes; from that of a mastiff to the size of a small terrier. The series of tibiæ of dog represented in Plate LXIX. show the relative proportions, and include, no doubt, amongst them the well-known British war-dog, to which allusion is made by Strabo and others.

Amongst the dog bones represented in Plate LXIX. is an ulna of a small dachshound, or turnspit dog, showing that this breed was not unknown to the Romans. There is no doubt in my opinion that it is of the same age as the rest, for the place is so remote from human habitation, that the possibility of modern dogs being buried in such a manner as to mix the bones promiscuously

PLATE LXVIII.



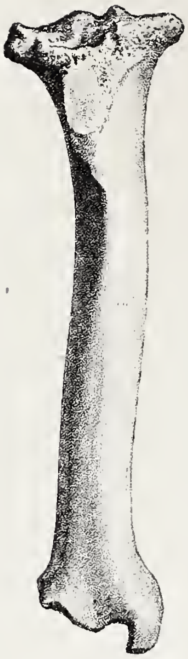
METACARPAL BONES OF SHEEP OF VARIOUS SIZES

FOUND IN EXCAVATIONS IN ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS, DORSET.

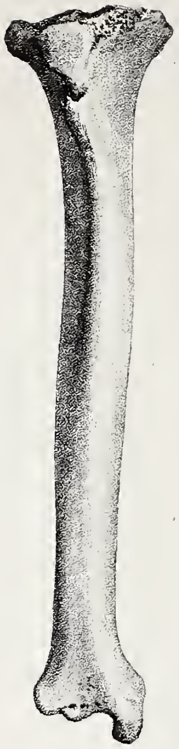
FULL SIZE.

Wyman & Sons Litho G^t Queen S^t London. W C

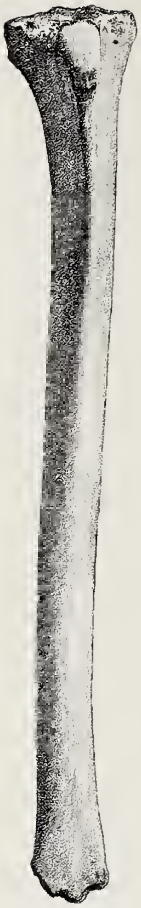
1



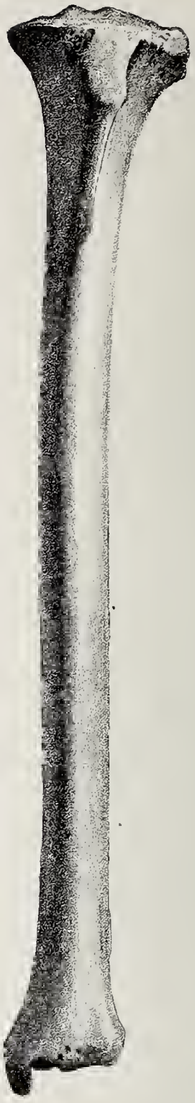
2



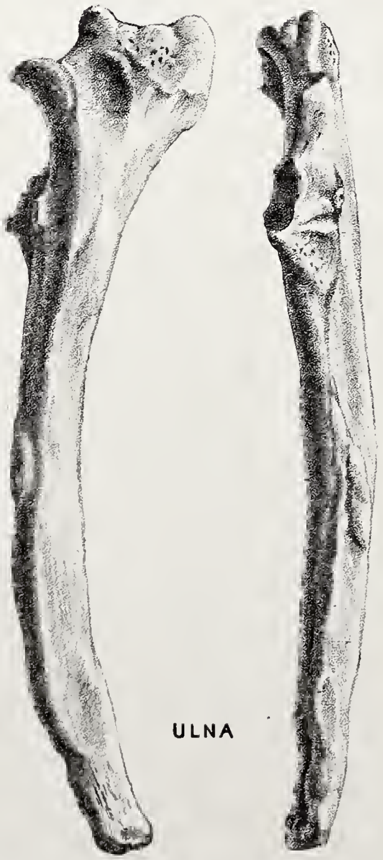
3



4



9



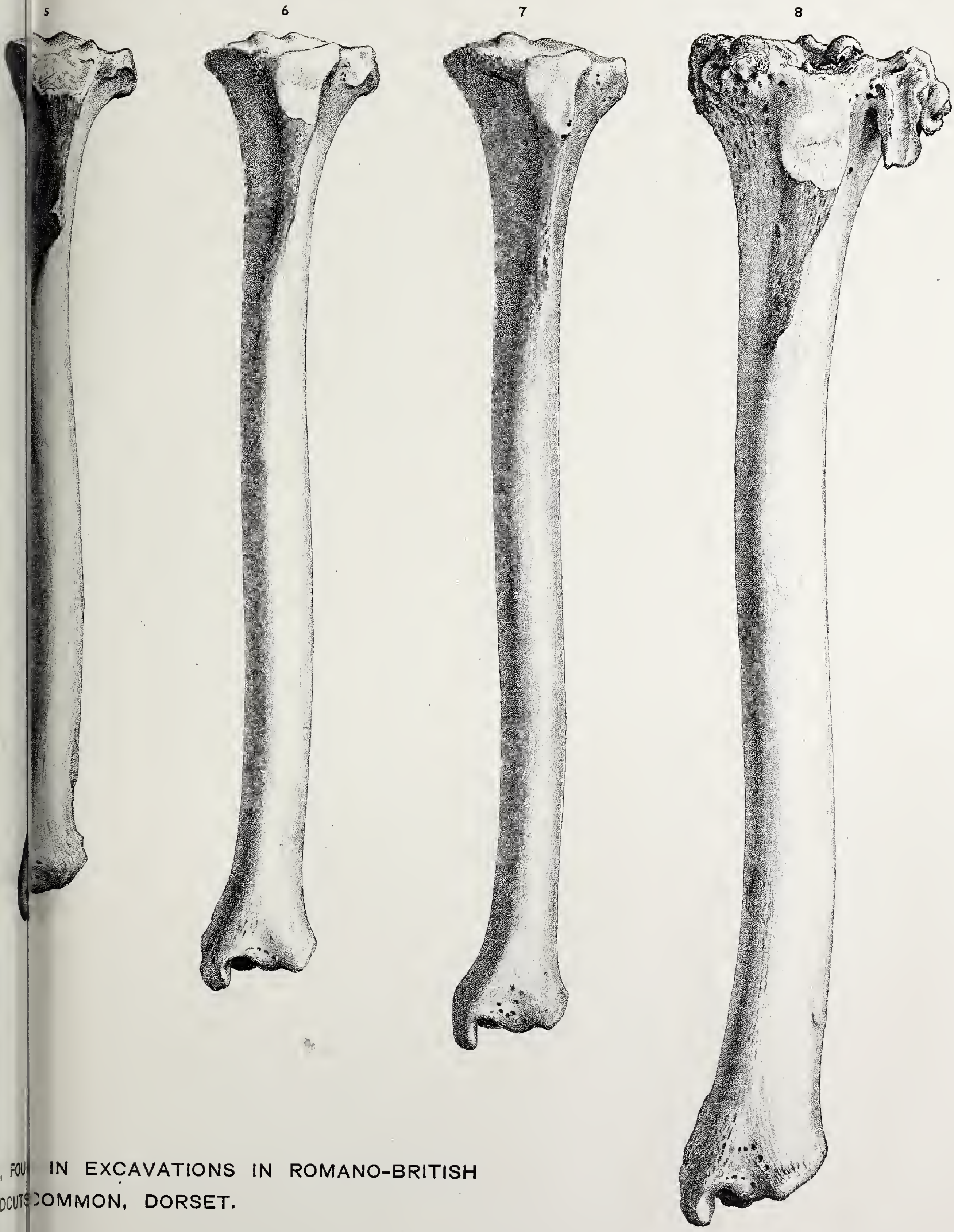
ULNA

TIBIÆ OF DOGS OF VARIOUS SIZES, F
VILLAGE, WOODC

FULL SIZE.

Wyman & Sons, Lith

PLATE LXIX.



, FOU IN EXCAVATIONS IN ROMANO-BRITISH
DCUTS COMMON, DORSET.

[illegible] London.W.C

with the ancient ones is not very great,* and this particular bone adhered to the tongue like the others, not that this is by any means a certain test of antiquity.

Professor Moseley who has examined the bone, informs me that the dachshund has been found associated with Peruvian mummies, and Darwin also speaks of it as existing in Egypt as early as 2100 B.C. There is no inherent improbability, therefore, in its discovery amongst Roman remains, though I am not aware of its having been so found before.

PROPORTIONATE NUMBER OF ANIMALS FOUND.—The following two tables, one showing the number of pits in which the several animals have been found, and the other showing the number of fragments of each animal found throughout the excavations, agree in determining the proportion in which the several domesticated and other animals were used for food in the village. In both tables, the quantities appear in the following order, viz., ox, sheep, pig, horse, dog, roe, red-deer. That the horse was used for food here as in other places where Roman remains have been discovered, appears certain, but not to the same extent as either ox or sheep; and the subsequent discovery of two entire horses in pits at Rotherley, shows that they sometimes paid as much attention to the obsequies of the horse, as to those of their own kin, burying it in much the same manner. The dog may also have been used for food in some cases, as the finding of 4·9 per cent. of its bones separated in pits seems to imply, but not to the same extent as the horse. The drop from 9·7 per cent. to 4·9 per cent. indicates a difference with respect to the dog. The large proportion of entire bones of the dog, as compared with fragments, may be taken as evidence on the other side, and in one case an entire dog was found buried in a grave with its master. The roe-deer was more abundant than the red-deer, and the small per-centage of the bones of that animal, as compared with those of domesticated animals, shows that the tribe of Britons we are considering were an agricultural, not a hunting people. The fowl was found in six pits only, and appears to have been but little employed. No bones of the hare or bear were found, and the former was probably not used for food; nor was there any bone which could with certainty be attributed to the wolf.

---

* I should say, however, that Mr. Charles Robertson, of the Museum at Oxford, who has seen these bones, has noted them as modern, chiefly I believe from their size. The bones of a newly-buried dog would be found in sequence, and not mixed up promiscuously with the ancient ones. Care was taken to ascertain in all cases where sequence of the bones occurred. By an examination of the bones found at Rotherley, more light will be thrown upon this subject hereafter.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PITS IN WHICH THE BONES OF THE SEVERAL ANIMALS HAVE BEEN FOUND. ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS.

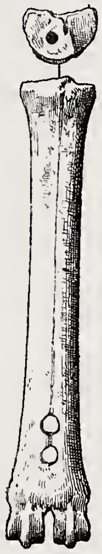
Ox	found in	71	out of	95 pits.
Sheep	,,	61	,,	,,
Pig	,,	38	,,	,,
Horse	,,	35	,,	,,
Dog	,,	14	,,	,,
Roe-deer	,,	10	,,	,,
Fowl	,,	6	,,	,,
Fox	,,	3	,,	,,
Red-deer	,,	2	,,	,,
Raven	,,	1	,,	,,
Owl	,,	1	,,	,,

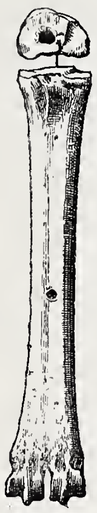
TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FRAGMENTS OF BONES OF THE SEVERAL ANIMALS FOUND IN THE EXCAVATIONS, ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS.

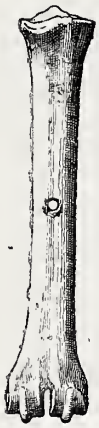
ANIMAL.	PITS.	OTHER EXCAVATIONS.	TOTAL.	PER-CENTAGE.
Ox	557	1,036	1,593	39·8
Sheep	427	727	1,154	28·8
Pig	165	352	517	12·9
Horse	172	217	389	9·7
Dog	58	138	196	4·9
Roe-deer	27	66	93	2·3
Red-deer	2	18	20	0·5
Fowl	13	3	16	0·4
Fox	3	6	9	0·22
Badger	0	5	5	0·12
Goat	0	1	1	0·02
Polecat	0	1	1	0·02
Pine marten	0	1	1	0·02
Raven	1	0	1	0·02
Owl	1	0	1	0·02
Total	1,426	2,571	3,997	100·00

It will be seen that the animal remains occurred in nearly the same proportions in the pits and in surface trenching, showing in this respect that no difference in the mode of subsistence existed between the surface which contained the most recent relics and the pits, some of which may have been, though cannot with certainty be said to be, of earlier date. To show how little modern remains have been mixed up with the ancient ones, it may be mentioned that only two rabbit bones were found throughout the excavations, although these animals cover the common now and have their burrows in all parts of it.

Amongst the animal bones discovered at Woodcuts, were two metacarpal, and one metatarsal, bone of sheep perforated with holes, of which illustrations are annexed. The holes are from 2 to 5 millimètres in diameter, and in two of them pierce right through the bone. In each case in which the large hole in the side of the bone occurred, a small hole about 3 mm. in diameter was found bored longitudinally at the end from the articular surface. The same bone similarly bored has been found in the Borness Cave, and is figured in the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. x., pl. xxii., fig. 143, where it is supposed to be a whistle. Those found at Woodcuts, however, appear to me possibly to have been used for winding string, or perhaps as netting-needles or as a bobbin ; one has two transverse holes close together, one has no longitudinal hole at the end, and in one the transverse hole is only bored half through.







Mollusca.—As regards the Mollusca, very few specimens were found, a fact which is sufficient to show that snails were not used for food. No specimen of *Helix pomatia* was discovered.

Grains of Wheat.—Grains of wheat were found in Pit 43 at Woodcuts, associated in the pit with a bronze fibula and the usual fragments of pottery. After carefully separating the fractured grains, of which a considerable number are always found amongst ancient grain in a carbonised condition, I found that 323 grains were contained in a cubic inch. This, curiously enough, tallied to a grain with the measurement of one sample of modern wheat from an adjoining farm, occupied by one of my tenants, on the same level as the Roman Village, showing that the improvements of modern agriculture have not succeeded in improving upon the Roman yield of grain in so far as size is concerned. By an accident, some of the grains from this place and elsewhere submitted to Professor Carruthers, of the British Museum, appear to have become mixed, thereby leading him to a false impression as to the relative size of grains of the different periods submitted to him. His observations on this subject having been included in his address to the Biological Section of the British Association at Birmingham, in 1886, I have his permission to correct the error into which he was led probably by mislaying the tickets attached to the several specimens.

In comparing ancient with modern wheat, and also the yield from different localities, attention must be paid to the nature of the soil, the height above mean sea level, and the degree of exposure of the position in which the crops were grown.

The patches of cultivation marked by banks and terraces adjoining the ancient villages, show that the wheat used in each village was grown on the spot. Ancient grain found by me in three places on the southern slope of the hill, therefore, affords reliable evidence of size of the grain at three different levels; and, in comparing these with grains of modern wheat, grains must be selected which were grown at the same level, and, as nearly as can be ascertained, under similar conditions of exposure to the prevailing winds. The following tables have been drawn up with a view to make such a comparison possible. The soil at Woodcuts is of superior quality, and is the least exposed of the three places mentioned in the table. It is also at the lowest level, and the ancient grains are of the Romano-British period. The soil at Rotherley is somewhat thinner, and the position is more exposed, being situated half-way up the hill. The ancient grains here are also of the Romano-British period. The soil at Winkelbury is of the worst description, and in the most exposed situation on the top of the hill, and the grains were found in two pits, which, by the fragments of hand-made pottery and other relics found in them, were ascertained to be of British præ-Roman origin. Modern grains from two localities are included in the tables, corresponding in point of level with the lowest and the highest of the positions yielding the ancient grain. It will be seen that in the lowest situation, and the most fertile soil, the modern grains agree very closely with those found in the Romano-British Village at the same level. The ancient grains found in the Romano-British Village at Rotherley, half-way up the hill, are inferior in size to both the ancient and modern grain at the lower level in the proportion of about 428 to 323 grains to the cubic inch. The ancient grain found in the British pits on the top of the hill, and in the most exposed situation, bear to the modern wheat grown at the same level a proportion of very nearly half-size, being as 668 to 373 grains to the cubic inch, showing a very marked inferiority to both Romano-British and modern wheat. Many of the grains here were so long and thin as to lead some of the farmers to whom I showed them to suppose that they must have some affinity to oats, one of them giving his decided opinion that the sample I submitted to him was a mixture of wheat and oats. This, however, was not the case, all being found upon close examination to be grains of wheat, but of a very poor quality, similar, but inferior in size, to some of what, in modern times, is termed "Tailing Wheat" when blown from the winnowing machine.

TABLE OF ANCIENT BRITISH AND ROMANO-BRITISH WHEAT FROM THE LOCALITIES NAMED.

	Woodcuts, Romano-British. Height above mean sea level = 487 ft.	Rotherley, Romano-British. Height about mean sea-level = 659 ft.			Winkelbury. British, Pre-Roman. Height above mean sea level = 851 ft.	
	1 Woodcuts. Pit 43.	2 Rotherley. Hole "N," Group 3.	3 Rotherley. Pit 43, Main Circle.	4 Rotherley. Pit 54.	5 Winkelbury Hill. Pit 3.	6 Winkelbury Hill. Pit 7.
Number of grains of Wheat contained in a cubic inch.	323	386	418	480	655	681

TABLE OF MODERN WHEAT GROWN IN NEARLY THE SAME LOCALITIES AS THE ANCIENT BRITISH AND ROMANO-BRITISH.

	1 Bennett's Farm, Woodcuts.	2 Street's Farm, Woodcuts. ½ mile from the Romano-British Village.	3 Winkelbury Hill. Best Wheat. "Firsts."	4 Winkelbury Hill. "Tailing Wheat," "Seconds."
Number of grains of Wheat contained in a cubic inch	276	323	369	377

SPECIMENS OF WOOD.

Fragments of wood of the following trees have been identified by Mr. Carruthers, viz. : Chesnut (*Castanea vulgaris,* Lam.), Oak (*Quercus robur*, Linn.), Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*, Linn.), Birch (*Betula alba,* Linn.), Willow (*Salix,* Sp.), and Hazel (*Corylus avellana,* Linn.). All of these, with the exception of chesnut, are the trees most prevalent in the locality at the present time. The presence of chesnut is noteworthy. This tree has not generally been thought to be indigenous to the soil of England. Professor Carruthers, however, informs me that he has of late been led to doubt this, and its presence amongst the ancient woods identified in Woodcuts appears to confirm the doubt. On the other hand, all the specimens of this wood submitted to him were found to come from the N.W. quarter, which, as already seen, was prolific in relics of Roman workmanship, no specimens of it having been found in any other part of the village, and it is just possible that the chesnut may have been introduced

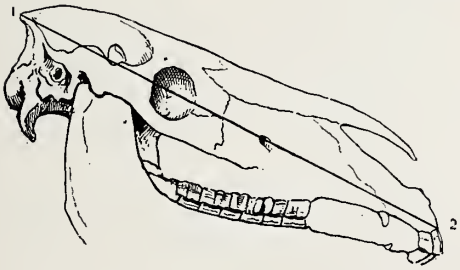
MEASUREMENTS OF SKULLS AND BONES OF PRE-HISTORIC AND ANCIENT DOMESTICATED ANIMALS FOR COMPARISON WITH MODERN BREEDS.

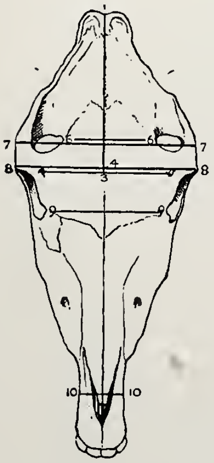
The Measurements are taken with a view to the Comparison of the Parts and Fragments of Bones most frequently met with in Archæological Excavations.

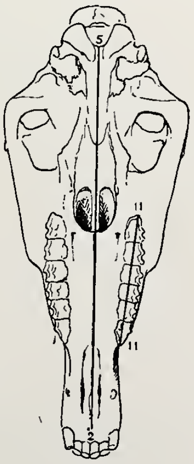
A. P. R.

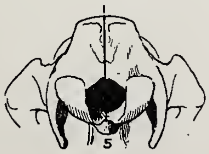
MEASUREMENTS OF SKULLS.

Skull of Horse.









1—2 Length from occipital protuberance or pole to tip of anterior point of præmaxillary bone—the alveolar point.

1—3 Length from occipital protuberance to centre of a line joining the upper margins of the superciliary foramina.

1—4 Length from occipital protuberance to centre of a line joining the upper margins of the orbits.

2—5 Length from basion to alveolar point.

6—6 Least width at union of frontal and parietal bones behind the orbits.

7—7 Maximum width between zygomata.

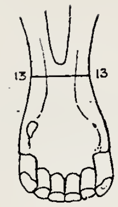
8—8 Maximum bi-orbital width.

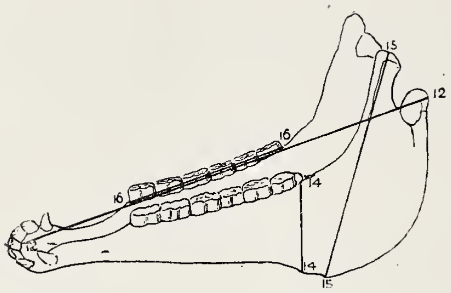
9—9 Minimum inter-orbital width.

10—10 Least width on upper side of præmaxillary bone behind the incisors.

1—5 Height from lower margin of occipital foramen to the summit of the occipital protuberance.

11—11 Length occupied by molars and præmolars.

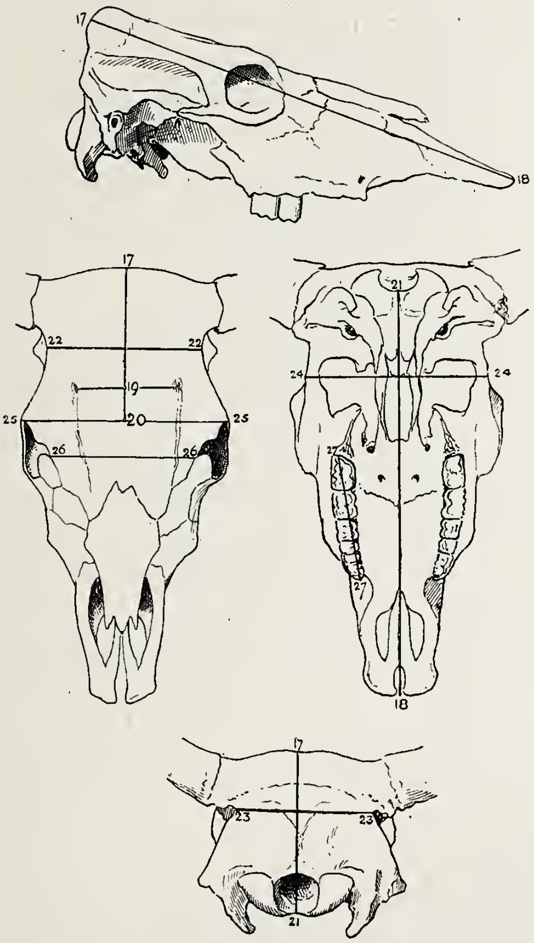




LOWER JAW, HORSE.

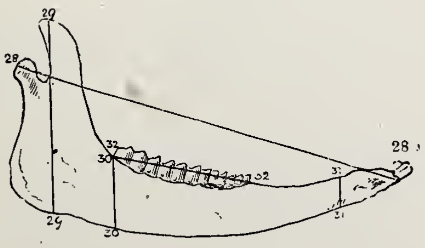
12—12	Greatest length from back of condyle to tip of inferior maxillary bone.
13—13	Least width of inferior maxillary bone (mandible) behind incisors.
14—14	Least depth of inferior maxillary behind molars.
15—15	Height from summit of coronoid process to lowest part of angle.
16—16	Length occupied by molars and præmolars.

SKULL OF OX.



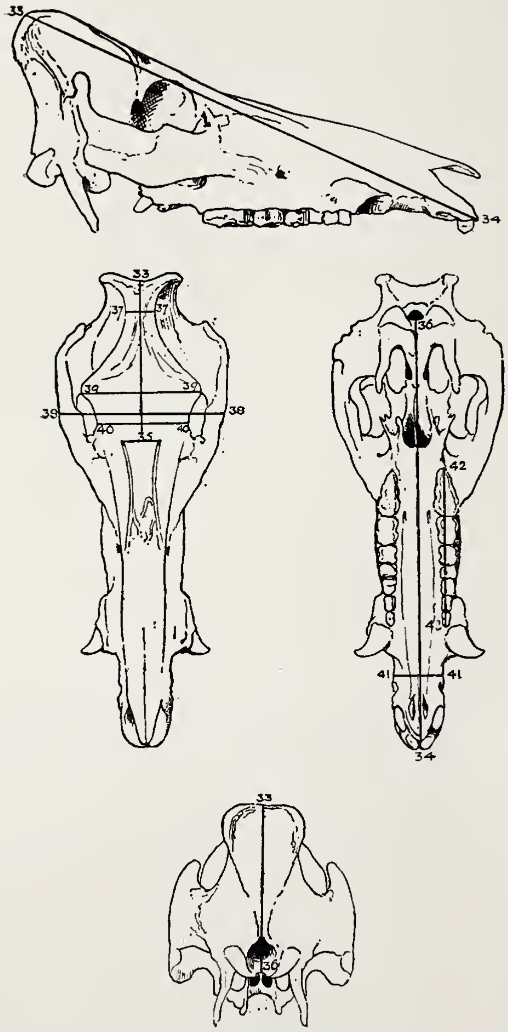
17—18	Length from the pole to the tip of the anterior point of the præmaxillary bone—the alveolar point.
17—19	Length from the pole to the centre of a line joining the upper margins of the superciliary foramina.
17—20	Length from the pole to the centre of a line joining the upper margins of the orbits.
18—21	Length from basion to alveolar point.
22—22	Least frontal width between the horns and the orbits.
23—23	Least parietal width beneath the horns at back of skull.
24—24	Maximum width between zygomata.
25—25	Maximum bi-orbital width.
26—26	Minimum inter-orbital width.
17—21	Greatest height between lower margin of occipital foramen and summit of pole.
27—27	Length occupied by molars and præmolars.

LOWER JAW.



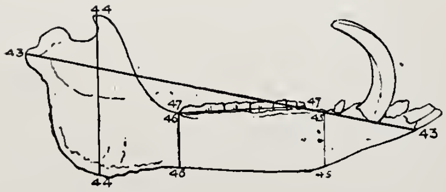
28—28	Greatest length from back of condyle to tip of inferior maxillary.
29—29	Greatest length from summit of coronoid process to lowest part of angle beneath it.
30—30	Least depth of inferior maxillary behind molars.
31—31	Least depth of inferior maxillary behind incisors.
32—32	Length occupied by molars and præmolars.

SKULL OF PIG.



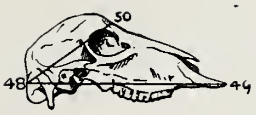
33—34	Length from centre of summit of occipital protuberance to tip of præmaxillary bone — the alveolar point.
33—35	Length from centre of summit of occipital protuberance to centre of a line joining the upper margins of the superciliary foramina.
34—36	Length from basion to alveolar point.
37—37	Least width of parietal bone between occipital protuberance and orbits.
38—38	Maximum width between zygomata.
39—39	Maximum bi-orbital width.
40—40	Minimum inter-orbital width.
41—41	Width on lower side of præmaxillary bone behind incisors.
33—36	Height from lower margin of occipital foramen to centre of occipital protuberance.
42—42	Length occupied by molars and præmolars.

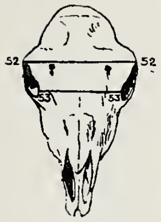
LOWER JAW OF PIG.

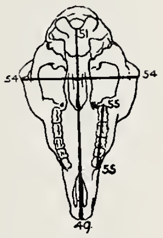


43—43	Length from back of condyle to tip of inferior maxillary bone.
44—44	Height from summit of coronoid process to lowest part of ramus beneath it.
45—45	Depth of inferior maxillary, behind canine teeth.
46—46	Depth of inferior maxillary, behind molars.
47—47	Length occupied by molars and præmolars.

SKULL OF SHEEP.

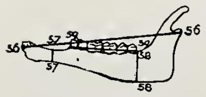






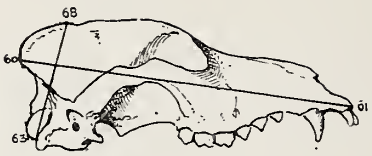
48—49	Length from upper margin of occipital foramen to tip of præmaxillary bone —the alveolar point.
48—50	Length from upper margin of occipital foramen to centre of line joining the upper margins of the superciliary foramina.
49—51	Length from basion to alveolar point.
52—52	Maximum bi-orbital width.
53—53	Minimum inter-orbital width.
54—54	Maximum width between zygomata.
55—55	Length occupied by molars and præmolars.

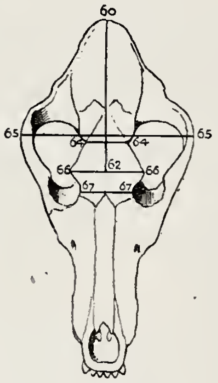
LOWER JAW.

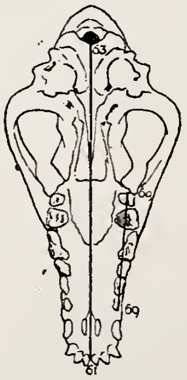


56—56	Length from back of condyle to tip of inferior maxillary bone.
57—57	Least height of inferior maxillary, behind incisors.
58—58	Least height of inferior maxillary, behind molars.
59—59	Length occupied by molars.

Skull of Dog.

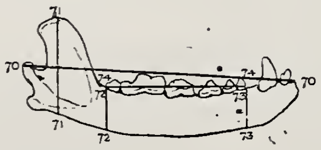






60—61	Length from occipital protuberance to tip of præmaxillary—the alveolar point.
60—62	Length from occipital protuberance to centre of a line joining the post-orbital processes of the frontal bone.
61—63	Length from basion to alveolar point.
64—64	Least width of frontal bone behind post-orbital processes.
65—65	Maximum width between zygomata.
66—66	Maximum bi-orbital width.
67—67	Minimum inter-orbital width.
63—68	Height from lower margin of occipital foramen to the highest point of the sagittal crest. (The occipital protuberance being rounded, is not available for this measurement.)
69—69	Length occupied by molars and præmolars.

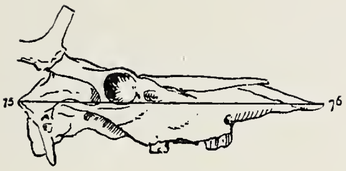
Lower Jaw of Dog.

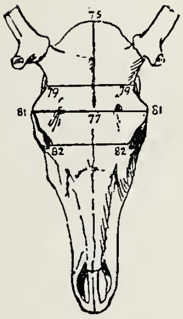


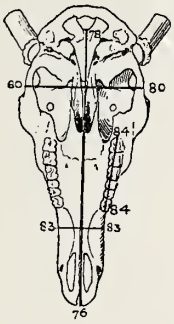
70—70	Greatest length from back of condyle to tip of inferior maxillary.
71—71	Height from summit of coronoid process to lowest point of inferior maxillary immediately beneath it.
72—72	Least depth of inferior maxillary, behind molars.
73—73	Least depth of inferior maxillary, in front of præmolars.
74—74	Length occupied by molars and præmolars.

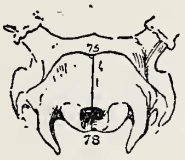
Fox and Wolf same measurements as Dog.

SKULL OF DEER.



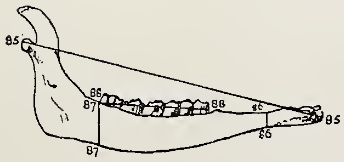






75—76	Length from occipital protuberance to tip of præmaxillary bone — the alveolar point.
75—77	Length from occipital protuberance to centre of a line joining the upper margins of the orbits.
76—78	Length from basion to alveolar point.
79—79	Least frontal width between horns and orbits.
80—80	Maximum width between zygomata.
81—81	Maximum bi-orbital width.
82—82	Minimum inter-orbital width.
83—83	Least width of præmaxillary just in front of præmolars.
75—78	Height from lower margin of occipital foramen to occipital protuberance.
84—84	Length occupied by molars and præmolars.

LOWER JAW.



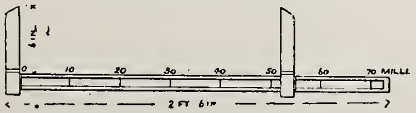
85—85	Length from back of condyle to tip of inferior maxillary.
86—86	Least height of inferior maxillary behind incisors.
87—87	Depth of inferior maxillary behind molars.
88—88	Length occupied by molars and præmolars.

NOTE.—In measuring the length of the limb bones, all the spines are included, as they are usually present with ancient bones.

In measuring the least circumference, splint-bones are omitted, as they are nearly always detached in ancient bones.

In comparing the least circumference with modern bones, splints from the latter will have to be knocked off.

Instrument for measuring skulls.



Instrument for measuring long bones.

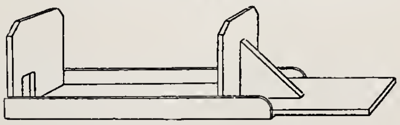


TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF SKULLS OF DOMESTICATED A

	Skull of Horse.
1—2	Length from occipital protuberance or pole to tip of anterior point of præmaxillary bone—the alveolar point
1—3	Length from occipital protuberance to centre of line joining the upper margins of the superciliary foramina
1—4	Length from occipital protuberance to centre of a line joining the upper margins of the orbits
2—5	Length from basion to alveolar point
6—6	Least width at union of frontal and parietal bones behind the orbits
7—7	Maximum width between zygomata
8—8	Maximum bi-orbital width
9—9	Minimum inter-orbital width
10—10	Least width on upper side of præmaxillary bone behind the incisors
1—5	Height from lower margin of occipital foramen to summit of occipital protuberance
11—11	Length occupied by molars and præmolars
	Lower Jaw.
12—12	Greatest length from back of condyle to tip of inferior maxillary
13—13	Least width of inferior maxillary behind incisors
14—14	Least depth of inferior maxillary behind molars
15—15	Height from summit of coronoid process to lowest part of angle
16—16	Length occupied by molars and præmolars

	Skull of Ox.	1	2	3
17—18	Length from the pole to the tip of the anterior point of the præmaxillary bone—the alveolar point	w	w	w
17—19	Length from the pole to the centre of a line joining the upper margins of the superciliary foramina	119	132	123
17—20	Length from the pole to the centre of a line joining the upper margins of the orbits	130	w	148
18—21	Length from basion to alveolar point	w	w	w
22—22	Least frontal width between the horns and the orbits	152	161	168
23—23	Least parietal width beneath the horns at back of skull	120	119	127
24—24	Maximum width between zygomata	174	w	w
25—25	Maximum bi-orbital width	187	w	w
26—26	Minimum inter-orbital width	124	w	w
17—21	Greatest height between lower margins of occipital foramen and summit of pole	141	144	148
27—27	Length occupied by molars and præmolars	127	w	w
	Lower Jaw.			
28—28	Greatest length from back of condyle to tip of inferior maxillary	316	w	w
29—29	Greatest length from summit of coronoid process to lower part of angle beneath it	176	w	187
30—30	Least depth of inferior maxillary, behind molars	67	63	70
31—31	Least depth of inferior maxillary, behind incisors	24	22	24
32—32	Length occupied by molars and præmolars	136	127	131

MALS FOUND IN THE ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS.

E.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Remarks.
82	422	w	w	w	w	w	
58	148	w	w	w	w	w	
55	143	w	w	w	w	w	
51	386	w	w	w	w	w	
80	77	w	w	w	w	w	
82	163	w	w	w	w	w	
99	166	w	w	w	w	w	
26	108	w	w	w	w	w	
56	49	w	w	w	w	w	
91	86	w	w	w	w	w	
64	142	w	w	w	w	w	
44	w	w	w	w	w	w	
v	w	w	42	37	35	36	
00	87	90	w	w	w	w	
•	..	..	..	..	..	..	
68	158	w	w	w	w	w	

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Remarks.
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
108	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
134	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
94	105	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	No. 6 skull, a calf.
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	219	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
70	62	67	63	69	68	w	64	w	70	61	59	65	w	
23	24	25	w	24	w	24	w	27	26	26	27	23*	19†	* Young. † Calf.
133	130	132	128	133	w	135	132	127	117	132	128	124	w	

P

	Skull of Pig.	1	2
33—34	Length from centre of summit of occipital protuberance to tip of præmaxillary bone—the alveolar point	w	w
33—35	Length from centre of summit of occipital protuberance to centre of a line joining the upper margins of the superciliary foramina	w	w
34—36	Length from basion to alveolar point	w	w
37—37	Least width of parietal bone between occipital protuberance and orbits	w	w
38—38	Maximum width between zygomata	146	w
39—39	Maximum bi-orbital width	w	w
40—40	Minimum inter-orbital width	w	w
41—41	Width on lower side of præmaxillary bone, behind incisors	w	w
33—39	Height from lower margin of occipital foramen to centre of occipital protuberance	w	w
42—42	Length occupied by molars and præmolars	w	w
	Lower Jaw.		
43—43	Length from back of condyle to tip of inferior maxillary	w	w
44—44	Height from summit of coronoid process to lower part of ramus beneath it	w	w
45—45	Depth of inferior maxillary, behind canine teeth	29	w
46—46	Depth of inferior maxillary, behind molars	40	50
47—47	Length occupied by molars and præmolars	101	117

SHEEP.

	Skull of Sheep.	1	2	3
48—49	Length from upper margin of occipital foramen to tip of præmaxillary bone—the alveolar point	w	w	w
48—50	Length from upper margin of occipital foramen to centre of line joining the upper margins of the superciliary foramina	w	w	w
49—51	Length from basion to alveolar point	w	w	w
52—52	Maximum bi-orbital width	w	w	w
53—53	Minimum inter-orbital width	w	w	w
54—54	Maximum width between zygomata	w	w	w
55—55	Length occupied by molars and præmolars	w	w	w
	Lower Jaw.			
56—56	Length from back of condyle to tip of inferior maxillary	159	w	w
57—57	Least height of inferior maxillary, behind incisors	11	13	12
58—58	Least height of inferior maxillary, behind molars	33	w	35
59—59	Length occupied by molars	66	70	69

PI.

3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	REMARKS.
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	Nineteen additional fragments of lower jaw of Pig could not be measured, showing probably that they were broken up for some purpose.
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
53	40*	51	47	48	52	48	44	50	* Young.
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	

SH EP.

5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	REMARKS.
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	150	153	w	w	152	161	144	120	w	w	w	w	w	
11	12	10	11	13	10	11	11	10	12	13	13	13	14	
36	34	29	31	36	33	30	32	28	36	w	38	36	35	
68	68	63	68	68	63	62	57*	51*	67	66	71	70	71	* Young.

	SKULL OF DOG.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
60—61	Length from occipital protuberance to tip of præmaxillary bone—the alveolar point	237	183	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
60—62	Length from occipital protuberance to centre of line joining the post-orbital processes of the frontal bone	w	88	83	w	w	w	w	w	w
61—63	Length from basion to alveolar point..	222	166	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
64—64	Least width of frontal bone behind post-orbital processes	40	38	33	w	w	w	w	w	w
65—65	Maximum width between zygomata	123	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
66—66	Maximum bi-orbital width	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
67—67	Minimum inter-orbital width	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
63—68	Height from lower margin of occipital foramen to the highest point of the sagittal crest. The occipital protuberance being rounded is not available for this measurement.	70	57	50	w	w	w	w	w	w
69—69	Length occupied by molars and præmolars	77	64	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
	LOWER JAW.									
70—70	Greatest length from back of condyle to tip of inferior maxillary bone	171	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w
71—71	Height from summit of coronoid process to lowest point of inferior maxillary immediately beneath it	68	58	w	w	55	w	w	w	w
72—72	Least depth of inferior maxillary, behind molars	33	27	28	35	28	27	23	29	26
73—73	Least depth of inferior maxillary in front of præmolars	25	19	19	22	21	20	w	20	17
74—74	Length occupied by molars and præmolars	85	80	80	88	76	73	72	74	71

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	Remarks.
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	
38	w	w	47	w	w	w	w	w	45	51	w	w	w	
18	25	26	22	24	w	24	w	26	23	27	22	22	29	
15	w	w	w	w	w	w	23	w	w	w	w	17	w	
56	w	77	w	68	81	64	w	w	w	w	w	71	w	

TABLE OF MEASUREMENTS OF LIMB BONES OF DOMESTICATED ANIMALS FOUND IN THE ROMANO-BRITISH VILLAGE, WOODCUTS.

ANIMAL.	BONE.	1			2			3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12			13			14			15			16			17			18			19			20			21			22			23			24			25			26			REMARKS.
		Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	
HORSE.	Femur	392	148	377	391	148	378	347	123	354	330	117	354	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	All bones are measured without the splints attached to them, as these are nearly always detached in ancient bones.
	Tibia	362	117	323	361	119	329	314	94	299	303	92	303	300	100	333	289	84	290	286	83	290	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Radius	326	106	325	297	104	350	294	88	299	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Metacarpus	229	99	432	217	85	391	214	96	148	203	83	408	198	85	429	195	75	384	195	80	410	191	77	403	190	74	390	181	79	436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Metatarsus	285	93	326	270	103	381	246	86	349	229	73	318	229	75	327	228	73	320	213	75	352	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
OX.	Femur	388	115	296	382	131	343	376	117	311	367	110	299	348	107	307	320	102	318	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tibia	312	88	282	308	91	295	282	88	312	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Humerus	316	150	474	263	108	410	260	108	415	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Radius	273	103	377	253	92	363	246	91	369	241	90	373	246	92	369	w	w	w	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Metacarpus	199	88	447	197	92	466	195	101	518	194	101	520	189	79	418	185	78	421	183	93	508	182	86	472	181	95	524	181	80	411	176	80	454	168	69	410	168	76	452	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Metatarsus	231	104	450	225	97	431	219	97	443	216	91	421	213	77	361	211	90	426	206	94	456	203	75	369	203	77	380	203	76	374	201	78	388	199	79	396	199	74	372	195	74	379	105	75	381	179	78	435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
PIG.	Femur	246	80	325	245	80	326	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 Radii of pig in addition, which could not be measured because the epiphyses were wanting.
	Tibia	225	69	306	w	w	w	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Humerus	225	83	369	224	83	370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Radius	172	62	360	w	w	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Metacarpal	77	37	480	76	39	514	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Metatarsal	106	48	452	96	47	489	94	40	425	86	39	453	84	36	428	78	35	448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
DOG.	Femur	234	53	226	212	53	250	168	39	232	151	40	264	114	30	208	123	38	309	88	28	318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tibia	225	48	213	218	53	243	196	38	193	185	37	200	182	39	214	176	37	210	175	36	205	170	36	211	167	31	203	163	36	220	162	37	228	113	26	182	142	27	190	117	21	179	96	23	239	84	26	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Humerus	198	60	303	197	60	304	193	49	253	171	41	239	170	40	235	156	40	256	156	40	256	149	41	275	134	29	216	119	29	243	81	27	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Radius	220	40	181	167	29	173	150	29	193	145	27	186	144	30	208	112	16	143	w	w	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ulna	117	16	90	112	23*	205	105	13	124	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* Dachshund, Fig. 9, Plate LXIX.
SHEEP.	Femur	155	44	284	150	43	286	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Humerus	122	44	360	122	43	352	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Radius	147	36	245	143	35	244	137	35	255	136	35	257	133	35	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ulna	142	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Metacarpus	137	39	284	134	36	268	130	39	300	130	38	292	130	39	300	128	39	304	126	37	293	125	36	288	125	41	328	124	37	298	124	37	298	124	37	298	121	35	289	120	36	300	120	34	283	120	34	283	120	33	275	119	32	268	118	35	296	118	34	288	118	34	288	117	32	273	117	36	307	114	33	289	113	32	283	99	43*	434	* Resembles modern type.
	Metatarsus	139	34	244	137	35	255	136	34	250	129	35	271	129	31	240	128	35	273	127	28	220	126	28	222	124	30	242	122	30	246	121	30	248	120	28	233	120	38†	316	119	27	227	119	31	260	115	36	313	114	30	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	† Approaches modern type.
RED-DEER.	Femur	317	92	290	301	92	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tibia	364	87	239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Humerus	269	90	334	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Radius	281	80	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Metatarsus	263	71	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
ROE-DEER.	Femur	191	49	256	191	50	261	189	49	259	170	46	270	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Humerus	156	44	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Radius	166	43	259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Metacarpus	158	39	246	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Metatarsus	w	w	w	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
FOWL.	Humerus	74	21	283	74	21	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tibia	96	16	166	96	15	156	92	14	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Tarsus	79	21	265	80	21	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
OWL.	Humerus	108	23	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
RAVEN.	Humerus	89	22	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

NOTE.—In measuring the length of the limb bones, all the spines are included, as they are usually present with ancient bones.
In measuring the least circumference, splint bones are omitted, as they are nearly always detached in ancient bones.

In comparing the least circumference with modern bones, splints from the latter will have to be knocked off.
All the bones in this table are separate, none having been found in positions to lead to the inference that they belonged to the same animal.

RELIC TABLES.

WOODCUTS RELIC TABLES; SHOWING THE RELICS, HUMAN, ANIMAL, AND VEGETABLE REMAINS, FOUND IN EACH LOCALITY, 1884-1885.

On the classification of Fragments of Pottery.—After several ineffectual attempts to classify the fragments of pottery found in Woodcuts by form and colour, it was found only practicable to divide them into two principal classes of "superior" and "inferior." In the former class are included all well-baked, hard pieces of different shapes and kinds; in the latter, a smooth, softer kind of pottery, without grains of sand or other substance, and often smoothed over with the marks of a tool. All appeared to be wheel-turned, and except where mentioned, none resembled the coarse, badly baked, hand-made kind of pottery, known as British. All I believe to be of the Roman era, in which respect they differ from the majority of the fragments found in the interior of the Barrows in this neighbourhood, and in the camp at Winkelbury. I have also put in one column the true red Samian pottery of undoubtedly foreign make, and the imitation red Samian which is of British manufacture. The red pottery in the fourth column differs from the Samian in being coarse and thicker, and having a grey colour in the interior of the substance. On the whole the difficulty of classifying pottery of the Roman era is very great, and too much reliance must not be placed on the difference between superior and inferior. No notice has been taken of fragments of pottery which do not exceed one inch across.

SURFACE TRENCHING, INTERIOR, NORTH-WEST QUARTER.

Date.—From September 24th to November 21st, 1884, and from February 9th to February 12th, 1885. *Description.*—This includes the surface trenching of all that part of the village which is bounded on the west by the main ditch, on the north and east by the interior ditch, and on the south by the main ditch. It also includes the part to the south-east of the cross ditch, and within the bend of the interior ditch and the main rampart. The turf having been taken off, the ground was picked over by men arranged in line, down to the solid chalk, which in most cases was found at a depth of 12 to 15 inches; all holes containing mould were dug out, and over the pits the relics found within 12 inches of the top are included in this table; this quarter comprised about half an acre. The ditches are not included in this table, with the exception of relics found over the interior and cross ditch down to the depth of 12 inches. In the north-east corner of this quarter there is a depression, which is shown in Section 1, Plate IV. This is the part which I suppose Mr. Austen to have alluded to when speaking of the remains of a building, but no traces of building were found by me. It seems probable that this depression was made for obtaining earth to fill up the pits and ditches, a supposition which is confirmed by finding few or any relics in it.

POTTERY.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fragments of pottery.	Of inferior quality.	Of superior quality.	Red pottery.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
No. of fragments	0	4044	20	142	60
Per centage	0	95·2	·47	3·3	1·4

Of the large quantity of fragments of pottery found in surface trenching in this quarter and recorded as superior, 248 fragments consisted of pieces having a projecting rim and upright ridge, similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXII. Rims of this description were commonly found in the N.W. quarter and its interior ditch, and in surface trenching generally as distinct from the pits, as shown by the statistics of distribution given on page 99; thirty-five handles of pots, similar to Fig. 6, Plate XXXIX.; these also occurred chiefly in this quarter and in surface trenching elsewhere, only four being found in pits. Three fragments of pottery with eyelet holes for suspension, similar to those on Figs. 8 and 10, Plate XXXII. The statistics of distribution of this class of pottery, also given on page 114, show that, although found in all parts of the village, it was met with chiefly in the out-quarters and pits, and not in this quarter. 106 fragments of New Forest ware, many pieces having fluted sides, being parts probably of vessels, similar to Fig. 5, Plate XXXIV. For statistics of distribution, see page 110. two necks of small vessels, Fig. 3, Plate XL.; part of a lamp (?) Fig. 9, Plate XL.

The fragments of Red Samian included one piece ornamented by a plain band, a band of festoon and tassel, and leaves, shown in Fig. 4, Plate XLII., and one fragment of bottom of vessel, stamped with the maker's name "SECUNDINIA," Fig. 6, Plate XLIII. From the statistics given on page 122, it will be seen that by far the larger number of fragments of red Samian pottery were found in this quarter and its surrounding ditches.

The fragments of ornamental pottery included thirty-nine pieces of rim of very hard, coarse, grey ware, ornamented probably to represent twisted rope in the manner shown in Figs. 9, 10, and 11, Plate XXXVIII. The statistics of distribution are given on page 111. Two fragments of a rim of coarse white ware, probably a mortarium ornamented with a line of zigzag ornament, Fig. 7, Plate XXXVI.; one bottom of vessel of New Forest ware ornamented with punch marks, Fig. 8, Plate XLVII.; fragment of hard brown pottery (?) New Forest ware, ornamented (Fig. 3, Plate XXXVII.); fragment of black ware, with upright ridge and rim, ornamented (Fig. 5, Plate XXXVI.); and nine fragments having crossed hatching as on Fig. 5, Plate XXXII.; and one portion of rim, similar to Fig. 4, Plate XXXVIII.

This quarter contained by far the larger number of relics of superior quality.

No notice has been taken of fragments of pottery which do not exceed one inch across.

Pottery which has been restored.—Saucer of black pottery, ornamented with waved lines, Fig. 9, Plate XXXII.; mortarium of light buff-coloured smooth pottery, Fig. 2, Plate XXXIII.; dish or bowl of black pottery with flat rim, Fig. 3, Plate XXXIII.; vase with fluted sides, Fig. 5, Plate XXXIV.; small cup-shaped vessel with bead rim and handle, Fig. 6, Plate XXXIV.

OTHER RELICS.—*Fibulæ.*—Silver-gilt fibula without pin, Fig. 1, Plate X.; silver-gilt fibula with hinge pin, in excellent preservation, Fig. 4, Plate X.; bronze-gilt brooch with spiral spring pin, representing a shield with its boss, and ornamented with a line of incised crosses in a groove running round the circumference; five views are given of it on Plate X., Fig. 5 (a reproduction of it in gold has been made); bronze fibula with hinge pin, Fig. 6, Plate X.; bronze fibula without pin, Fig. 7, Plate X.; bronze fibula with hinge pin, Fig. 8, Plate X.; bronze fibula without pin, Fig. 10, Plate X. (it appears to have had a hinge pin and a ring for suspension); bronze fibula without pin, Fig. 4, Plate XI.; portion of bronze fibula with rounded bow and spiral spring, Fig. 7, Plate XI., found in surface trenching over the cross ditch near Pit 4; bronze fibula ornamented with three broad grooves in the bow, Fig. 9, Plate XI.; bronze fibula without pin, Fig. 1, Plate XII.; bronze fibula with spiral spring and slightly flattened bow, Fig. 4, Plate XII.; fragment of silver fibula, Fig. 9, Plate XIV.; bronze fibula with plain round bow, Fig. 10, Plate XIV.; bronze pin of fibula, Fig. 12, Plate XIV.; iron fibula with pin complete, Fig. 5, Plate XIV.

Rings.—Bronze ring, probably a finger ring, Fig. 10, Plate XV.; bronze ring, probably a finger ring, Fig. 12, Plate XV.; bronze finger ring, inside quite circular, outside octagonal, Fig. 13, Plate XV.; iron ring, perhaps a finger ring, Fig. 14, Plate XV.; finger ring of white metal, Fig. 15, Plate XV., adapted to the little finger of a small hand; ring of white metal, with a lozenge-shaped section, Fig. 16, Plate XV.; half of iron ring of similar form to Fig. 15, Fig. 17, Plate XV.; another, Fig. 18, Plate XV.; three bronze finger rings, Figs. 19, 20, and 21, Plate XV.; bronze penannular ring, ornamented at the ends, Fig. 23, Plate XV.; bronze spiral ring, Fig. 28, Plate XV., nearly similar to Fig. 24 of the same plate.

Various Bronze Objects.—Two fragments of thin bronze plates, Figs. 1 and 3, Plate XV.; bronze stud, Fig. 4, Plate XV.; fragment of bronze bolt, Fig. 6, Plate XV.; fragment, apparently of a bronze hollow ring, Fig. 7, Plate XV.; circular bronze object, perhaps the setting of a brooch, Fig. 8, Plate XV.; two bronze pins, Figs. 1 and 3, Plate XVI.; fragment of bronze wire twisted, Fig. 5, Plate XVI.; iron pin or bolt, with a bronze spherical head, Fig. 8, Plate XVI.; bronze ear pick, Fig. 9, Plate XVI.; fragment of bronze ring, Fig. 11, Plate XVI.; bronze tweezers, Fig. 13, Plate XVI.; bronze spoon, Fig. 15, Plate XVI.; bronze tweezers, Fig. 17, Plate XVI.; bronze split ring, similar to those used with our modern keys, Fig. 3, Plate XVII.; an irregularly formed ring of bronze, with three spherical studs, Fig. 6, Plate XVII.; semi-circular bronze band, Fig. 7, Plate XVII.; bronze ornament in the form of half an acorn, Fig. 9, Plate XVII.; bronze ring, Fig. 11, Plate XVII.; bronze circular brooch, with two broad concentric grooves cut out of the face, Fig. 12, Plate XVII.; hollow square object of bronze, Fig. 2, Plate XVIII.; bronze ornamental plate, furnished with two studs at the back, Fig. 3, Plate XVIII.; a similar plate, only smaller, Fig. 4, Plate XVIII.; flat thin triangular bronze plate, Fig. 6, Plate XVIII.; thin bronze band, ornamented with five incised arches, Fig. 11, Plate XVIII.; bronze object of unknown use (? a spur), Fig. 15, Plate XVIII.; bronze object of unknown use, Fig. 1, Plate XXIX.

Iron Objects.—Half of a pair of iron shears, Fig. 1, Plate XXII.; iron knife, single edged, with tang, Fig. 2, Plate XXII.; iron knife, single edged, with curved back, Fig. 4, Plate XXII.; iron knife, single edged, with curved back, Fig. 2, Plate XXIII.; iron knife, single edged, Fig. 3, Plate XXIII.; iron knife, point deficient, Fig. 5, Plate XXIII.; iron knife, single edged, of peculiar form, the point broken, with iron shoulders and a rivet to fix the handle, Fig. 8, Plate XXIII. Six iron knives in all were found in this quarter. Iron spring of a padlock, 6·1 inches in length, with three springs, Fig. 1, Plate XXIV.; large iron key, Fig. 3, Plate XXIV.; iron revolving key, with a half-mooned shaped aperture in the plate to admit the ward, Fig. 5, Plate XXIV.; iron key, 2·34 inches long, Fig. 9, Plate XXIV.; bolt of a spring padlock, with two double-barbed springs at right angles to each other, Fig. 10, Plate XXIV.; iron edge of a wooden spade, Fig. 1, Plate XXV. (a similar implement was found by me with Roman implements in the remains of Pile Dwellings at London Wall; for other examples see description of Plate XXV., page 75); iron implement of unknown use, but possibly half of a horse-bit, Fig. 2, Plate XXV.; iron horse bit, Fig. 3, Plate XXV.; iron key, Fig. 5, Plate XXV. (similar keys are figured in my paper on "The Development and Distribution of Primitive Locks and Keys," and a late Celtic key of nearly the same description was found by me in excavations at Mount Caburn); iron bar cased with bronze, Fig. 6, Plate XXV.; another of the same description, Fig. 7, Plate XXV.; iron "*hipposandal*" of unusual construction, Fig. 10, Plate XXV.; iron "*hipposandal*" of ordinary form, Fig. 11, Plate XXV. (these objects are described in detail at page 77, and remarks on the distribution and possible uses are made at page 78); iron stud, possibly attached to the butt-end of a lance, Fig. 3, Plate XXVI.; iron strike-a-light, Fig. 5, Plate XXVI. (three of these were found corroded together); three iron rings similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXVII.; iron ring and fragment of pin, Fig. 3, Plate XXVII.; iron cow's-shoe, with three square nail-holes, Fig. 9, Plate XXVII.; iron holdfast, Fig. 8, Plate XXVII.; iron object of unknown use, flat and curved in the form of a bow, Fig. 10, Plate XXVIII.; iron pin or punch, Fig. 13, Plate XXVIII.; iron staple of square section, Fig. 14, Plate XXVIII.; part of a flat iron plate, Fig. 18, Plate XXVIII.; iron hook, probably a door hook, Fig. 19, Plate XXVIII. (six of these were found in this quarter); iron hook for hanging things on, perhaps a pot-hook, Fig. 5, Plate XXIX.; iron stilus, Fig. 6, Plate XXIX.; another, Fig. 8, Plate XXIX.; iron drill, Fig. 9, Plate XXIX.; iron staple with a bar or nail through the hole, of unknown use, Fig. 11, Plate XXIX.; iron sickle, with a socket formed by beating over the sides of the flat end (the edge of the blade is on the concave side), Fig. 12, Plate XXIX. (a similar sickle was found by me at the bottom of a pit with two British tin coins in Mount Caburn Camp; other examples are mentioned on page 90); iron hook, perhaps a pot-hook, Fig. 13, Plate XXIX.; iron link of a chain, Fig. 14, Plate XXIX.; iron pin with eyelet hole, Fig. 15, Plate XXIX.; iron pin, Fig. 16, Plate XXIX., with a hole which would fit on to one of the door-hooks Figs. 19 and 20, Plate XXVIII., and serve as a door or gate hinge; iron link of a light chain, Fig. 17, Plate XXIX.; iron hook, probably for fastening a door or box (two of these were found), Fig. 18, Plate XXIX.; iron point with socket, perhaps for the butt-end of a lance, Fig. 19, Plate XXIX.; iron ferrule to enclose an oblong sectioned stick, Fig. 20, Plate XXIX.; two iron bolts or pins, Figs. 3 and 8, Plate XXX.; iron nail with globular head, Fig. 7, Plate XXX.; iron staple with ring head like Figs. 14 and 20, Plate XXX.

Iron Nails.—1273 iron nails of various kinds were found in surface trenching in this quarter, and of this number 24 were T-shaped, similar to Figs. 2, 6, 10, and 21, Plate XXX.; twelve spike nails with triangular heads, Figs. 4, 5, and 22, Plate XXX.; and eight nails with thick square heads, like Fig. 17, Plate XXX. The remainder consisted of short nails, averaging 2 to 3 inches in length, with round flat heads, as shown in Figs. 18 and 19, Plate XXX. The statistics of distribution of these objects are given on page 94.

Glass.—Fragment of white glass, having a band defined by two lines on the outer surface of the glass, Fig. 2, Plate XLIV.; for description of which, see page 125; fragment of bottom of glass vessel, Fig. 4, Plate XLIV.; two fragments of bottom of glass patera, Fig. 6, Plate XLIV.; fragment of white glass, with grooves and ribs forming an ornament, Fig. 7, Plate XLIV.; fragment of rim of green glass, Fig. 8, Plate XLIV.; fragment of white glass vessel, ornamented with an irregular sinuous raised band, Fig. 9, Plate XLIV.; fragment of white glass rim, Fig. 10, Plate XLIV.; sixty-seven fragments of glass were found in all in this quarter.

Beads.—Ribbed glass bead of light green colour, Fig. 15, Plate XLIV.; blue bead with four bands, Fig. 18, Plate XLIV.; fragment of blue glass ring, Fig. 20, Plate XLIV.; fragment of polished jet ring, Fig. 21, Plate XLIV.; two cylindrical pale green glass beads pierced through their length with holes, Figs. 23 and 24, Plate XLIV. In the hole of Fig. 23 was found a fragment of gold wire.

Bone Objects.—Bone spoon, concave on the face, and rounded at the back, Fig. 8, Plate XLV.; fourteen bone pins and fragments, of which, Figs. 10 to 12, 14 to 16, and 19 to 22 and 23, Plate, XLV. are examples.

207 fragments of terra-cotta flanged tiles. See Figs. 12 and 14, Plate XLVII., and page 136, for description and details of distribution.

Thirty-two roofing tiles of Purbeck shale, perforated with a round hole, similar to Fig. 13, Plate XLVII.; forty-nine of these tiles were found with the remains of holes, and 442 fragments occurred without holes. For further remarks and statistics of distribution, see page 137.

Kimmeridge Shale.—Twenty-one cores of Kimmeridge shale, similar to those figured on Plates XLVIII. and XLIX. The various forms are fully described on the pages accompanying the Plates; portion of handle of ladle or bowl of Kimmeridge shale, Fig. 6, Plate XLVIII.; Kimmeridge shale cup with a hole in the bottom, Fig. 12, Plate XLIX.

Fragments of stone quern, Fig. 3, Plate L. Twenty-one pieces of querns of various kinds were found in this quarter in surface trenching; stone with hole perhaps used as a foot for a gate to turn on, Fig. 5, Plate L.

Roman Coins.—102 Roman coins in all were found in this quarter. Of this number seventy-one have been identified extending from Caligula, A.D. 37 to Magnentius, A.D. 353, as follows:—Caligula, Trajan (2); Hadrian (2); Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius, Lucilla, Valerianus, Victorinus (4); Gallienus (7); Claudius Gothicus (10); Tetricus the Elder (13); Tetricus the Younger (6); Probus, Carausius (9); Allectus (6); Urbs Roma, Constantinopolis (2); Crispus, Constans, and Magnentius.

Eleven flint scrapers, two of which are figured in Plate LVII., Figs. 7 and 9; ninty-nine flint flakes with bulb of percussion; four fragments of sandstone, with one or more surfaces rubbed smooth, perhaps used as whetstones; one fragment of tertiary pebble with a hollow groove showing signs of wear or rubbing; eighty-four tertiary or sea-shore pebbles; a large number of fragments of sandstone.

Two skeletons of *new-born* children.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—*Horse.*—Upper end of ulna; lower end of femur; upper end of metatarsus, 2; phalanx; 3 teeth.

Ox.—Teeth, 98; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 9; portion of ramus, 2; horn cores, 4; portion of scapula, 2; humerus of small ox; lower end of humerus of small ox, 3; upper end of ulna of small ox, 3; upper end of radius, 3; lower end, 2; lower end of femur; lower end of tibia; dentata; metatarsus of small ox; os calcis, 4; astragalus, 3, digit.

Pig.—Portion of lower jaw with teeth, 11; tusks, 9; lower end of humerus, 2; upper end of ulna, 2; portions of scapula, 2.

Sheep.—Teeth, 145; lower jaw with teeth, 42; lower end of humerus, 4; upper end of tibia; lower end, 13; metacarpus; metatarsus, lower end, 3; portion of pelvis.

Red Deer.—Portion of horn; lower end of tibia, digit.

Roe Deer.—Lower end of radius, 4.

Rabbit.—1 femur (modern).

Dog.—Two animals, both small; humerus; ulna, 3 upper ends; 2 femora, 1 upper end gone; portion of pelvis; tibia, 2; radius (small).

Goat.—1 horn core.

1,498 oyster shells.

Fragments of the wood of the Spanish chesnut (*Castanea vulgaris*, Lam.), as identified by Mr. Carruthers, F.R.S., of the British Museum, were found in this quarter, being the only wood found in the north-west quarter, in surface trenching.

INTERIOR DITCH, NORTH-WEST QUARTER.

Date.—From October 6th to October 25th, 1884. *Description.*—This is the ditch bounding the north and east sides of the N.W. quarter, and including the curved part between the ditch cluster and where it joins the main ditch on the south side, but not including the cross ditch. It varies from 6 to 8 feet in width at top and from 3 feet 2 inches to 6 feet in depth. The bottom slopes continuously downward from the spot where it leaves the main ditch on the N.W. to where it rejoins it on the S.E. It was filled to the top with brown mould, except here and there on the east side, where the filling included a small proportion of chalk rubble. Not the slightest trace of this ditch was seen on the surface before excavation, and it was discovered only whilst trenching over the surface of the ground, the division between the N.W. and central quarters was therefore not determined until after this ditch had been found. There was a dry well where marked, which received the water from the northern part of the ditch; the ditch cluster is an enlargement of the ditch, the floor of which was 2 feet 8 inches higher than the bottom of the dry well, and on this floor were the marks of the bottoms of four pits, which may probably have existed before this enlargement of the ditch was made. See Section 4, Plate IV.

POTTERY.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fragments of pottery.	Of inferior quality.	Of superior quality.	Red pottery.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
No. of fragments	9	3980	6	131	142
Per centage	·21	93·2	·14	3·0	3·3

The fragments of pottery found in the filling of this ditch, and enumerated under the heading of superior, included 113 pieces, having a projecting rim and upright ridge similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXII. Rims of this description were mostly found in surface-trenching and in this ditch, in which respect they differ from the forms found in the filling of the pits, as shown by the statistics of distribution given on page 99; seventeen handles of pots, of which Figs. 5, 6, 7, and 13, Plate XXXIX., are examples; nine fragments of pottery with eyelet holes for suspension, similar to Figs. 8 and 10, Plate XXXII. (for statistics of distribution of handles and eyelets see page 114); thirty-eight fragments of New Forest ware; eleven pieces of thin cream-coloured pottery, and 112 pieces of a thick light-red ware, and a handle of a pot or lamp, Fig. 11, Plate XXXIX.

The pieces of red Samian pottery included eight fragments, which were ornamented (see Figs. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, Plate XLII., and Fig. 11, Plate XLVII.), and four pieces of bottoms of vessels, each stamped with the maker's name, "BORILLI. OF," "REGINI. OF," "SEVERIANI. O," and "MARTI. M," Figs. 2, 4, 7, and 8, Plate XLIII.

The fragments of ornamental pottery included fifty-eight pieces, ornamented with crossed lines, fifteen with waved lines, one fragment of rim of mortarium, with square pit-marks, Fig. 9, Plate XXXVI.; one piece of red-brick coloured pottery, Fig. 1, Plate XXXVI.; one piece of red-brick coloured pottery, Fig. 12, Plate XXXVI.; two fragments of New Forest ware ornamented with triangular punch-marks, Fig. 1, Plate XXXVII.; seven pieces of New Forest ware ornamented with a kind of leaf pattern; one piece of hard brown pottery, Fig. 7, Plate XXXVII.; six fragments of rim with wide horizontal raised band, Fig. 4, Plate XXXVIII.; thirty-one pieces of rim of hard grey pottery, ornamented with a twisted rope pattern, Fig. 10, Plate XXXVIII. (for statistics of distribution see page 111), and one fragment of reddish-brown ware, ornamented with bands, Fig. 13, Plate XXXVIII.; portion of an earthenware colander, Fig. 6, Plate XLVII.

Pottery which has been restored.—Two circular dishes or saucers, one having a handle similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXIV., and Fig. 13, Plate XXXIX; Samian bowl, with figures in relief, 7¾ inches diameter, found in eighteen fragments at a depth of 3 feet beneath the surface, Plate XLI., where it is further described; circular saucer of red Samian pottery, Fig. 10, Plate XLIII.

OTHER RELICS.—*Fibulæ.*—Bronze fibula, with enamelled boss on the bow, Fig. 3, Plate X.; found at a depth of 5 feet 8 inches beneath the surface, close to the bottom.

Silver fibula, the chief part of the pin wanting, Fig. 6, Plate XI.; portion of iron fibula, Fig. 2, Plate XII.; half of a circular band with wave ornament, Fig. 3, Plate XII.

Iron fibula, Fig. 4, Plate XIV., found at a depth of 5 feet 4 inches.

Bronze Objects.—Bronze finger ring of large size, with traces apparently of red enamel in the setting, Fig. 26, Plate XV., found at a depth of 2 feet; two bronze pins, Figs. 2 and 6, Plate XVI.; bronze fragment of a twisted band, Fig. 1. Plate XVII.; small rectangular fragment of bronze, gilt on one side.

Iron Objects.—Iron crook, Fig. 11, Plate XXVIII., with socket at one end, possibly a shepherd's crook, found at a depth of 12 inches beneath the surface; nail with a broad flat circular head 2¼ inches in diameter, Fig. 11, Plate XXX., two of these only were found throughout the excavations; seven iron staples similar to Fig. 16, Plate XXVIII.

Iron Nails.—616 iron nails of various kinds were found in the filling of this ditch, and of this number sixteen were T-shaped, Figs. 2, 6, 10, and 21, Plate XXX.; two spike nails with triangular heads similar to Figs. 4, 5, and 22, Plate XXX.; seven nails, with thick square heads like Fig. 17, Plate XXX., and two long iron nails, Fig. 15, Plate XXX. The remainder consisted of short nails averaging 2 to 3 inches in length, with round flat heads, as shown in Figs. 18 and 19, Plate XXX. The statistics of distribution of these objects are given on page 94.

A few fragments of glass; a deep blue glass button-shaped disc, Fig. 16, Plate XLIV.

Bone Objects.—Bone implement resembling an unfinished spoon, Fig. 1, Plate XLV.; three bone pins, one of which is shown on Fig. 17, Plate XLV.

Sixty-one fragments of terra-cotta flanged tiles. See Figs. 12 and 14, Plate XLVII., and page 136 for description and statistics of distribution; five fragments of unworked Kimmeridge shale, and three cores similar to those figured on Plate XLIX.; sixteen fragments of baked clay, perhaps the daubing of wattlework.

British Coin.—Uninscribed silver British coin, Fig. 2, Plate LIV., found at a depth of 6 feet beneath the surface.

Roman Coins.—Five Roman coins were found, viz., one of Antoninus, Fig. 24, Plate LV.; one of Claudius Gothicus, Fig. 38, Plate LV.; two of Tetricus the Younger, similar to Fig. 46, Plate LVI., and one of Constantine, similar to Fig. 57, Plate LVI.

Chipped and partly polished flint axehead, Fig. 5, Plate LVII.; three flint scrapers, one of which is figured on Plate LVII., Fig. 3; twenty-six flint-flakes with bulbs of percussion; seven fragments of iron pyrites, fifty-five tertiary or sea-shore pebbles.

A portion of a human jaw was found at a depth of 2 feet. Three skeletons of *new-born* children were found in the S.E. part of the ditch in positions shown on the Plan, Plate II., by the letter "*c*."

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—*Horse.*—Teeth, 2; humerus, 1; lower part of ditto, 2; upper portion of scapula; upper portion of ulna; radius, 2; metacarpus; lower end of ditto, 2; lower end of tibia, 5; phalanx, 4.

Ox.—Teeth, 91; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 24; horn cores, 4; portion of ramus, 2; upper end of humerus, 1; lower end of ditto, 4; upper portion of scapula, 3; upper end of ulna, 5; radius of small ox; upper end of ditto, 5; upper end of radius of large ox, 2; lower end of radius of ox, 2; lower end of femur; tibia; lower end of ditto, 10; os calcis, 6; astragalus, 5; digit, 5.

Pig.—Teeth, 15; tusks, 39; pieces of lower jaw with teeth, 71; upper portion of scapula, 2; upper portion of ulna, 8; radius, 3; metatarsus; sesamoid bone, 2; os calcis, 1; imperfect young tibia and four lower ends; five lower ends of humerus.

Sheep.—Teeth, 81; lower jaw with teeth, 64; upper portion of scapula; humerus; upper portion of ulna, 2; lower ends of tibia, 9; humerus, young; 6 lower ends of humerus (large breed).

Roe Deer.—Femur; upper portion of tibia; upper portions of radius, 6.

Dog.—Portion of upper jaw of large dog, 4; two lower jaws with teeth of ditto; lower jaw with teeth, 2; tibia, 2; upper end of ulna; upper end of radius. All the bones are those of large dogs not large enough for wolf.

Fox.—Upper portion of ulna (?); upper portion of tibia.

565 oyster shells.

CROSS DITCH, NORTH-WEST QUARTER.

Date.—October 30th to November 3rd, 1884. *Locality.*—On the S.E. side of the N.W. quarter, running from the pit cluster in the interior ditch to the main ditch near Pit 4. A slight indication of this ditch was seen before excavation by the greenness of the grass. *Description.*—Six feet wide at top, 11 inches at bottom, and 4 feet deep, filled entirely with brown mould.

POTTERY.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fragments of pottery.	Of inferior quality.	Of superior quality.	Red pottery.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
No. of fragments	26	547	0	15	5
Per centage	4·3	92·2	0	2·5	·84

The pieces of ornamental pottery included five fragments with crossed lines, and one piece of New Forest pottery, ornamented with white painted hatching similar to Fig. 2, Plate XXXVII.

OTHER RELICS.—Bronze-tinned fibula of remarkable form, Fig. 10, Plate XI. It is fully described on page 44, and was found at a depth of 2 feet 8 inches in the filling of the ditch. Triangular flint arrowhead finely chipped, Fig. 2, Plate LVII., found 4 feet deep at the bottom, and at the N.E. end of the cross ditch; flint axe of kitchen-midden type, the edge being formed by a single transverse facet, and the sides chipped into shape, Fig. 4, Plate LVII; a similar implement to this was found in Barrow 8, on Tinkley Down. One fragment of glass; two Roman coins in a bad state of preservation, and not identified; one Kimmeridge shale core; ten tertiary or sea-shore pebbles; two fragments of iron pyrites; eleven flint flakes with bulb of percussion; two pieces of red earthenware tile; four fragments of baked clay, perhaps daubing of wattlework; fourteen burnt flints.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—*Horse.*—Teeth, 12; two portions of lower jaw with teeth; metacarpus; phalanx.

Ox.—Teeth, 3; upper part of scapula, 2; lower end of humerus, 2; upper end of radius; lower portion of tibia.

Pig.—Portion of lower jaw with teeth, 4; upper part of scapula; acetabulum and portion of pelvis.

Sheep.—Teeth, 3; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 4; upper end of femur; upper end of tibia.

Dog.—Portion of upper jaw with tooth of large dog; portion of lower jaw; incisors, 4; lower end of humerus; one radius, upper end; lower part of radius; upper end of ulna; lower portion of femur; tibia; upper end of tibia; four metacarpals; metatarsal; os calcis.

Numerous split bones and fragments.

21 oyster shells.

SMALL ROMAN WELL, NORTH-WEST QUARTER.

Date.—October 28th to November 27th, 1884. *Locality.*—In the southern angle of the N.W. quarter. *Description*—A depression about 3 feet deep was seen on the surface; the well was 3 feet in diameter all down and 136 feet deep, smoothly cut, not quite perpendicular, but having a slight bend in the centre, so that a plumb-line hung from the centre nearly touched the side half down, filled with chalk rubble to a depth of 96 feet, beneath which to the bottom a deposit apparently of small wood; no put-logs. This was the well opened by Mr. Austen to a depth of 12 feet. No water was found. Bottom flat.

POTTERY.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fragments of pottery.	Of inferior quality.	Of superior quality.	Red pottery.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
No. of fragments	0	515	0	57	53
Per centage	0	81·4	0	9·1	8·4

The fragments of pottery recorded as superior included four handles, one like Fig. 4, Plate XXXIX., three eyelets similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXIX., four pieces of rims of vessels, Figs. 2, 6, 7, and 8, Plate XXXVIII., and portion of colander, Fig. 7, Plate XLVII. The red Samian pottery included one bottom of pot stamped with the maker's name, C.. NETIM (?), Fig. 9, Plate XLIII., and one fragment ornamented with vine leaves, Fig. 8, Plate XLII.

Pottery which has been restored.—Circular patera of red Samian ware, Fig. 1, Plate XLIII.

OTHER RELICS.—Bronze disc, with traces of wood attached to it, and a hole for a rivet in the neck, Fig. 11., Plate XII. Bronze object in the form of a double fish-hook, Fig. 4, Plate XVII., found in the filling of the well at a depth of 37 feet; portion of an iron key with three pins, Fig. 8, Plate XXIV.; sixteen iron nails and fragments; half of a bronze brooch or stud, 2·084 inches in diameter, inlaid with two bands of the finest mosaic, Fig. 25, Plate XLIV. This object is fully described on page 127, and was found at a depth of 15 feet beneath the surface. Two fragments of bone pins; eight bone implements resembling unfinished spoons, Figs. 2, 5, 6, Plate XLV., found at a depth of 45 feet; one side of a horn handle of a knife ornamented with conventionalized continuous coil pattern, Fig. 25, Plate XLV., found at a depth of about 53 feet in the filling of the well, associated with Samian pottery; portion of stone mortar, Fig. 1, Plate L.; three other fragments were also found; fragment of painted plaster similar to those on Plate LI.; thirteen pieces of burnt clay; two pieces of red earthenware tiles; twenty-four fragments of sandstone.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—*Horse.*—Lower end of humerus, 1; upper end of ulna, 8; upper end of radius, 1; lower end of femur, 1; upper end of tibia, 10; lower end, 8; os calcis, 1; astragalus, 3; phalanx, 2.

Ox.—Horn core; teeth, 10; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 3; lower end of humerus, 2; upper end of radius, 1; lower end, 1; upper end of ulna, 4; upper end of femur, 1; lower end, 2; upper end of tibia, 3; lower end, 11; os calcis, 3; astragalus, 6; digits, 9.

Pig.—Lower jaw of young pig; portion of jaw of pig, 2; tusks, 2; upper end of ulna.

Roe Deer.—Radius, 2 (?); lower end of tibia; metatarsus.

Sheep.—Portion of lower jaw with teeth, 11.

Dog.—Lower jaw of large dog, 3; lower end of humerus, 2; ulna, 2; radius, 2; lower end, 1; femur, 2; upper end, 2; tibia, 3; lower end of tibia; fibula.

252 oyster shells.

Left temporal bone of human skull.

Fragments of chesnut, oak, ash, hazel, and willow wood as identified by Mr. Carruthers, of the British Museum, were found in the filling of this well.

MAIN RAMPART.

Date.—October 25th, 1884, to February 7th, 1885. *Locality.*—The main bank or rampart, surrounding the central and N.W. quarters. *Description.*—Average height 9 inches to a foot, and about 8 or 9 feet wide at the base, composed of brown mould. This was dug all round the central and N.W. quarters before the trenching in the interior commenced. On the north and east sides it was a little higher; see Sections Nos. 2 and 3, Plate IV.

POTTERY.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fragments of pottery.	Of inferior quality.	Of superior quality.	Red pottery.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
No. of fragments	4	753	0	25	24
Per centage	·50	93·4	0	3·1	3·0

Included amongst the fragments of pottery recorded as superior, there were three handles, one eyelet for suspension similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXIX., two bottoms of pots, six fragments of New Forest ware, and eight of light red thick pottery.

The ornamental fragments included seven fragments of rim, ornamented with a pattern resembling twisted rope, Fig. 16, Plate XXXVIII., fifteen pieces with crossed lines, and two with concentric circles, similar to Fig. 6, Plate XXXVII.

OTHER RELICS.—*Fibulæ.*—Bronze fibula with rounded bow, pin wanting, Fig. 2, Plate XI., found at a depth of 18 inches beneath the crest.

Iron fibula, Fig. 3, Plate XIV., found at a depth of 18 inches on what appeared to be the old surface-line.

Bronze Objects.—Part of a bronze bracelet, Fig. 8, Plate XVII., found at a depth of 15 inches from the crest in the main rampart; bronze handle with six projecting studs, Fig. 1, Plate XVIII.

Iron Objects.—Band of bent iron with a rivet between the bands, probably formed to include a strap or a piece of harness, Fig. 4, Plate XXVI.; iron staple 3·3 inches long, Fig. 1, Plate XXVIII.; iron object, perhaps a strike-light, Fig. 7, Plate XXVIII.; iron portion of a drill, Fig. 3, Plate XXIX. *Iron nails*, forty were found in all, consisting of short nails with round flat heads, averaging 2½ inches in length, similar to Figs. 18 and 19, Plate XXX.

Bone pin, Fig. 18, Plate XLV.; seventy-four fragments of terra-cotta tiles; two Kimmeridge shale cores, stone spindle-whorl, Fig. 1, Plate XLVI.; another, of pottery, was found close to the skull of skeleton No. 7, two fragments of burnt clay.

Roman Coins.—Two only were found, viz., Victorinus [A.D. 265–267], similar to Fig. 32, Plate LV., and Carausius [A.D. 287–293], Fig. 48, Plate LVI.

Four flint flakes with bulb of percussion; flint scraper, Fig. 1, Plate LVII.; six fragments of iron pyrites, and seventeen tertiary pebbles.

A human skeleton, No. 7, probably male, was found extended at full length on back at a depth of 1 foot 6 inches beneath the crest of the main rampart, on what appeared to be the old surface-line on the south side of the central quarter, near Pit 18 of the outer south cluster. The direction was W. 5° S. For description, see page 34, and Fig. 3, Plate VIII. Another human skeleton, No. 8 (male), was found extended at full length on back at a depth of 3 feet 4 inches beneath the crest of the main rampart, on the N. side of the central quarter, and in the centre of the northern cross ditch. The bearing of the body was true E. and W., the skull being on the W.; see Fig. 4, Plate VIII., and Plate LXII. A number of iron hob-nails, similar to Figs. 8 to 12, Plate XXXI., were found beneath the feet, and other and larger nails with the skeleton which may have been coffin nails. Three skeletons of *new-born* infants, and one about twelve months' old, were found beneath the crest of this rampart on the east side of the central quarter (see "c" on Plan, Plate II.).

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—*Horse.*—Tooth.

Ox.—Teeth, 4; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 2; portion of skull with horn core attached; horn core; upper end of scapula.

Pig.—Tusk; portion of lower jaw with teeth.

Sheep.—Portion of lower jaw, with teeth; fragment of radius; part of scapula.

Roe Deer.—Tibia; upper end of femur; lower end of femur (?)

Dog.—Upper and lower ends of femur; upper and lower ends of tibia.

3 oyster shells.

Numerous split bones and fragments.

MAIN DITCH.

Date.—October 25th, 1884, to February 7th, 1885. *Locality.*—All round the central and N.W. quarters. *Description.*—From 6 to 7 feet wide at top and 3 to 4 feet 6 inches deep, filled with brown mould, increasing in width as it approached the fosseway. A causeway over it was found on the south side where the chalk was undisturbed.

POTTERY.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fragments of pottery.	Of inferior quality.	Of superior quality.	Red pottery.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
No. of fragments	3	4840	18	57	81
Per centage	·06	96·8	·36	1·1	1·6

Included amongst the fragments of pottery recorded as superior were fifteen handles of pots similar to Fig. 13, Plate XXXIX.; nine eyelets for suspension similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXIX.; thirty-one bottoms of pots, four of which were perforated; forty-two fragments of New Forest ware; six pieces of light red thick pottery, one piece partly covered with a yellowish glaze inside and out; one fragment of colander, perforated with seven holes, similar to Fig. 7, Plate XLVII.; four necks of bottles or jugs, Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7, Plate XL., and the neck of a jug or lamp, Fig. 11, Plate XL. Of the ornamental pottery there were thirty-nine pieces of rim of very hard grey ware, ornamented, probably, to represent twisted rope in the manner shown in Figs. 9, 10, and 11, Plate XXXVIII.; twenty-nine fragments with lines crossing diagonally, Fig. 5, Plate XXXII.; three with waved lines, five ornamented with white painted hatching, similar to Fig. 2, Plate XXXVII.; one piece of New Forest ware; Fig. 4, Plate XXXVII., and one portion of rim of red pottery, Fig. 3, Plate XXXVIII.

Pottery which has been restored.—Small, apparently hand-made, cup or mug with handle, Fig. 3, Plate XXXIV.

OTHER RELICS.—*Fibulæ.*—Bronze fibula, with studs of blue and yellow enamel on the bow, and a hinge pin, Fig. 2, Plate X.; white metal fibula, Fig. 11, Plate X.; bronze fibula with hinge pin, Fig. 3, Plate XI.; fragment of bronze band, Fig. 5, Plate XII.; bronze fibula without pin and slightly bent, Fig. 6, Plate XII.; bronze pin of a spiral spring fibula, with a fine blue patina, Fig. 7, Plate XII.; portion of bronze fibula with spiral spring and round bow, Fig. 13, Plate XIV.; iron fibula, Fig. 1, Plate XIV.; iron fibula without pin, Fig. 6, Plate XIV.

Rings.—Bronze ring formed of two strands of wire twisted, probably a finger ring, Fig. 11, Plate XV.; bronze ring with a dark blue glass setting, Fig. 22, Plate XV.; bronze spiral ring, Fig. 24, Plate XV.; bronze ring with a projecting stud of bronze instead of setting, Fig. 25, Plate XV.; bronze finger ring, Fig. 27, Plate XV.

Other Bronze Objects.—Fragment of bronze twisted wire of three strands, Fig. 5, Plate XV.; bronze armlet patinated and broken, Fig. 10, Plate XVII., where it is further described; bronze bracelet, Fig. 13, Plate XVII.; fragment of bronze wire, Fig. 7, Plate XVIII.; bronze object with two holes, Fig. 9, Plate XVIII.; object of white metal, resembling the mouthpiece of a musical instrument, Fig. 13, Plate XVIII.; bronze ornament, probably connected with horse furniture, Fig. 14, Plate XVIII.

Iron Objects.—Iron knife or axe with bronze socket, Fig. 7, Plate XVI.; half a pair of iron shears, Fig. 8, Plate XXII.; iron key, intended to lift a single tumbler, Fig. 4, Plate XXIV.; iron lock plate with a keyhole, Fig. 2, Plate XXIV.; iron plate of unknown use, Fig. 8, Plate XXV.; iron object of unknown use, Fig. 4, Plate XXV.; iron object, perhaps an ox goad, Fig. 10, Plate XXIX.; iron hook, probably for fastening a door or box, Fig. 18, Plate XXIX.; iron point, Fig. 22, Plate XXIX.; iron nail with a large flat circular head, Fig. 11, Plate XXX.

Iron Nails.—236 iron nails of various kinds were found in the filling of this ditch, and of this number one was T-shaped, similar to Figs. 2, 6, 10, and 21, Plate XXX.; one spike nail with triangular head, similar to Figs. 4, 5, and 22, Plate XXX., and one nail with thick square head, similar to Fig. 17, Plate XXX. The remainder consisted of short nails with round flat heads, averaging 2½ inches in length, Figs. 18 and 19, Plate XXX. The statistics of distribution of these objects are given on page 94.

Glass.—A few fragments of glass; button-shaped disc of black glass ornamented with four pale blue circular discs and a central one, Fig. 14, Plate XLIV.

Two bone pins, Figs. 9 and 24, Plate XLV.; spindle-whorl made out of a fragment of pottery, Fig. 4, Plate XLVI. (found on the bottom of the main ditch); another, Fig. 6, Plate XLVI.; 186 fragments of terra-cotta tiles; carved handle of Kimmeridge shale, probably of a ladle or bowl, Fig. 5, Plate XLVIII.; flat piece of shale with raised band; eight cores of Kimmeridge shale, similar to those figured on Plate XLVIII.; eight unworked pieces of shale; several fragments of painted plaster with flat surfaces, painted in red, white and green, and black lines, Figs. 1 to 8, Plate LI., where they are further described.

Ten pieces of burnt clay.

Roman Coins.—Eighteen coins in all were found in the filling of this ditch. Of this number fourteen have been identified, extending from Vespasian, A.D. 69, to Tetricus the Elder, A.D. 272, as follows:—Vespasian, Hadrian, Victorinus (two), Claudius Gothicus, and nine of Tetricus the Elder. Examples of all these coins are given on Plates LIV., LV., and LVI.

Four flint scrapers and forty flint flakes, four fragments of iron pyrites, forty-four tertiary or sea-shore pebbles, one having a hollow groove, and one small piece of sandstone rubbed smooth, perhaps a whetstone.

Human Remains.—Portion of shaft of tibia and lower end; lower end of fibula; three phalanges; os calcis; three skeletons of new-born children, and one under twelve months (see "c" on Plan, Plate II.).

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—*Horse.*—Teeth, 6; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 1; cervical vertebra, 2; upper portion of scapula, 1; portion of femur of large horse, 1; upper portion of tibia, 1; lower end, 5; upper end of ulna, 1; astragalus, 4; metacarpus, 1.

Ox.—Teeth, 94; lower jaw with teeth of small ox, 1; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 27; horn cores, 2; portion of scapula, 7; cervical vertebra, 1; lower end of humerus, 5; upper end of ulna and radius combined, 2; upper end of ulna, 3; upper end of radius, 10; lower end, 4; lower end of femur, 2; upper end of tibia, 1; lower end, 15; metacarpus, 3; metatarsus, 1; lower end, 6; os calcis, 5; astragalus, 10; digits, 9.

Pig.—Teeth, 3; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 34; tusks, 7; portion of scapula, 4; upper end of humerus, 3; upper end of ulna, 6; radius, 3; lower end of tibia, 1.

Sheep.—Teeth, 97; portion of upper jaw with teeth, portions of lower jaw with teeth, 62; horn core; portion of scapula; upper end of humerus, 8; ulna (young); radius, 2; metatarsal, long and thin, 2; metacarpals, long and thin, 5; radius (young); lower ends of 8 humerii of various sizes; 4 lower ends of tibiæ of sheep, or roe deer; axis (young), 2.

Red Deer.—2 digits.

Roe Deer.—Upper end of radius, 4; portion of horn (?); femur, 2; upper end of metatarsus, 1.

Dog.—Portions of lower jaw with teeth, 10; young humerus; upper end of humerus, 2; upper end of ulna, 4; femur, 3; upper ends of ulna; metacarpal; ulna of Dachshund, Fig. 9, Plate LXIX. (M.)

123 oyster shells.

SURFACE TRENCHING, INTERIOR, CENTRAL QUARTER.

Date.—November 24th, 1884, to January 30th, 1885. *Description.*—This includes the surface trenching of all the part within the main rampart and to the east and north of the interior ditch; also the ground around the outer south cluster. The ground was dug over as in the north-west quarter, and the relics found over the pits to a depth of 12 inches were noted in the same manner as belonging to the surface trenching.

POTTERY.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fragments of pottery.	Of inferior quality.	Of superior quality.	Red pottery.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
No. of fragments	11	2601	4	63	61
Per centage	·40	94·9	·14	22·9	22·2

The fragments of pottery recorded as superior included fifty-two pieces, having a projecting rim and upright ridge, similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXII. For statistics of distribution, see page 99. Fourteen handles, similar to Fig. 6, Plate XXXIX.; two fragments of pottery with eyelet holes for suspension, similar to those in Plate XXXII., Figs. 8 and 10; sixteen fragments of New Forest ware, being parts, probably, of vessels similar to Fig. 5, Plate XXXIV.; eleven bottoms of pots, one being perforated with three holes; one fragment of colander perforated with thirteen holes, similar to Fig. 6, Plate XLVII.

The fragments of red Samian included one portion of bottom of Samian vessel stamped with the maker's name, "TAPPI. M," Fig. 3, Plate XLIII.; another piece was marked "IVENI. M" (not figured).

Of the fragments recorded as ornamental, forty-one pieces consisted of portions of rims of very hard coarse grey ware ornamented in the manner shown in Figs. 9, 10, and 11, Plate XXXVIII.; thirteen were ornamented with crossed lines and four with waved lines.

Pottery which has been restored.—Vase of dark pottery with flat projecting rim, and ornamented around the widest part of the body with crossed lines, Fig. 5, Plate XXXII.

OTHER RELICS.—*Fibulæ, Brooches, &c.*—Bronze fibula without pin, Fig. 9, Plate X.; bronze fibula of peculiar construction, Fig. 5, Plate XI.; portion of bronze fibula, Fig. 8, Plate XII.; bronze fibula without pin, Fig. 10, Plate XIII.; two bronze fibulæ, Figs. 2 and 7, Plate XIV.; portion of a ring-brooch with a hinge pin, ornamented on the upper surface with studs of greenish blue mosaic, Fig. 2, Plate XIII.; mosaic brooch, 1·23 inch in diameter, ornamented on its upper surface with two concentric bands of the finest mosaic work, Fig. 5, Plate XIII. (this object is fully described on page 47); bronze ring or piece of curved bronze band, Fig. 9, Plate XV.; fragment of bronze ornamental wire, Fig. 2, Plate XV.; pin of white metal, Fig. 4, Plate XVI.; bronze ear-pick, Fig. 12, Plate XVI.; bronze spoon of white metal, Fig. 16, Plate XVI.; bronze band with a fine green patina, Fig. 2, Plate XVII.; one half of a twisted bronze ring, Fig. 5, Plate XVII.; bronze pin patinated, Fig. 11, Plate XVII.; bronze object of unknown use, Fig. 14, Plate XVII.

Collection of Bronze Objects and Glass.—A collection of bronze objects consisting of three rectangular plates with bosses on them, two oblong curved plates, twenty-five bronze bosses without plates, two bronze crescents, a bronze penannular ring, two bronze bangles or rings, a bone pin curiously carved with a human head, head of a spoon of silver or white metal, a bronze circular plate with ring for a hinge, bronze object, perhaps the hasp of a lock, a bronze handle of drawer representing dolphins swallowing a pecten shell, an ornament of cast bronze, a twisted stem of green glass, two cup-shaped bronze handles of drawers, circular hasp with a human face in relief wearing Phrygian cap, weight or palette of polished marble, and an iron door hinge with two rivets—all of which are represented in Figs. 1 to 12, Plate XX, and Figs. 1 to 15, Plate XXI. They were all found together with thirty-one bronze Roman and five silver Roman coins at the spot marked "FIND" in the depression on the north side of the central quarter (see Plan, Plate II.). Plate XIX. gives a view of the "find" *in situ.* Of the thirty-six coins, thirty-one have been identified as follows:—Claudius (2), Nero (2), Vespasian, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan (4), Hadrian (8), Faustina the Elder (6), Antoninus (2), Marcus Aurelius (3), and Faustina the Younger. Traces of oak wood, as identified by Mr. Carruthers, F.R.S., of the British Museum, were found with the relics.

Iron Objects.—Iron knife, single edged, with curved back, Fig. 1, Plate XXIII.; iron knife, Fig. 4, Plate XXIII.; iron knife, single edged, the blade broken, Fig. 6, Plate XXIII.; iron knife, single edged, with concave edge and curved back, Fig. 9, Plate XXIII.; iron key, 3·8 inches long, Fig. 7, Plate XXIV.; iron spud or point of pick, Fig. 12, Plate XXV.; iron spud, Fig. 1, Plate XXVI.; fragments of iron corroded together, probably two staples, forming a door hinge, Fig. 6, Plate XXVI.; iron ring, Fig. 1, Plate XXVII.; half of a horse-shoe with two nail holes, Fig. 5, Plate XXVII.; half of an iron horse-shoe with four oblong nail holes, probably attached to a fair-sized horse, Fig. 8, Plate XXVII.; iron bar or pick, Fig. 9, Plate XXVIII.; iron staple with fastening on both ends, one of which has been broken off, Fig. 16, Plate XXVIII.; two iron styli, Figs. 4 and 7, Plate XXIX.; piece of twisted flat bar of iron, Fig. 13, Plate XXX.; iron staple with ring head, Fig. 20, Plate XXX.; iron key, Fig. 3, Plate XXXI.

Iron Nails.—156 iron nails of various kinds were found in surface trenching in this quarter, and of this number two were T-shaped, similar to Figs. 2 and 6, Plate XXX., and four spike nails with triangular heads, similar to Figs. 4, 5, and 22, Plate XXX. The remainder consisted of short nails averaging 2 to 3 inches in length, with round flat heads, similar to Figs. 18 and 19, Plate XXX. The statistics of distribution of these objects are given on page 94.

Fragment of rim of pale green ribbed glass, Fig. 1, Plate XLIV.; fragment of hollow rim of a glass vessel, Fig. 5, Plate XLIV.; two blue glass beads, Figs. 11 and 12, Plate XLIV. A few fragments of glass were found, but the number was not recorded.

Jet ornament pierced with two holes, Fig. 22, Plate XLIV.; bone pin, Fig. 22, Plate XLV.; implement of stag's horn, Fig. 9, Plate XLVI.; half a spindle-whorl of pottery; seventy-five fragments of terra-cotta flanged tiles; four roofing tiles of Purbeck shale perforated with a round hole, similar to Fig. 13, Plate XLVII., were found, and 120 fragments without holes. For further remarks and statistics of distribution, see page 137.

Five cores of Kimmeridge shale, similar to those figured on Plates XLVIII. and XLIX., and six fragments of unworked shale; fragment of a top stone of a quern, Fig. 4, Plate L. Two other pieces of querns were found.

Uninscribed silver British coin, Fig. 3, Plate LIV., found in surface trenching at a depth of 1 foot 2 inches.

Roman Coins.—Eighteen Roman coins were found in surface trenching in this quarter, exclusive of those found with the collection of bronze objects which have been already enumerated. Of the eighteen, thirteen have been identified as follows:—Faustina the Elder (1), Antoninus (1), Commodus (1), much defaced, Gallienus (2), Claudius Gothicus (1), Tetricus the Elder (5), and Urbs Roma (2).

Fragment of flint axe-head partly polished; fragment of ground stone celt; two flint scrapers, one of which is figured in Plate LVII., Fig. 8; forty-eight flint flakes with bulb of percussion; two pieces of sandstone, having one surface rubbed smooth; twelve fragments of iron pyrites; two fragments of burnt clay.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—*Horse.*—Teeth, 14; portions of lower jaw with teeth; lower end of humerus; upper end of tibia; lower end of tibia.

Ox.—Teeth, 62; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 8; horn core; upper part of scapula, 3; ulna, with upper end of radius attached; upper end of radius; lower end, 2; lower end of tibia, 2; lower end of metacarpus; ditto metatarsus; astragalus, 4; digit.

Pig.—Tusks, 4; portion of lower jaw, 8; upper end of scapula, 5; upper end of ulna, 4; acetabulum; metatarsus; os calcis.

Sheep.—Teeth, 13; portion of lower jaw, 13; one horn core; lower end of humerus, 3; upper end of tibia; lower end; metatarsus; metacarpus.

Dog.—Three teeth; portion of lower jaw, 4; upper part of scapula; upper end of humerus; tibia; lower end of tibia; upper part of ulna.

Fox.—Portion of upper jaw with teeth; part of lower jaw, 2; lower end of humerus.

Numerous fragments and split bones.

76 oyster shells.

Fragments of the wood of the willow (salix sp. ?), as identified by Mr. Carruthers, F.R.S., of the British Museum, were found in surface trenching in this quarter.

LARGE WELL.

Date.—September 25th, to December 30th, 1884. *Locality.*—In the central quarter. *Description.*—This was marked by a basin-shaped depression on the surface, 36 feet in diameter and about 4 feet deep. It had been described by Mr. Austen as a pond, which it very much resembled. It was found to be an evenly-cut well, 188 feet deep, and averaging 4 feet in diameter, the dimensions varying not more than 3 inches all down. Two rows of small cavities, called by the well-sinkers "put-logs," about 5 inches high, 9 inches wide, and 4¾ inches deep, were traced all down to within 3 feet of the bottom. They ran straight down and were not in a spiral, and the logs inserted in them would not have cut the centre of the well, but the centres of the logs would have passed at a distance of 1 foot 5 inches from the south-east side, so that a bucket could have passed clear of them in the centre of the well. The upper part, down to 9 feet from the bottom of the basin, was funnel-shaped, owing probably to the sides having fallen in whilst the well was open. The filling consisted of chalk rubble, with flints down to a depth of 120 feet; then 35 feet of flints only, after which 8 feet of chalk rubble, followed by 3 feet of black mould and 22 feet of chalk rubble down to the bottom. The sides were as hard as rock all down, and only a very slight soakage was found at 20 feet from the bottom. Bottom smooth and flat.

POTTERY.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fragments of pottery.	Of inferior quality.	Of superior quality.	Red pottery.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
No. of fragments .. .	2	112	10	2	0
Per centage	1·5	88·8	7·9	1·5	0

The fragments of superior pottery included a piece of rim of thin light red ware, with a sloping ledge on the outside, Fig. 5, Plate XXXVIII.

Pottery which has been restored.—Mortarium of light cream-coloured ware, with channel in the over-hanging rim, Fig. 1, Plate XXXIII.; cover of pot (?), similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXV.

OTHER RELICS.—Iron axe, Fig. 2, Plate XXVI., with central hole and a square hammer head (a portion of the wood of the handle remains); four pieces of iron handle and bands of water bucket, Figs. 3, 4, 5, and 6, Plate XXVIII., found at a depth of 186 feet beneath the surface, in the filling, and 2 feet from the bottom. Three measurements, viz., the span of the handle, the curve of a portion of one of the bands, and the length of the larger band, concur in determining the diameter of the bucket to have been one foot at top. This relic is of extreme interest in proving that the well, though now perfectly dry, had been used in Roman times to obtain water.

Nine iron nails; bronze handle of a clasp knife, representing a dog chasing a hare, Fig. 10, Plate XVIII.; seven fragments of iron pyrites; one flint flake; three pieces of terra-cotta tiling; four tertiary pebbles; several blocks of dressed sandstone were found which had probably been used for buildings.

Human Remains.—Sixteen fragments of skull, portion of lower jaw, left humerus and upper end of right, and three portions of femur, two portions of tibia, one R. metatarsus, one metacarpal, found at different depths.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—*Horse.*—Teeth, 11; atlas, 1; cervical vertebra, 7; scapula, 1; humerus, 4; radius, 1; femur, 3; tibia, 2; pelvis, 3; metacarpus, 1; metatarsus, 3; phalanx, 6; astragalus, 2.

Ox.—Teeth, 61; right ramus of lower jaw; lower jaws with teeth, 12; portion of skull with horns attached, 1; horn cores, 22; humerus, 1; portion of humerus, 10; ulna, 1; radius, 4; femur, 3; portion of femur, 8; tibia, 3; metacarpus, 7; metatarsus, 11; cervical vertebra, 2; sacrum, 1; os calcis, 5; astragalus, 2; digits, 9.

Pig.—Portion of skull, 1; teeth, 4; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 13; tusks, 5; skull of young pig, 1; humerus of pig, 3; ulna, 2; radius, 5; femur, 2; tibia, 2; portions of pelvis, 3; astragalus, 1.

Sheep.—Lower jaws with teeth, 12; humerus, 2; ulna, 2; tibia, 1.

Red Deer.—Humerus, 1; lower end of ditto, 1; radius, 1; femur, 2; tibia, 1; metacarpus, 2; lower end, 1; upper end of metatarsus, 3; lower end, 1.

Roe Deer.—Portion of skull with horns attached, 1; four horns, cut; humerus, 6; radius, 4; femur, 5; upper end, 3; lower end, 2; tibia, 1; upper end, 3; metacarpus, 3; metatarsus, 3; upper end, 3.

Dog.—Teeth, 8; left ramus, lower jaw; right ramus, &c., injured, 2; portions of upper jaw; left ramus injured; right ramus; two humerii; lower end of radius; three humerii, two burnt at end; tibia of small dog, about the size of fox; left half of pelvis, injured; radius, 3, adult; one humerus; ulna, 2; tibia, 2; four mutilated lower jaws; one right femur of small dog; one tibia, young; metacarpal.

Badger.—Skull, 2; lower jaw, 1; humerus, 2.

Pole Cat.—Skull.

Pine Marten.—One skull and lower jaws. The above have been verified by Professor Moseley, F.R.S.

53 oyster shells.

NORTHERN CROSS DITCH.

Date.—January 19th to 21st, 1885. *Locality.*—Running from within 10 feet of the angle of the interior ditch through the main ditch and rampart to the northern fosseway. *Description.*—Average width, 9 feet at top and 4 feet deep; width at bottom from 1 foot 3 inches to 2 feet 6 inches. Filled with brown mould, in which was a large quantity of red clay.

POTTERY.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fragments of pottery.	Of inferior quality.	Of superior quality.	Red pottery.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
No. of fragments	0	157	1	2	8
Per centage	0	93·4	·59	1·1	4·7

The fragments of superior pottery included four pieces of light red thick ware, one piece of New Forest pottery, and portion of a handle of light yellow ware, having two inscriptions, Fig. 8, Plate XL.

One fragment of Samian pottery consisted of portion of rim with raised ornament, similar to Fig. 1, Plate XLIII.

Of the ornamental fragments, five pieces of rim of very hard coarse pottery were ornamented probably to represent twisted rope in the manner shown in Figs. 9, 10, and 11, Plate XXXVIII. One fragment of rim was ornamented with a row of punch marks and waved band, Fig. 5, Plate XLVII.

OTHER RELICS.—Three iron nails, iron hook, two fragments of iron pyrites, two pieces of unworked Kimmeridge shale, three flint flakes with bulb of percussion, forty-one fragments of terra-cotta tiling (one piece having three holes), nine fragments of sandstone, five tertiary pebbles, and one fragment of pebble having its top and bottom surfaces slightly grooved.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—*Ox.*—Teeth, 4; upper end of scapula; upper end of ulna; lower end of radius; lower end of tibia, 2; astragalus; digit.

Pig.—Portion of lower jaw with teeth; upper end of ulna, 2.

Sheep.—Teeth, 3; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 2.

11 oyster shells.

Numerous split bones and fragments.

MOUND, CENTRAL QUARTER.

Date.—February 3rd, 1885. *Locality.*—In the north-west angle of the central quarter, north of the N.W. quarter. *Description.*—Mound about 25 feet in diameter and 3 feet 6 inches high, composed of brown mould, as shown in Section 1, line A, B, Plate IV. It was dug down to the natural chalk everywhere. This mound appears to have been dug into at the crest by Mr. Austen.

POTTERY.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fragments of pottery.	Of inferior quality.	Of superior quality.	Red pottery.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
No. of fragments	0	66	0	2	1
Per centage	0	95·6	0	2·9	1·4

The superior fragments of pottery included a fragment of pottery of unknown use, perhaps the bottom of some vessel or stand, Fig. 10, Plate XXXIX.; also a handle of a pot with a hole for suspension, Fig. 12, Plate XXXIX.

The piece of ornamental pottery was ornamented with irregular lines of incised scratches or finger-nail marks, Fig. 10, Plate XXXVI.

Pottery which has been restored.—Dish or bowl of black pottery, with projecting rim and upright ridge, perhaps intended to receive a cover similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXII. Found on the old surface line.

The statistics of the distribution of these rims are given on page 99.

Vase of light grey pottery, Fig. 7, Plate XXXIV. Found filled with burnt bones at a depth of 14 inches beneath the surface on the eastern side of the mound.

OTHER RELICS.—Thirty-four iron nails and fragments; two fragments of baked clay; 105 pieces of terra-cotta tiles; two tertiary pebbles.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—*Horse.*—Upper end of ulna; upper end of femur; lower portion of tibia.

Ox.—One tooth.

Pig.—Lower portion of tibia.

Sheep.—Lower jaw with teeth.

Numerous fragments and split bones.

1 oyster shell.

SURFACE TRENCHING, SOUTH-EAST QUARTER.

Date.—October 13th to October 24th, 1885. *Description.*—A triangular-shaped area, with a slight bank and ditch on the east, north, and north-west sides. On the south and south-west it was bounded by the road ditch. The ground was trenched in the same way as in the north-west and other quarters, but only in patches here and there.

POTTERY.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fragments of pottery.	Of inferior quality.	Of superior quality.	Red pottery.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
No. of fragments	0	44	0	1	0
Per centage	0	97·7	0	2·2	0

OTHER RELICS.—Iron pin with a ring attached, Fig. 6, Plate XXXI.; seven iron nails; six flint flakes, three having secondary chippings; two flint scrapers.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—*Ox.*—Teeth, 6; lower end of tibia; digits, 12; astragalus, 2; metatarsus.

REMARKS.—This area was not entirely trenched over, little being found, and the ground appearing undisturbed.

BANK OF SOUTH-EAST QUARTER.

Date.—October, 1885. *Description.*—This includes the fosseway bank on the south-west side of the S.E. quarter, and the slight bank on the east side. The fosseway bank was about 7 feet wide and 2 feet 4 inches high at the highest point near Pit 33.

POTTERY.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fragments of pottery.	Of inferior quality.	Of superior quality.	Red pottery.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
No. of fragments	0	41	0	2	1
Per centage	0	93·1	0	4·5	2·2

OTHER RELICS.—Bronze fibula with high-arched bow, Fig. 8, Plate XI.; portion of bronze fibula, Fig. 10, Plate XII.; portion of bronze band, Fig. 8, Plate XVIII.; iron staple, similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXVIII.; two flint flakes; one flint scraper; and tertiary or sea-shore pebble with one side polished.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—None.

DITCH OF SOUTH-EAST QUARTER.

Date.—October 13th to November 7th, 1885. *Description.*—This includes the eastern return of the road ditch and the ditch on the north-east side of the southern fosseway. It varied from 6 to 9 feet wide at top and from 4 feet to 5 feet 6 inches in depth. The filling consisted of brown mould and chalk rubble. Plates II. and III.

POTTERY.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fragments of pottery.	Of inferior quality.	Of superior quality.	Red pottery.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
No. of fragments	740	58	0	4	10
Per centage	91·1	7·1	0	·49	1·2

The fragments of pottery recorded as being of inferior quality included forty-five pieces of rim similar to Fig. 5, Plate XXXIII., thirteen similar to Fig. 7, Plate XXXIII.; eleven bottoms of pots, two being perforated, and nine eyelets for suspension similar to Fig. 8, Plate XXXII.

The fragments of red Samian ware included a piece shown in Fig. 10, Plate XLVII., and the ornamental pottery included three pieces ornamented as in Fig. 12, Plate XXXVIII., and one piece of rim, Fig. 6, Plate XXXVI.

Pottery which has been restored.—Vase of black pottery with two eyelets for suspension, Fig. 10, Plate XXXII.; vase of black pottery, the bottom perforated with two holes, Fig. 8, Plate XXXIV.

OTHER RELICS.—Bronze ear-pick, finely patinated, Fig. 14, Plate XVI.; bronze tweezers, Fig. 18, Plate XVI. These two objects were found together. Bronze tweezers, Fig. 19, Plate XVI.; fragment of bronze band, Fig. 8, Plate XVIII.; iron staple, Fig. 17, Plate XXVIII.; the hole would fit one of the door hooks, Fig. 19, on same plate; spindle-whorl formed of a fragment of pottery with a hole in the centre, Fig. 1, Plate XLVII.; another, Fig. 3, Plate XLVII.; eleven iron nails; fifteen flint flakes with bulb of percussion; one flint scraper; two nodules of iron pyrites; twelve fragments of burnt clay; one piece, having a cylindrical groove; one fragment of stone quern, and ten tertiary pebbles.

In the ditch on the south side of the southern fosseway the skeletons of two new-born infants were found.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—*Horse.*—Teeth, 19; astragalus; phalanx.

Ox.—Teeth, 42; lower jaws with teeth, 14; upper portion of scapula; lower end of radius; digits, 5; astragalus, 4; lower end of tibia, 2; os calcis, 3; metatarsus.

Sheep.—Teeth, 31; lower jaws with teeth, 19.

Dog.—One lower jaw.

Pig.—Tusks, 3; tooth, 1.

Fowl.—Bones, 3.

Numerous split bones and fragments.

HYPOCAUST No. 1, SOUTH-EAST QUARTER.

Date.—October 15th, 1885. *Description.*—A trench about 3 feet wide at top and 3 feet 6 inches deep, running along the four sides of a square, and lined throughout with slabs of Purbeck shale. See Plan and Section No. 4, Plate VI., and enlarged Plan, Plate VII. On page 29 a full description is given.

POTTERY.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fragments of pottery.	Of inferior quality.	Of superior quality.	Red pottery.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
No. of fragments	0	25	0	0	0
Per centage	0	100	0	0	0

The pottery was found in various places between the stones.

OTHER RELICS.—Fragment of iron nail; tertiary or sea-shore pebble. The remains of a human skeleton in a very bad state of preservation were found near the eastern edge of the hypocaust, as shown in No. 1, Plate VI.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—1 oyster shell.

HYPOCAUST No. 2, SOUTH-EAST QUARTER.

Date.—October 13th, 1885. *Description.*—Two oval basins or depressions cut in the chalk, with a trench, forming a neck between them, 3 feet 8 inches in depth and 1 foot 7 inches in width. See Plan and Section No. 2, Plate VI., and page 29.

POTTERY.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fragments of pottery.	Of inferior quality.	Of superior quality.	Red pottery.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
No. of fragments	0	17	0	0	0
Per centage	0	100	0	0	0

The fragments of pottery included portions of side and rim, and three pieces of rim like Fig. 5, Plate XXXII.

OTHER RELICS.—None.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—None.

SURFACE TRENCHING, EAST QUARTER.

Date.—November 15th to 18th, 1885. *Description.*—A pentagonal figure, surrounded by a slight bank and ditch. The ditch and bank, though following each other in general direction, do not coincide accurately, which shows that in all probability the ditch was filled in before the bank was thrown up. The whole was trenched over.

POTTERY.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fragments of pottery.	Of inferior quality.	Of superior quality.	Red pottery.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
No. of fragments	0	73	0	7	1
Per centage	0	90·1	0	8·6	1·2

The fragments of superior pottery included a portion of the side and rim of vessel similar to Fig. 5, Plate XXXII.

OTHER RELICS.—Bronze fibula without pin, Fig. 7, Plate XIII.; portion of gilt fibula half a millimetre in thickness, found over Pit 74, Fig, 9, Plate XIII.; iron spud with socket half bent over, Fig. 9, Plate XXV.; seventeen iron nails; Kimmeridge shale spindle-whorl, perforated with hole, Fig. 6, Plate XIII.; flint arrowhead, chipped to an edge on both sides, Fig. 4, Plate LIII; two flint flakes and four tertiary pebbles.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—*Ox.*—Teeth, 3; fragments of humerus, radius, and lower end of tibia.

2 oyster shells.

SOUTHERN DITCH, EAST QUARTER.

A human skeleton (No. 9), (?) female, was found in an oblong depression like a grave, situated at the bottom of and in line with the southern ditch of the east quarter and close to Pit 60. (See Plan, Plate II., and Fig. 2, Plate VIII.) It was lying in an extended position on its back in the direction of S. 51° W. For further particulars see page 34. Several iron hob-nails similar to those found with Skeleton No. 10, Pit 64, were discovered in and about the feet, and two or three iron nails—perhaps coffin nails—occurred close to the remains. The lower jaws, with fragments of skull and several bones of the skeleton of a young dog were found close to the skull.

The skeleton of a new-born infant was found in this ditch.

EAST DITCH, EAST QUARTER.

Date.—November 11th to 13th, 1885. *Description.*—This ditch ran from Pit 73 southward. It averaged 8 feet wide and 5 feet deep, being filled with brown mould and chalk rubble. In the filling was found the remains of a plaster floor about 2 feet 10 inches beneath the surface, and 2 feet 2 inches from the bottom, showing that it must have been formed after the ditch had been partly filled up; it was of a reddish colour; animal remains and the skeleton of a new-born child were found beneath it. The plaster was 6 inches thick and about 5 feet in diameter, extending partly across the ditch.

POTTERY.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fragments of pottery.	Of inferior quality.	Of superior quality.	Red pottery.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
No. of fragments	52	495	0	4	2
Per centage	9·4	89·5	0	·70	·30

Included amongst the fragments of pottery recorded as being of inferior quality was a portion of side and rim of a vessel of brown coarse pottery with grains of quartz or flint in its composition and apparently British. It was found on the bottom of the ditch.

The superior pieces of pottery included one fragment of handle, Fig. 5, Plate LIII.; thirteen rims and portions of sides of vessels similar to Fig. 4, Plate XXXIII.; two rims and portions of sides of vessels, similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXII.; four eyelets similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXIX.; and one fragment of thick pottery, having only the vestige of an eyelet hole, Fig. 7, Plate LIII.

One of the fragments of ornamental pottery is shown in Fig. 8, Plate LIII.; the other piece resembled Fig. 10, Plate XXXVIII.

Pottery which has been restored.—Vase of black ware, Fig. 3, Plate XXXV.; vase of remarkable form ornamented and strengthened with 9 horizontal raised ribs, Fig. 7, Plate XXXV.; vase of black ware with bead rim, perforated at the bottom with a hole, Fig. 8, Plate XXXV.; another of similar ware perforated at the bottom with four holes, Fig. 9, Plate XXXV.; vase of black ware ornamented at the side in three equidistant places with three circular dots or dents, Fig. 11, Plate XXXV.; part of a small vessel carved in chalk and ornamented with incised lines, Fig. 11, Plate LIII.

OTHER RELICS.—Portion of a dark red-coloured glass ring with two yellow spiral bands, Fig. 8, Plate XIII.; iron chain, Fig. 1, Plate XXXI., found at a depth of 12 inches; two iron nails; nine flint flakes, and one flint scraper; three fragments of baked clay, perhaps the daubing of wattlework, one fragment having the impress of a stick; five nodules of iron pyrites; one rounded sandstone, 5 inches across; ten tertiary pebbles; one piece of sandstone rubbed smooth on two sides, perhaps a whetstone.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—*Horse.*—Fragment of upper jaw; upper end of scapula, 2; lower end of tibia; portion of pelvis; metacarpus of small horse.

Ox.—Portions of lower jaw with teeth, 7; teeth, 6; fragments of horn core, 2; upper end of femur; lower end of tibia, 3; os calcis.

Sheep.—Seven portions of lower jaw with teeth.

Pig.—Fragment of lower jaw with teeth.

Dog.—Lower jaw, humerus, and femur.

1 oyster shell.

SURFACE TRENCHING, INTERIOR, NORTH-EAST QUARTER.

Date.—November 21st, 1885. *Description.*—An irregular area bounded on the north and east by the outer ditch of the N.E. quarter, on the south-east by the west ditch of the E. quarter, and on the south-west and west by the main ditch and N. cross ditch. The greater part of it was dug over as in the N.W. quarter, and the relics found over the pits to a depth of 12 inches were noted in the same manner as belonging to the surface trenching.

POTTERY.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fragments of pottery.	Of inferior quality.	Of superior quality.	Red pottery.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
No. of fragments	0	292	0	0	11
Per centage	0	96·3	0	0	3·6

Included amongst the superior fragments of pottery were eleven pieces of rims of vessels similar to Fig. 7, Plate XXXIII.; two similar to Fig. 6, Plate XXXVIII.; five like Figs, 4, 5, and 6, Plate XXXIII; one handle, two eyelets for suspension, similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXIX; four pieces of New Forest ware; two pieces of cream-coloured pottery, and five bottoms of pots, two perforated with hole.

Of the ornamental fragments, three pieces of rim were ornamented similar to Fig. 10, Plate XXXVIII.; four with crossed lines like Fig. 5, Plate XXXII., and one piece had a broad band like Fig. 4, Plate XXXVIII.

Pottery which has been restored.—Small roughly-made vessel of very hard earthenware, perhaps a crucible, Fig. 9, Plate LIII.

OTHER RELICS.—Bronze fibula without pin, Fig. 3, Plate XIII.; another, Fig. 6, Plate XIII.; half a pair of iron shears, Fig. 5, Plate XXII.; small iron anvil similar to those used by goldsmiths at the present time, Fig. 12, Plate XXVIII.; eight iron nails, one T-shaped similar to Fig. 2, Plate XXX.; Kimmeridge shale core; one fragment of terra cotta tiling; one fragment of sandstone, perhaps used as a whetstone; one fragment of rim of glass having two dents; five tertiary pebbles.

An uninscribed British copper coin, Fig. 4, Plate LIV., was found with a cluster of nine Roman coins in trenching over Pit 88 in this quarter. Of these latter two only have been identified, viz., Claudius Gothicus and Tetricus the Elder.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—178 oyster shells. These were all found in trenching near Pit 51. They were not met with on any other part of the surface in this quarter.

NORTH-EAST DITCH.

Date.—November 21st, 1885. *Locality.*—North-east ditch, running from the northern fosseway in an easterly direction as far as Pit 88, after which it turned to the south-east, terminating about 8 feet north of Pit 73. *Description.*—This ditch varied from 5 feet to 9 feet wide at top, from 1 foot to 2 feet at bottom, and was from 2 feet 8 inches to 6 feet 4 inches in depth. The filling consisted of brown mould, mixed in places with flints and chalk rubble.

POTTERY.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fragments of pottery.	Of inferior quality.	Of superior quality.	Red pottery.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
No. of fragments	0	456	0	2	8
Per centage	0	97·7	0	·40	1·70

The fragments of superior pottery included six portions of rims and sides of saucer-shaped vessels, similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXIV; fifteen rims and portions of sides, like Fig. 1, Plate XXXII.; twenty-one pieces of rims, similar to Fig. 7, Plate XXXIII.; eight like Fig. 8, Plate XXXIV.; six bottoms of pots, one perforated with two holes, and four eyelets for suspension, similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXIX.

Of the ornamental fragments of pottery three had a twisted-rope shaped pattern, like Fig. 10, Plate XXXVIII., one was ornamented with three parallel waved lines, and three pieces had parallel horizontal grooves.

Pottery which has been restored.—Globular vase of grey ware, with slight bead rim, Fig. 10, Plate XXXV.; neck and mouth of a large vase, ornamented with double horizontal ribs, Fig. 12, Plate XXXV.

OTHER RELICS.—Spindle-whorl, composed of the head of a femur, perhaps of a small ox, Fig. 2, Plate LIII.; two others were found without holes; half of a spindle-whorl of baked clay, Fig. 3, Plate LIII.; seven iron nails, one T-shaped, similar to Fig. 2, Plate XXX.; iron staple, like Fig. 5, Plate XXX.; Kimmeridge shale core, 2 inches diam.; four flint flakes with bulb of percussion, and two flint scrapers.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—*Horse.*—Teeth 15; upper portion of jaw; lower end of metatarsus; fragments of tibiæ; upper end of ulna; portion of pelvis.

Ox.—Teeth, 24; fragment of upper jaw with teeth; fragments of lower jaw with teeth, 5; lower end of tibia, 8; one horn core; lower end of humerus; astragalus, 2; metatarsus; os calcis; upper end of humerus, 3.

Pig.—Eleven fragments of jaw with teeth; upper portion of scapula, 3; upper end of ulna, 2.

Sheep.—Fragments of jaws with teeth, 12; metatarsus long and thin, 2; metacarpus; tibia long and thin.

Dog.—Tibia.

OUTER DITCH, NORTH-EAST QUARTER.

Date.—December 9th, 1885. *Locality.*—On the north-east and east of the N.E. quarter, running into the east ditch, near Pit 73. *Description.*—About 6 feet wide at top, and about 3 feet deep. Filled with brown mould and chalk rubble.

POTTERY.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fragments of pottery.	Of inferior quality.	Of superior quality.	Red pottery.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
No. of fragments	0	114	0	0	0
Per centage	0	100	0	0	0

Of the superior fragments of pottery eight pieces consisted of rims of vessels, similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXII.; nineteen fragments of saucer-shaped vessels, like Fig. 1, Plate XXXIV.; two handles, and portion of side and rim of bowl, similar to Fig. 5, Plate XXXVIII.

Pottery which has been restored.—Cover (?) of pot of coarse light red ware, Fig. 1, Plate XXXV.; patera of coarse brown red ware, Fig. 4, Plate XXXV.

OTHER RELICS.—Thirty-five small iron nails, similar to Fig. 10, Plate XXXI.; four fragments of other iron nails; four irregular fragments of sandstone; seven flint flakes with bulb of percussion, and one oval flat tertiary pebble.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—None.

NORTHERN FOSSEWAY; DITCHES.

Date.—February 10th, 1885. *Description.*—These ditches began at the south-east end of the northern fosseway, opposite the northern cross ditch, and continued on each side of the fosseway in a north-west direction for a distance of about 315 feet. The ditch on the north-east side was 6 feet 6 inches wide at top and 3 feet deep, whilst that on the south-west was 7 feet 6 inches wide at top and 4 feet deep. The filling consisted of brown mould. At its south-east end the larger ditch terminated opposite the northern cross ditch, in a dry well, as shown on plan, Plate II.

POTTERY.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fragments of pottery.	Of inferior quality.	Of superior quality.	Red pottery.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
No. of fragments	25	26	0	0	0
Per centage	49·0	50·9	0	0	0

Fourteen fragments of the superior pottery consisted of thin cream-coloured ware. One fragment had an overhanging rim, similar to Fig. 8, Plate XXXVIII.

OTHER RELICS.—Six flint flakes with bulb of percussion.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—*Sheep.*—Teeth, 2; a few fragments of bones too much broken to be identified.

MOUND, NORTH-EAST QUARTER.

Date.—November 19th, 1885. *Description.*—About 22 feet diameter and 12 inches high, formed of brown mould and flints. A trench 10 feet wide was dug through it in direction of mag. north and south, reaching to the undisturbed chalk.

POTTERY.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fragments of pottery.	Of inferior quality.	Of superior quality.	Red pottery.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
No. of fragments	8	134	0	0	0
Per centage	5·6	94·3	0	0	0

The fragments of pottery recorded as being of inferior quality included a portion of the bottom of a pot of thick coarse ware. All the pottery was found chiefly at a depth of 12 inches beneath the surface.

OTHER RELICS.—One fragment of iron; four flint flakes.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—A few fragments of bones.

HYPOCAUST No. 3, NORTH-EAST QUARTER.

Date.—November 21st, 1885. *Description.*—Two oval basins or depressions cut in the solid chalk, with a trench forming a neck between them. See Plan and Section, No. 3, Plate VI., and page 30, where it is fully described.

POTTERY.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fragments of pottery.	Of inferior quality.	Of superior quality.	Red pottery.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
No. of fragments	0	65	0	0	1
Per centage	0	98·5	0	0	1·5

The superior pottery included fifteen fragments of a hard light-grey coloured ware, three bottoms of pots, and three pieces of rims like Fig. 1., Plate XXXII. One fragment was ornamented with crossed lines, and consisted of portion of the side and rim of a vessel similar to Fig. 5, Plate XXXII.

OTHER RELICS.—Three iron nails.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—*Horse.*—Tooth; oyster shell, 1. Fragments of oakwood, as identified by Mr. Carruthers, F.R.S., of the British Museum, were found in this hypocaust.

HYPOCAUST No. 4.

Date.—December 15th, 1885. *Description.*—About 18 feet 6 inches long, formed of two chambers, with a trench or neck between and connecting them. See Plan and Section No. 4, Plate VI. and page 30. This hypocaust has been covered over by a wooden shed to preserve it.

POTTERY.—Three fragments only of superior quality were found.

OTHER RELICS.—Three burnt flints; a human skeleton, No. 14, female, estimated stature, 5 feet 1·8 inches, was found lying on its left side in the neck of the hypocaust at a depth of about 2 feet 10 inches beneath the surface. See Fig, 10, Plate IX. The skull is figured on Plate LXVII.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—One oyster shell.

CHURCH BARROW.

Date.—November 6th, 1885. *Description.*—This was a hollow place in the centre of the southern fosseway, surrounded by a semicircular bank on the west and a straighter bank on the east. A section 10 feet wide was cut through it from south-west to north-east down to the undisturbed chalk. The lines of the fosseway drains were also traced through and into it on both sides as far as they went; those on the south-west side of the road terminated under the semicircular bank, as shown in the Plan, Plate III., that on the north-east side of the road ran through the length of the bank, making a curve outwards conformable to it. As this must have been an open drain, it could hardly have been open at the time of the existence of the bank, which must have been thrown up over it subsequently. Yet the curvature of the drain shows that it must have turned out to avoid or to surround something which existed at the time in the centre of the road. The banks were of the Roman era, as shown by Samian and New Forest ware found beneath it.

POTTERY.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Fragments of pottery.	Of inferior quality.	Of superior quality.	Red pottery.	Red Samian.	Ornamental.
No. of fragments	0	77	0	1	2
Per centage	0	96·2	0	1·2	2·5

The fragments of superior pottery included nine pieces and one bottom of pot of thin grey ware, and twenty-two fragments of thick pottery with grains of quartz or flint. The two fragments of ornamental pottery consisted of fragments of New Forest ware, which were found in the ditch beneath the western bank, where marked with a x.

The fragment of red Samian was found at depth of 3 feet in the filling of the ditch on the north-east side of the amphitheatre, and was associated with a bronze pin of a fibula. Nothing was found in cutting the section except the British horseshoe.

OTHER RELICS.—Bronze pin of fibula, found at a depth of 3 feet in the filling of the ditch on the north-east side of the amphitheatre; portion of a British horseshoe with T-shaped nail, Fig. 2, Plate XXI., where it is further described; it was found in surface trenching, in the centre of the amphitheatre; fragment of iron; four flint flakes, two of which had secondary chippings.

ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.—Tooth of ox.

WOODCUTS RELIC TABLES; PITS.

No of Pit	Date.	Locality.	Description.	Pottery.										Other Relics.	Animal and Vegetable Remains.	Remarks.
				Of Inferior Quality.		Of Superior Quality.		Red Pottery.		Red Samian.		Ornamental.				
				No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.			
1	27 Sept. 1884.	In the northern cluster, central quarter. See 1 on Plan, Plate II..	Round; 7′ diameter at top, 4′ by 4′ 7″ at bottom, 5′ deep; rough chalk sides flat bottom, smooth in places. Filled with dark mould, except 6″ of chalk rubble, which covered the bottom.	4	8·8	40	88·8	1	2·2	0	0	0	0	Numerous burnt flints; a spindle-whorl of pottery, Fig. 3, Plate XLVI.	*Ox.*—Teeth, 7; 2 portions of lower jaw with teeth; digits, 3; lower end of metatarsus of small ox. *Sheep.*—Tooth; upper portion of scapula. Several split bones.	The fragments of inferior pottery were found in the upper part of the filling, and contained grains of quartz. The superior fragments included a bottom of pot perforated, one eyelet for suspension, similar to Fig. 2, Plate XXXIX.; and three fragments perforated with a hole, perhaps used as spindle whorls, similar to Fig. 2, Plate XLVII.
2	14 Oct., 1884.	In the interior of the N.W. quarter. See Plan, Plate II., and Section A B, Plate IV.	Round; 7′ diameter, depth 7′; sides roughly hewn, bottom flat; filled with chalk rubble to depth of 1′ 10″, below which was a layer 1′ 4″ thick of fine greyish sand; then brownish sandy soil to bottom.	0	0	215	96·8	0	0	1	·45	6	2·7	2 tertiary pebbles; 2 pieces of red earthenware tile.	*Ox.*—2 portions of lower jaw with teeth. *Pig.*—Teeth, 2; portion of lower jaw with teeth; portion of lower jaw with tusk. *Sheep.*—2 portions of lower jaw with teeth. A few split bones.	The pottery returned as superior included one piece of light red thick ware, 26 of coarse-grained pottery mixed with fragments of shells, and 1 large fragment of saucer of black ware, Fig. 1, Plate XXXVIII. The single piece of Red Samian was obtained from a depth of 4 feet beneath the surface. 6 fragments only of ornamental pottery, including 2 having crossed lines, like Fig. 5, Plate XXXII., and 2 with concentric circles, similar to Fig. 8, Plate XXXVII.
3	27 Oct.. 1884.	On the south side of the N.W. quarter and beneath the main rampart. See 3 on Plan, Plate II.	Round; 9′ 6″ diameter at top, 3′ 6″ at bottom, depth 6′; bottom flat and quite smooth; sides smooth in places. Filling of brown mould mixed with chalk; 1′ of brown fine mould at bottom. Before being reexcavated, this pit formed a depression in the surface of about 5 or 6 inches in depth.	0	0	46	97·8	0	0	0	0	1	2·1	6 iron nails; 2 fragments of iron pyrites; 1 tertiary pebble; 1 Kimmeridge shale core, found at a depth of 5 feet. Fragment of painted plaster, similar to those on Plate LI.	*Horse.*—Portion of lower jaw with teeth; acetabulum of large horse; metacarpus. *Ox.*—Portion of horn core. *Pig.*—Portion of lower jaw with teeth. *Sheep.*—Portion of lower jaw with teeth. 33 oyster shells. Numerous split bones and fragments.	The pottery included one fragment of thick ware perforated in the bottom, and a piece of rim ornamented with crossed lines.

WOODCUTS RELIC TABLES; PITS—*continued.*

No. of Pit.	Date.	Locality.	Description.	Pottery.										Other Relics.	Animal and Vegetable Remains.	Remarks.
				Of Inferior Quality.		Of Superior Quality.		Red Pottery.		Red Samian.		Ornamental.				
				No.	Per-centage	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.			
4	1 Nov., 1884.	At the S.W. end of the cross ditch in the N.W. quarter. See 4 on Plan, Plate II.	Oblong; 10′ by 8′ at top, 5′ 6″ by 3′ 6″ at bottom, depth 7′; uneven bottom and sides; filled with irregular flints to depth of 3′ 8″, then mould and chalk rubble to bottom.	0	0	25	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	A human skeleton was found at a depth of 3′ 8″ beneath the surface lying in a crouched position, with the head on the N., facing eastwards. The upper part of the body was lying on the breast, and the legs were drawn up towards the right side. Bearing of dorsal vertebræ N. 2° E. (see Fig. 1, Plate VIII. and Plate LX.) 9 fragments of iridescent glass were found underneath the skeleton, proving the interment to have been of the Roman age.	*Horse.*—Upper part of scapula; metatarsus; os calcis; astragalus. *Ox.*—Tooth; lower jaw with teeth. *Sheep.*—Lower jaw with teeth. 2 oyster shells. Found close to skeleton. Several split bones and fragments.	A model of this pit, showing the position of the skeleton, is exhibited in the museum at Farnham.
5	4 Nov., 1884.	In the north side of the main ditch on the west side of the N.W. quarter. See 5 on Plan, Plate II.	Slightly oval; 5′ 6″ by 4′ 7″. The bottom was 2′ beneath the bottom of the main ditch; filled with mould and chalk rubble.	5	50·0	5	50·0	0	0	0	0	0	0	None.	Lower end of tibia of large dog. A few split bones.	The inferior pottery included one fragment with grains of flint, and the superior, 2 pieces of coarse-grained ware, with fragments of shell.
6	7 Nov., 1884.	Outside the N.W. quarter on the west side, and about ·25 feet from the main ditch. See 6 on Plan, Plate II.	Irregularly shaped, about 20′ long and 7′ wide; depth 4′. Filled with black mould.	0	0	126	97·6	0	0	0	0	3	2·3	1 iron nail; 3 fragments of iron pyrites; 6 flint flakes; 1 Kimmeridge shale bead, similar to Fig. 1, Plate XLIX.; 1 tertiary pebble.	*Horse.*—Upper end of tibia; astragalus. *Sheep.*—Portion of lower jaw with teeth.	One handle similar to Fig. 6, Plate XXXIX., was amongst the superior pieces of pottery. The ornamental pieces included 2 fragments of thick ware with twisted rope-shaped pattern on the rim, similar to Fig. 10, Plate XXXVIII., and 1 with crossed lines.
7	21 Nov., 1884.	In the N.W. quarter, and 25 feet N.W. of the small Roman well. See 7 on Plan, Plate II.	Round; 4′ diameter; 4′ 6″ deep. Filled with mould and chalk rubble.	0	0	7	87·5	0	0	0	0	1	12·5	1 flint flake with bulb of percussion.	*Ox.*—Tooth. *Fowl.*—Ulna. 3 oyster shells. A few fragments of bones.	

8	20 Nov., 1884.	In the N.W. quarter, 38 feet south of Pit 2. See 8 on Plan, Plate II.	10′ diameter at top, bottom 4′ 4″ by 3′ 2″, depth 9′ 5″; bottom quite flat and smooth. Filling: brown mould and chalk rubble at top to depth of 2′ 6″, beneath this a seam of black mould 2′ thick, then red mould with flints, and chalk rubble to bottom.	8	32·0	16	64·0	0	0	0	0	1	4·0	6 fragments of red earthenware tile; several burnt flints.	*Horse.* — Portion of pelvis. *Ox.*—Teeth, 3; humerus; radius; femur, 2; upper end of tibia; lower end, 2; metacarpus. Numerous fragments and split bones.	Amongst the fragments of superior pottery were 3 pieces of light red thick ware. One fragment only was ornamented, similar to Fig. 5, Plate XXXVI.
9	24 Nov., 1884.	Central quarter, on the west side of the large Roman well, and about 20 feet east of the ditch cluster. See 9 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; diameter 7′, depth 5′ 3″; bottom flat and smooth, filled with mould and chalk rubble.	16	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	None.	*Ox.*—Teeth, 18; portion of lower jaw, 7; portion of skull with horn attached, 2; metacarpus; digits, 2. *Sheep.*—Lower jaw with teeth; upper end of ulna, 2; portion of pelvis. Numerous split bones and fragments.	The whole of the pottery found was apparently of inferior quality, and included 4 pieces with large grains in its composition.
10	24 Nov., 1884.	Central quarter, 16 feet east of Pit 9. See 10 on Plan, Plate II.	Round; diameter at top about 8′, at bottom 6′ 10″, depth 6′; bottom flat and smooth in places. Filled with black mould to depth of 2′, beneath which chalk rubble to bottom.	5	4·3	110	95·6	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 fragments of red clay, perhaps daubing. Several large pieces of burnt clay were found in the filling of the pit at different depths.	*Horse.*—Astragalus. *Ox.*—Lower jaw with teeth, 2; horn core; upper portion of scapula; acetabulum. *Sheep.*—Portion of lower jaw with teeth. A few split bones.	The inferior fragments of pottery consisted of 5 pieces of rims of pots, soft in texture and similar in form to Fig. 5, Plate XXXIII. The superior included 1 eyelet for suspension similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXIX.
11	25 Nov., 1884.	Central quarter, 25 feet S.E. of Pit 10. See 11 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; diameter at top 9′, at bottom 6′, depth 9′ 3″; filled with mould and chalk rubble to within 3′ of bottom, then chalk rubble only.	158	99·3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	·62	2 iron nails found at the bottom of the pit; 3 flint flakes with bulb of percussion; 4 fragments of red clay; 22 burnt flints. Spindle-whorl composed of the head of a femur probably of a small ox, Fig. 1, Plate LIII. Spindle-whorl of pottery, similar to Fig. 2, Plate XLVI.	*Horse.*—Metatarsus of young horse. *Ox.* — 2 portions of upper jaw; 2 of lower jaw; upper portion of scapula. *Roe Deer.*—Upper end of femur. *Dog.*—Tibia. *Sheep.* — Fragment of lower jaw with teeth; metatarsus (large).	The pottery recorded was all apparently inferior, and included 17 rims similar to Fig. 5, Plate XXXIII; and 2 bottoms of pots, 1 perforated with 2 holes. The fragment ornamented resembled Fig. 10, Plate XXXVIII.
11A	25 Nov., 1884.	Central quarter, 9 feet S.W. of Pit 11.	Circular; diameter at top about 6′, bottom 4′ 9″, depth 7′ 1″; filled with mould and chalk rubble.	6	12·7	41	87·2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 burnt flints; 2 or 3 fragments of iron nails.	None.	

WOODCUTS RELIC TABLES; PITS—*continued.*

No of Pit.	Date.	Locality.	Description.	Pottery.										Other Relics.	Animal and Vegetable Remains.	Remarks.
				Of Inferior Quality.		Of Superior Quality.		Red Pottery.		Red Samian.		Ornamental.				
				No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.			
12	24 Nov., 1884.	Central quarter, southern cluster. See 12 on Plan, Plate II.	Oval; 10′ long, 7′ wide, depth 5′ 6″; flat bottom, filled with mould and chalk rubble.	104	93·7	6	5·4	0	0	0	0	1	·90	2 iron nails; tertiary pebble; 267 burnt flints, and fragment of sandstone with one surface rubbed smooth.	*Horse.*—Lower end of metacarpus. *Ox.*—Ramus; upper portion of scapula; lower end of humerus, 3. *Pig.*—Upper part of scapula. *Sheep.*—Teeth, 3; portion of upper jaw with teeth; lower jaw with teeth, 11: upper part of scapula, 3; upper end of ulna, 3; metacarpus, 3; metatarsus; lower portions of humerus, 6; radius, 3; tibia, 4; 3 humerii wanting the upper epiphyses; 3 lower ends, all young. Several split bones.	The inferior fragments of pottery included 15 small bead rims, similar to Fig. 5, Plate XXXIII. The piece of ornamental pottery was similar to Fig. 10, Plate XXXVIII.
13	26 Nov., 1884.	Central quarter, southern cluster, 31 feet east of Pit 12. See 13 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; diameter at top 10′, at bottom 5′ 7″, depth 7′ 8″; filled with mould and chalk rubble; bottom flat.	0	0	107	94·6	0	0	0	0	6	5·3	3 tertiary pebbles; 2 unworked pieces of Kimmeridge shale; 26 burnt flints.	*Horse.*—Tooth; portion of lower jaw. *Ox.*—Ramus, 2: teeth, 2; upper part of scapula, 2; lower end of metacarpus. *Sheep.*—Left half of cranium with horn core; portion of upper jaw with teeth, 2; lower jaw, 3; scapula (young); radius (young); metacarpus.	5 fragments of pottery were ornamented with crossed lines, and 1 portion of a bowl had a slight rim with sides ornamented as in Fig. 2, Plate XXXVI.
14	26 Nov., 1884.	Central quarter, southern cluster.	Circular; 4′ 3″ diameter, depth 5′ 10″, with two smaller pits opening out of it, one on the south	7	12·4	49	87·5	0	0	0	0	0	0	Vase of black pottery, ornamented with raised band, the bottom perforated	*Ox.*—Teeth, 21; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 7; lower end of metatarsus.	Included in the superior pottery were 2 fragments of light red thick pottery.

			side the other on the west. The western chamber was 2′ 10″ in diameter and 5′ deep, and the southern about 2′ 10″ long, 2′ wide, and 3′ 9″ deep. Filled with mould and chalk rubble.											with a hole. Fig. 4, Plate XXXII. 192 burnt flints; 3 fragments of glass.	*Pig.*—Upper portion of scapula. *Roe Deer.*—Radius. *Sheep.*—Radius, young. Several split bones.	The apparently inferior pottery included 4 rims similar to Fig. 5, Plate XXXIII.
15	1 Dec., 1884.	Central quarter, southern cluster, 15 feet N.W. of Pit 13. See 15 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; diameter at top 6′, diameter at bottom 8′, depth 11′ 7″, resembling a truncated cone; bottom quite flat and smooth in places; sides cleanly cut and smooth. The filling to a depth of 8′ consisted of mould and chalk rubble, beneath which, to the bottom, was a layer of light grey sand.	341	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Small vase of black pottery, with small bead rim and slight ornamentation (Fig. 6, Plate XXXIII.); 4 fragments of clay found adhering to the sides of the pit at a depth of about 10 feet. 175 burnt flints. Fragment of bronze fibula, Fig. 12, Plate XVIII., in the upper part of the pit.	*Horse.*—Upper end of scapula. *Ox.*—Teeth, 5; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 5; ramus; horn core, 2; upper part of scapula, 6; upper end of ulna with radius attached; upper end of radius; tibia; upper end of tibia; acetabulum, 3; metatarsus. *Pig.*—Portion of jaw with teeth, 6; scapula; lower portion of humerus; upper part of ulna; lower part of tibia. *Sheep.*—Left half of cranium, resembling modern breed (Moseley), 2; portions of skull with horns (young); lower jaw with teeth, 12; lower end of humerus, 2; metacarpus, 2 (large breed). *Roe Deer.*—Portion of pelvis. A large quantity of split bones.	Of the large quantity of fragments of inferior pottery recorded from this pit, there were 3 eyelets for suspension, Fig. 1, Plate XXXIX., 58 rims like Fig. 5, Plate XXXIII., and 5 bottoms of pots, 2 being perforated. This pit has been covered over to preserve it.
16	27 Nov., 1884.	Central quarter, outer south cluster. See 16 on Plan, Plate II.	Irregular in shape; 6′ greatest length, 5′ greatest width, depth 5′; bottom uneven and basin-shaped. Filled with chalk rubble mixed with mould.	0	0	19	86·4	0	0	0	0	3	13·6	Bracelet of 14 pale pink coral beads of irregular shape, Fig. 19, Plate XLIV.	*Horse.*—Lower end of tibia. *Ox.*—Tooth; radius; lower end of radius; tibia. *Sheep.*—Tooth; portion of lower jaw with teeth. Several split bones.	

WOODCUTS RELIC TABLES; PITS—*continued.*

No. of Pit.	Date.	Locality.	Description.	Pottery.										Other Relics.	Animal and Vegetable Remains.	Remarks.
				Of Inferior Quality.		Of Superior Quality.		Red Pottery.		Red Samian.		Ornamental.				
				No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.			
17	1 Dec., 1884.	Central quarter, outer south cluster, 15 feet N.E. of Pit 16. See 17 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; diameter at top 7′ 6″, bottom 5′ 6″ by 4′ 10″, depth 6′ 2″; bottom flat; filled with mould and chalk rubble.	147	85·9	24	14·0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 fragment of red clay; 1 tertiary pebble; and 217 burnt flints.	*Horse.*—Teeth, 2. *Ox.*—Ramus; horn core; teeth, 13; scapula; upper end of radius; acetabulum. *Pig.*—Tooth; portion of lower jaw, 2; tusk. *Sheep.*—Teeth, 6; portion of lower jaw with teeth; metatarsus. *Dog.*—Nearly perfect skull of large animal (the lower jaw is too strong and not long enough for wolf, and it is not so large as the skull of a Newfoundland dog (Moseley); atlas; axis; scapula; humerus, 2; upper ends of both ulnæ; lower end of radius; lower end of femur, diseased at knee-joint; tibia; metacarpals, 5; pelvis (injured); os calcis.	The inferior pottery included 30 fragments with small bead rim, like Fig. 5, Plate XXXIII., and 1 piece with eyelet hole for suspension, similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXIX.
18	2 Dec., 1884.	Central quarter, outer south cluster; beneath the main rampart. See 18 on Plan, Plate II.	Irregular shape; greatest length 7′, greatest width 5′, depth 5′ 6″, uneven bottom; filled with mould and chalk rubble.	56	65·1	30	34·8	0	0	0	0	0	0	A pottery spindle-whorl, perforated with a hole in the centre, Fig. 2, Plate XLVI.; 3 flint flakes; 2 tertiary pebbles; 16 burnt flints.	*Ox.*—Teeth, 3; horn core; upper end of radius; lower end of tibia; digits, 2. *Roe Deer.*—Lower end of radius; upper part of femur; lower half of left tibia. *Fox.*—Left lower jaw, mutilated. *Dog.*—Upper end of femur, large; upper end of femur, medium size; 3 lower jaws, imperfect; 1 ulna; tibia, young; lower end of tibia; metacarpal.	The inferior pottery included 6 fragments with small bead rim, similar to Fig. 5, Plate XXXIII.

															Sheep.—2 lower jaws, very young; axis, 2; scapula, young; lower end of femur; ulna, young; lower end, adult; 4 lower ends of tibia not easy to distinguish from roe when so short; metacarpal, stout breed; 3 metatarsals, mixed, small and stout breed. *Fowl.*—3 humerii; ulna; tibia, 2; metatarsus (Moseley).	
19	3 Dec., 1884.	Central quarter, outer south cluster, 20 feet east of Pit 17. See 19 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; 5′ diameter, depth 5′ 10″, flat bottom; filling of chalk rubble mixed with mould.	10	76·9	2	15·3	0	0	0	0	1	7·6	A very large number (over 500) of burnt flints were found in the filling of this pit.	*Ox.*—Teeth, 3; horn core; upper end of radius. *Pig.*—Portion of lower jaw with teeth; upper end of ulna. *Sheep.*—Tooth; lower end of tibia. Several fragments and split bones.	The inferior fragments of pottery included part of the bottoms of 2 pots and 3 rims, similar to Fig. 5, Plate XXXIII. The only piece of ornamental consisted of New Forest ware, with concentric circles similar to Fig. 6, Plate XXXVII.
20	5 Dec., 1884.	Central quarter, outer south cluster, 9 feet east of Pit 19. See 20 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; diameter 5′, depth 5′ 11″, flat bottom; filling of chalk rubble mixed with mould.	94	94·0	6	6·0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Vase of light, apparently hand-made pottery, found at a depth of 3 feet beneath the surface, Fig. 2, Plate XXXIV. The material of this vase is thickly mixed with small yellow grains similar to some of those found at Winkelbury, and is remarkable as being the only example of this quality of pottery found at Woodcuts. 2 fragments of red clay; 7 burnt flints.	*Ox.*—Lower end of metatarsus; digit. *Sheep.*—2 teeth; ulna; metatarsus with hole partially bored through centre of shaft, Fig. 2, Page 175. Several fragments and split bones.	13 fragments with rims, similar to Fig. 5, Plate XXXIII., were included amongst the inferior fragments of pottery.
21	5 Dec., 1884.	Central quarter, outer south cluster, 12 feet east of Pit 20. See 21 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; diameter 5′ 7″, depth 4′ 6″, flat bottom; filling of chalk rubble mixed with mould.	62	96·8	2	3·1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 tertiary pebble; 1 cylindrical piece of iron pyrites, and 1 fragment of sandstone rubbed smooth, perhaps used as a whetstone.	*Ox.*—Teeth, 4; portion of lower jaw with teeth; lower end of metacarpus. A few split bones and fragments.	The hand-made pottery included 6 rims, similar to Fig. 5, Plate XXXIII.

WOODCUTS RELIC TABLES ; PITS—*continued.*

No. of Pit.	Date.	Locality.	Description.	Pottery.										Other Relics.	Animal and Vegetable Remains.	Remarks.
				Of Inferior Quality.		Of Superior Quality.		Red Pottery.		Red Samian.		Ornamental.				
				No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.			
22	8 Dec., 1884.	Central quarter, outer south cluster, and in the north side of the main ditch. See 22 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; 5′ 6″ diameter, 7′ deep, bottom quite flat, and 1′ 6″ below the bottom of the main ditch adjoining. Filled with chalk rubble mixed with mould.	6	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 tertiary pebbles; 56 burnt flints.	*Horse.*—Cervical vertebra. *Ox.*—Portion of skull and horn cores of young ox; dentata; fragment of lower jaw with teeth of young ox; upper end of radius; metatarsus; acetabulum. A few split bones.	
23	9 Dec., 1884.	Central quarter, outer south cluster, 9 feet east of Pit 20. See 23 on Plan, Plate II.	A double pit, consisting of two united pits opening one into the other, with a floor common to both, and at the same level. The easternmost pit was slightly oval, 5′ 8″ long, 4′ 8″ wide, and 4′ deep, the other being circular, diameter 4′ 5″. The filling was mould and chalk rubble.	134	85·3	23	14·6	0	0	0	0	0	0	A human skeleton, estimated stature 5 feet 1·9 inches, female, was found in the easternmost pit at a depth of 3 feet 6 inches beneath the surface, and 6 inches from the bottom. It was lying in a crouched position on the right side, with the skull on the S.E. facing N. The bearing of the vertebral column was S. 53° E. (true). See Section 6, Plate IV., Fig. 7, Plate VIII., and Fig. 3, Plate LXI. A chalk spindle-whorl, Fig. 8, Plate XLVI., was found above the skeleton at a depth of 2 feet 3 inches beneath the surface.	*Ox.*—Teeth, 7; horn core; digit; os calcis. *Pig.*—Portion of lower jaw with teeth. *Sheep.*—Teeth, 2; upper end of femur; radius (stout breed), see Fig. 1, Plate LXVII.; metacarpus. *Fox.*—Left half of lower jaw, mutilated. *Fowl.*—Tibia (Moseley).	The inferior fragments of pottery included 25 small bead rims, similar to Fig. 5, Plate XXXIII. A model of this pit showing the position of the skeleton is exhibited in the museum at Farnham.
24	10 Dec., 1884.	Central quarter, outer south cluster, 15 feet S.E. of Pit 21. See 24 on Plan, Plate II.	Slightly oval; 5′ 6″ long by 5′ wide, depth 5′; filled with chalk rubble mixed with mould.	52	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Several fragments of half-baked clay were found in the filling of this pit.	*Ox.*—Horn cores, 2; upper portion of scapula; lower end of radius. *Sheep.*—1 lower jaw with teeth; metacar-	8 rims, similar to Fig. 5, Plate XXXIII., and 2 bottoms of pots were amongst the fragments of inferior pottery.

													Vase of black smooth pottery, partly restored, similar to Fig. 5, Plate XXXIII.	pus (long and thin); metatarsus; lower end of humerus. A few split bones.	
25	10 Dec., 1884.	Central quarter, outer south cluster, 24 feet north of Pit 24. See 25 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; 4′ diameter, depth 3′ 6″. Filled with chalk rubble mixed with mould.	5	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 burnt flints.	A few small fragments only.	
26	13 Dec., 1884.	Central quarter, outer south cluster, 33 feet S.E. of Pit 25. See 26 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; 4′ 6″ diameter, depth 6′, with 2 smaller pits or side chambers opening out of it on the N.E. and N.W., the bottoms of which were on a higher level. The N.W. chamber was about 4′ 4″ in diameter, that on the N.E. being about 2′ 6″. The floor in each was at a depth of 4′ 10″ beneath the surface, or 1′ 2″ above that of the pit to which they were attached. All three pits communicated with each other, and all were filled with chalk rubble mixed with mould.	62	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Vase of black pottery of inferior quality, ornamented with crossed lines, and having two eyelets for suspension, Fig. 8, Plate XXXII. 1 unworked fragment of Kimmeridge shale; 3 burnt flints; 2 flint flakes with bulb of percussion.	*Horse.*—Portion of lower jaw with teeth; acetabulum. *Ox.*—Teeth, 10; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 2. *Sheep.*—Lower jaw with teeth. *Pig.*—Lower jaw with teeth, 2. Several fragments and split bones.	10 fragments with small bead rim, similar to Fig. 5, Plate XXXIII., were included amongst the fragments of pottery recorded.
27	13 Dec., 1884.	Central quarter, outer south cluster, 13 feet 6 inches S.E, of Pit 26.	Circular; 4′ 6″ diameter; depth 7′ 2″, flat bottom; filling of chalk rubble mixed with mould.	60	65·2	30	32·6	0	0	0	0	2	2·1	Spindle-whorl made out of a fragment of pottery with radiating marks on it, Fig. 7, Plate XLVI.; 12 fragments of baked clay; 2 flint flakes; 2 burnt flints.	*Ox.*—Teeth, 3; lower end of radius; lower end of metacarpus. *Pig.*—Portion of lower jaw with tusk; metatarsus. *Sheep.*—Teeth, 8; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 3; upper end of ulna, 2; lower end of tibia, 2; metacarpus, 4; metatarsus, 3. Several fragments and split bones.	The inferior pottery included 8 rims of pots similar to Fig. 5, Plate XXXIII., and 1 eyelet for suspension, like Fig. 1, Plate XXXIX. Amongst the superior pieces were 22 fragments of light red thick ware, and 1 piece ornamented, Fig. 11, Plate XXXVI.
28	16 Dec., 1884.	On the south side of the south ditch of the southern fosseway. See 28 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; diameter 6′ 3″, depth 5′ 8″; uneven floor. Filled with chalk rubble mixed with mould. Floor on a level with the floor of the ditch.	43	97·7	1	2·2	0	0	0	0	0	0	A human skeleton (female), estimated stature 4 ft. 11·1 ins., was found lying in a crouched position on the right side, at a depth of 4 feet 4 inches beneath the surface on the N.E. side of the pit. The	*Ox.*—Teeth, 6; portion of lower jaw with teeth; upper end of scapula. *Sheep.*—Portion of lower jaw with teeth. *Dog.*—Lower end of tibia of large dog (Moseley). A few split bones.	The pottery in this pit, although recorded as inferior, appeared to be harder and better made than that entered elsewhere as inferior. A few fragments were slightly ornamented with crossed lines.

WOODCUTS RELIC TABLES; PITS—*continued.*

No. of Pit.	Date.	Locality.	Description.	Pottery.										Other Relics.	Animal and Vegetable Remains.	Remarks.
				Of Inferior Quality.		Of Superior Quality.		Red Pottery.		Red Samian.		Ornamental.				
				No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.			
28	*continued.*	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	head was on the N.W., the face being towards the west, and the bearing of the vertebral column N. 23° W. (See Fig. 5, Plate VIII., and Figs. 1 and 2, Plate LXI.)		
29	15 Dec., 1884.	Central quarter, on the S.E. side. See 29 on Plan, Plate II.	An irregularly-shaped excavation or quarry pit, measuring about 40′ greatest length, and about 30′ greatest width. The depth of the bottom from the surface varied from 6′ 3″ on the west side to about 12″ on the east. The filling consisted chiefly of brown mould in which were a large number of irregular flints. In the bottom, traces of the bottoms of three small round pits, similar to those in the Ditch Cluster, were found. It has been called the Roman excavation on account of the number of objects of Roman fabrication found in it.	2	·015	1230	94·3	0	0	38	2·9	33	2·5	Bronze fibula with rounded bow and without pin (Fig. 8, Plate XIV.); found at a depth of 3 feet 6 inches. Iron hook, Fig. 20, Plate XXVIII., probably a door hook for forming a hinge in connection with a staple or ring; iron ring (Fig. 1, Plate XXVII.); iron knife with tang, single edged, broken at point, (Fig. 6, Plate XXII.) found at a depth of 2 feet beneath the surface; iron knife, single edged, with socket half bent over, probably a butcher's knife (Fig. 7, Plate XXII.), found at a depth of 3 feet 6 inches; iron portion of a drill gouged at the bottom and squared at the top to fit into the bow of the drill (Fig. 2, Plate XXIX.). 56 iron nails and fragments; 2 bone implements resembling	*Horse.*—Teeth, 3; portion of pelvis of horse; femur, 2; tibia, 2, of horse about 14 hands 2 inches; lower end of tibia, 10; upper end of ulna, 3; lower end of radius; metatarsus of horse: phalanx, 3; astragalus; patella, 2; os calcis. The bones of horse, though small, were larger than the average. *Ox.*—Portion of skull of small ox with horn cores attached; teeth, 21; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 3; upper end of scapula, 2; lower end of humerus; upper end of ulna; upper part of radius, 2; lower end, 4; lower end of tibia, 8. *Pig.*—Portion of lower jaw with teeth, 3; tusk. *Sheep.*—Teeth, 3; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 5. *Dog.*—Portion of lower jaw with teeth, 2. 36 oyster shells.	The superior fragments of pottery included 1 neck and mouth of a jug with handle, Fig. 10, Plate XL.; 8 handles of pots similar to Figs. 4, 5, 6, Plate XXXIX.; 5 eyelets for suspension, Fig. 1, Plate XXXIX.; 2 fragments of fluted New Forest ware, and 43 fragments of thick light red coarse ware. The pottery recorded as ornamental included 8 fragments with a twisted-rope pattern on rim, similar to Fig. 10, Plate XXXVIII., 1 fragment being perforated, and 18 pieces ornamented with crossed lines. 1 fragment of Red Samian was ornamented as in Fig. 6, Plate XLII., and another, Fig. 9, Plate XLVII., had an ornament in relief, resembling part of a fish.

												unfinished spoons, Figs. 3 and 7, Plate XLV. Implement of stag's horn, Fig. 11, Plate XLVI. 4 fragments of glass; 14 tertiary pebbles; 2 unworked pieces of Kimmeridge shale; 45 fragments of red earthenware tiles; fragment of stone mortar, Fig. 2, Plate L.	A large quantity (almost a sackful) of split bones and fragments. *Human Remains.*—Lower end of humerus, 2; upper end of femur, 3; the presence of human bones combines with the superior quality of the relics to show that this excavation may be of late Roman construction.	
30	20 Dec., 1884.	On the east side of the central quarter, near the entrance. See 30 on Plan, Plate II.	Nearly circular, 5′ 6″ by 5′; depth 5′ 8″; flat bottom, smooth in places. Filled with mould and chalk rubble.	79	94·0	5	5·9	0	0	0	0	0	0	Iron knife with triangular blade, perhaps a butcher's knife, Fig. 3, Plate XXII. Found at a depth of 3 feet 7 inches beneath the surface in the filling of the pit; 2 tertiary pebbles; 1 nodule of iron pyrites.	A few fragments of bones only.	The inferior fragments of pottery included 8 rims similar to Fig. 5, Plate XXXIII., 1 handle similar to Fig. 6, Plate XXXIX., and 2 bottoms of pots, 1 being perforated.
31	30 Dec., 1884.	On the east side of the central quarter and 34 feet S.E. of Pit 30. See 31 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; diameter 5′ 8″, depth 6′, bottom flat; sides in places quite smooth. Filled with chalk rubble, no mould.	0	0	8	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	A fragment of human skull was found at a depth of 5 feet 9 inches beneath the surface. Several pieces of baked clay; flint flake; 3 burnt flints.	*Sheep* (small breed).—Teeth, 8; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 2; fragments of horn cores, 3; portion of scapula; humerus; radius, 2 (1 young); right and left femur; upper part of tibia; metacarpus; metatarsus, 3 (1 young).	
32	30 Dec., 1884.	In the outer south cluster, at the entrance to the southern fosseway. See 32 on Plan, Plate II.	Slightly oval; 4′ 5″ long 4′ wide, depth 5′ 6″; bottom quite flat and smooth in places. Filling of chalk rubble mixed with mould.	94	74·6	22	17·4	0	0	1	·79	9	7·1	Uninscribed silver British coin, Fig. 1, Plate LIV. Found at a depth of 2 feet 8 inches beneath the surface. Fragment of rim of blue glass with streaks of white and dark blue, Fig. 3, Plate XLIV.; spindle-whorl of pottery, Fig. 5, Plate XLVI. Found at a depth of 4 feet 7 inches, with the top and back portions of a human skull. Another	*Horse.*—Lower jaw with teeth; teeth, 6; upper end of ulna; radius. *Ox.*—Teeth, 3; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 2; horn core; upper portion of scapula; lower end of metacarpus; lower end of metatarsus. *Pig.*—2 fragments of lower jaw with teeth. *Sheep.*—2 teeth; portion of lower jaw, 5. Numerous fragments and split bones.	The inferior fragments of pottery included 4 small bead rims similar to Fig. 5, Plate XXXIII., and 1 eyelet for suspension, Fig. 1, Plate XXXIX. The pieces recorded as ornamental consisted of 8 pieces with crossed lines and 1 fragment of rim with a twisted-rope pattern, similar to Fig. 10, Plate XXXVIII. The fragment of Red Samian was found at a depth of 3 feet 9 inches beneath the surface and 13 inches below the British coin.

WOODCUTS RELIC TABLES; PITS—*continued.*

No. of Pit.	Date.	Locality.	Description.	Pottery.										Other Relics.	Animal and Vegetable Remains.	Remarks.
				Of Inferior Quality.		Of Superior Quality.		Red Pottery.		Red Samian.		Ornamental.				
				No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.			
32	*continued.*	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	spindle-whorl was found on the bottom of the pit. Fragment of Kimmeridge shale ring; 2 fragments of red clay; 3 burnt flints; an iron nail; and 4 tertiary pebbles.		
33	31 Dec., 1884.	On the N.E. side of the N.E. ditch of the southern fosse-way. See 33 on Plan, Plate II.	Rectangular, with rounded corners; 12′ long, 10′ wide, 5′ 10″ deep; bottom uneven, and 1′ 1″ above the bottom of the adjoining ditch. Filled with mould and chalk rubble.	75	96·1	0	0	0	0	3	3·8	0	0	A double-handled vase, Fig. 4, Plate XXXIV., was found at a depth of 4 feet beneath the surface, filled with light mould; 1 flint flake.	*Horse.*—Lower portion of tibia. *Sheep.*—Portion of lower jaw with teeth. A few fragments and split bones.	An eyelet for suspension, like Fig. 1, Plate XXXIX., occurred amongst the fragments of inferior pottery. 1 fragment of Red Samian was ornamented with a festoon pattern, and another with the heads of two animals facing each other.
34	9 Jan., 1885.	Beneath the main rampart on the N.E. side of the central quarter. See 34 on Plan, Plate II.	Slightly oval; 6′ long and 5′ 8″ wide, depth 6′ 7″; bottom almost flat. Filling of chalk rubble mixed with mould.	27	93·1	0	0	0	0	2	6·8	0	0	13 burnt flints; 1 flint flake.	*Ox.*—1 tooth; upper portion of scapula. *Sheep.*—Lower jaw with teeth, 2; teeth, 2; metacarpus, 2. *Pig.*—Astragalus. A few split bones.	Included amongst the fragments of inferior pottery were 5 small bead rims like Fig. 5, Plate XXXIII. The fragments of Red Samian were found close to the bottom of pit.
35	9 Jan., 1885.	On the N.E. side of the central quarter and 9 feet west of Pit 34. See 35 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; 5′ 0″ diameter, depth 5′ 5″, with a second pit opening out of it 4′ by 3′ 6″, and 4′ 4″ deep, the two forming a double pit, with a N.E. and S.W. longitudinal axis. The bottoms of the two pits were quite flat, and that of the N.E. pit was 1′ 1″ above the other. The opening between the pits was 2′ wide at bottom, and 3′ 3″ at top.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mislaid.	*Ox.*—Back portion of skull; fragment of skull with horn core attached; horn core; teeth, 3; ramus; lower end of radius; acetabulum. *Sheep.* — Lower jaw with teeth; portion of pelvis. *Dog.*—Lower jaw of large dog. Numerous split bones.	
36	9 Jan., 1885.	Central quarter, 12 feet N.W. of Pit 34.	A small pit, 3′ 6″ by 2′ 8″, depth 2′ 5″. Filled with chalk rubble.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	None.	None.	It is doubtful whether this was an excavated pit.

37	9 Jan., 1885.	Central quarter, 10 feet N.W. of Pit 36.	Length 4′ 6″, width 3′, depth 4′ 4″. Filled with chalk rubble.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	None.	None.	It is doubtful whether this was an excavated pit.
38	13 Jan., 1885.	Central quarter, on the north side and close to the foot of the interior slope of the main rampart. See 38 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular at top, 7′ diameter; rectangular at bottom, 5′ by 4′ 5″; depth 8′ 9″; bottom flat. Filled with mould and chalk rubble.	4	13·3	25	83·3	0	0	1	3·3	0	0	A circular dish or saucer of black pottery, Fig. 1, Plate XXXIV. An iron nail found at a depth of 4 feet 4 inches beneath the surface.	*Ox.*—Upper portion of radius; femur; portion of metatarsus; 2 portions of lower jaw with teeth. *Pig.*—Portion of upper jaw with teeth; lower jaw with teeth; astragalus, 2. *Sheep.*—Teeth, 2; fragments of lower jaw with teeth, 4. A few fragments and split bones. 15 oyster shells, found all through to the bottom.	
39	13 Jan., 1885.	Central quarter, in the northern cluster, 18 feet S.W. of Pit 38. See 39 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; 6′ diameter at top, bottom 4′ 6″ by 3′ 6″, depth 6′ 8″. Filled with mould.	34	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 flint flakes with bulbs of percussion; 8 burnt flints; small fragment of iron from depth of 5 feet.	*Horse.*—2 teeth and 2 portions of lower jaw with teeth. *Ox.*—Hind portion of skull; 1 horn core; teeth, 6; portion of lower jaw with teeth; ramus portion of lower jaw, 2. *Sheep.*—2 portions of lower jaw with teeth. *Dog.*—Skull, left side mutilated.	
40	14 Jan., 1885.	Central quarter, northern cluster, 16 feet N.W. of Pit 38. See 40 on Plan, Plate II.	Oval; 8′ long and 4′ 9″ wide at top, 4′ 9″ by 2′ 3″ at bottom, depth 5′ 8″. Filled with mould and chalk rubble.	5	11·6	37	86·0	0	0	0	0	1	2·3	2 iron nails found close to the bottom; 13 burnt flints.	*Horse.*—Tooth. *Ox.*—Skull with horns; frontal part of ditto with horns; 6 teeth; portion of lower jaw with teeth; lower end of metatarsus. *Pig.*—Portion of lower jaw with teeth. *Sheep.*—Teeth, 6; portions of lower jaw with teeth, 2; lower end of humerus. *Deer.*—Portion of horn sp. (?). *Dog.*—Portions of 4 lower jaws, femur, tibia, and ulna of small dog. 48 oyster shells.	2 rims were included in the apparently superior fragments, similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXII.

WOODCUTS RELIC TABLES; PITS—*continued.*

No. of Pit.	Date.	Locality.	Description.	Pottery. Of Inferior Quality. No.	Pottery. Of Inferior Quality. Per-centage.	Pottery. Of Superior Quality. No.	Pottery. Of Superior Quality. Per-centage.	Pottery. Red Pottery. No.	Pottery. Red Pottery. Per-centage.	Pottery. Red Samian. No.	Pottery. Red Samian. Per-centage.	Pottery. Ornamental. No	Pottery. Ornamental. Per-centage.	Other Relics.	Animal and Vegetable Remains.	Remarks.
41	14 Jan., 1885.	Central quarter, northern cluster, and 12 feet S.W. of Pit 40. See 41 on Plan, Plate II.	Nearly circular; 5′ 6″ at top, bottom 4′ 3″ by 4′, depth 5′. Filled with chalk rubble only, bottom uneven, pit roughly cut.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	None.	None.	
42	17 Jan., 1885.	Central quarter, northern cluster, 16 feet N.W. of Pit 40. See 42 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; diameter at top 6′, at bottom 3′ 6″, depth 8′ 8″; bottom quite flat. Filled with mould and chalk rubble.	8	26·6	21	70·0	0	0	1	3·3	0	0	Roofing-tile of Purbeck shale perforated with a small hole at one end, similar to Fig. 13, Plate XLVII., found 8 feet beneath surface. This was the only roofing tile found in a pit throughout the excavations at Woodcuts. 2 iron nails; 15 burnt flints; 2 pieces of red earthenware (tiles); and a fragment of baked clay.	*Ox.*—Lower portion of femur; lower end of tibia; tooth and portion of upper jaw. *Sheep.*—Tooth and portion of lower jaw with teeth. *Fox.*—Left half of lower jaw. 19 oyster shells.	The superior fragments of pottery included a piece of rim similar to Fig. 3, Plate XXXVI., and 1 fragment of New Forest ware with fluted sides.
43	17 Jan., 1885.	Central quarter, northern cluster, 13 feet S.W. of Pit 42. See 43 on Plan, Plate II.	A large circular pit; 8′ diameter at top, about 8′ 4″ at bottom, and 11′ 8″ deep, with a side chamber or pit opening out of and extending to a distance of 9′ from it on the east side, the bottom of which was about 5′ above that of the pit to which it was attached. See Section IX., Plate IV. This chamber was apparently formed of two united pits communicating with each other, each of about 4′ diameter, the floor of which was about 7′ beneath the surface. The width of	103	81·7	14	11·1	0	0	1	·71	8	6·3	Bronze fibula with hinge pin, Fig. 1, Plate XI., found at a depth of 5 feet beneath the surface; iron clasp, Fig. 2, Plate XXVII., and h, Section IX., Plate IV., found at a depth of 9 feet 9 inches; implement of stag's horn, Fig. 10, Plate XLVI.; 3 pieces of red earthenware; fragment of unworked shale; 4 tertiary pebbles; and 5 pieces of baked clay.	*Ox.*—Horn core; teeth, 7; portion of lower jaw with teeth; part of scapula; lower end of humerus; upper end of ulna; lower end of tibia; os calcis; digit; portion of pelvis. *Pig.*—Lower jaw with teeth, 7; ditto of young pig, 6; part of clavicle; ditto young pig, 3; upper part of ulna; ditto of young pig; lower end of radius; metatarsus, 2; os calcis; ditto of young pig: astragalus of young pig.	The inferior fragments of pottery included 28 pieces of small bead rim, like Fig. 5, Plate XXXIII., and 5 similar to Fig. 7, Plate XXXIII.; also 1 eyelet for suspension, Fig. 1, Plate XXXIX. 1 fragment of the ornamental pottery was ornamented, Fig. 3, Plate XXXVI. The fragment of Red Samian was obtained from a depth of 9 feet 9 inches beneath the surface.

			the opening between the principal pit and the chamber was about 2′, and the bottom in the former as well as portions of the sides were quite smooth. The filling consisted of brown mould mixed with chalk rubble.											*Red Deer.*—Part of metatarsus. *Sheep.*—Teeth, 6; lower jaw with teeth, 21; horn cores, 4; ulna; upper end of tibia; lower end; metacarpus, long and narrow, 2; metatarsus, 2. Numerous fragments and split bones. About a handful of carbonised grains of wheat were found close to the edge in the pit on the N.W. side, 2 feet beneath the surface.	
44	16 Jan., 1885.	In the main ditch on the north side of the central quarter, and 17 feet north of Pit 40. See 44 on Plan, Plate II.	Oval; 7′ 4″ long, 5′ 6″ wide at top, bottom 5′ 2″ by 2′ 11″, depth 6′ 10″, depth from bottom of main ditch above bottom of pit 3′ 5″. Long axis N.W. and S.E. The bottom was quite flat and smooth in places, and the filling consisted, from the surface to the level of the bottom of the adjoining main ditch, of black mould containing a large number of burnt flints; beneath this to the bottom the filling was chalk rubble.	0	0	7	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	Bronze fibula without pin, of white metal, Fig. 9, Plate XII. Found at a depth of 4 feet 8 inches beneath the surface. Iron nail.	*Ox.*—Portion of lower jaw; lower end of humerus. *Pig.*—Tooth and fragment of lower jaw with teeth; portion of tibia of young pig. *Roe Deer.*—Upper end of femur.	The superior fragments of pottery included the neck of a vessel, Fig. 1, Plate XL.
45	22 Jan., 1885.	Central quarter, northern cluster, 12 feet south of Pit 43. See 45 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; 7′ 6″ diameter, 8′ 9″ deep, with a side chamber or pit opening out of and extending to a distance of 5′ 9″ from it on the N.E. side, the bottom of which was about 2′ 2″ above that of the pit to which it was attached (see Section IX, Pit 45, Plate IV.). This side pit was 5′ 9″ long, 4′ 9″ wide, and the floor was 6′ 7″ beneath the surface. The width of the opening between the principal pit and the chamber was about 3′; the bottom in the former was quite flat and smooth	73	81·1	14	15·5	0	0	3	3·3	0	0	Iron spud or point, Fig. 7, Plate XXVI., probably the butt end of a lance or a pick, found at a depth of 2 feet beneath the surface; iron band enlarged into circular discs at both ends which are pierced, Fig. 4, Plate XXVII.; 10 iron nails; fragment of a human skull found at a depth of 4 feet; 5 fragments of glass from a depth of 3 feet; 9 pieces of baked clay, 2 pieces of which were found	*Ox.*—Teeth, 10; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 3; horn core; ramus; lower end of humerus; lower end of tibia. *Pig.*—Portion of upper jaw with teeth; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 3; tusk. *Roe Deer.*—Radius; upper end of femur, 2; lower end of femur; lower end of tibia, 3; metacarpus (?). *Sheep.*—Teeth, 3; portion of upper jaw with teeth; portion of lower jaw with teeth,	3 fragments of inferior pottery consisted of rims similar to Fig. 5, Plate XXXIII. The fragments of Red Samian were found at a depth of 3 feet beneath the surface.

WOODCUTS RELIC TABLES; PITS—*continued.*

No. of Pit.	Date.	Locality.	Description.	Pottery.										Other Relics.	Animal and Vegetable Remains.	Remarks.
				Of Inferior Quality.		Of Superior Quality.		Red Pottery.		Red Samian.		Ornamental.				
				No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage	No.	Per-centage.			
45	*continued.*	..	in places. The filling consisted of black mould, in which there was a large number of burnt flints.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	adhering to the sides of the pit; 3 fragments of painted plaster, similar to those on Plate LI.	3. Sheep (large)—lower end of femur; upper end of tibia; radius; lower end of tibia; metatarsus. *Dog.*—Upper end of ulna; radius (young). Numerous split bones. 5 oyster shells.	
46	1 Oct., 1884.	Central quarter, northern cluster. See 46 on Plan, Plate II.	Irregular in shape; greatest length 18′, greatest width 14′, greatest depth 6′. The sides were roughly cut and the bottom was very uneven. Filled with black mould and chalk rubble.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Portion of a basalt celt, Fig. 6, Plate LVII. A large number of burnt flints were found together at a depth of 5 feet 6 inches.	Recorded by mistake with the surface trenching.	Pottery was found in this excavation, but it was accidentally mixed up and recorded with that found in surface trenching in the interior of the central quarter.
47	27 Jan., 1885.	Central quarter, northern cluster, 13 feet south of Pit 45. See 47 on Plan, Plate II.	Nearly round; 5′ long by 4′ 9″ wide, depth 6′ 4″, with another pit opening out of it on the north side, squarish in form, 4′ 6″ by 4′, depth 4′ 9″. The bottoms were flat, and that of the northern pit was 1′ 7″ above that of the southern. See Section IX., Plate IV.	70	85·3	8	9·7	0	0	4	4·8	0	0	3 iron nails; 1 fragment of glass; 5 unworked pieces of Kimmeridge shale. Several irregular pieces of sandstone.	*Ox.* — 2 horn cores; lower end of radius; acetabulum, 2. *Sheep.* — 1 lower jaw with teeth. A few split bones.	The inferior pottery included 5 rims like Fig. 5, Plate XXXIII.; 1 piece of rim of whitish grey pottery similar to Fig. 8, Plate XXXVIII., was included amongst the pieces of superior pottery.
48	3 Feb., 1885.	Central quarter, northern cluster, 10 feet south of Pit 47. See 48 on Plan, Plate II.	Slightly oval; 7′ long by 6′ 6″ wide, depth 7′ 5″. The bottom was of an uniform level. Filled with mould and chalk rubble.	53	66·2	25	31·2	0	0	1	1·2	1	1·2	11 iron nails; 2 pieces of unworked Kimmeridge shale.	*Ox.*—Portion of lower jaw of small ox; lower end of humerus, 2; upper end of radius; lower end of radius; lower end of tibia. *Pig.*—Tooth; two portions of lower jaw with teeth; tusk; portion of pelvis; astragalus. *Roe Deer.* — Tibia; lower end of tibia, 2. *Sheep.*—Teeth, 3; portions of lower jaw	The fragment of ornamental pottery resembled Fig. 10, Plate XXXVIII. The fragment of Red Samian was found at a depth of 3 feet beneath the surface.

													with teeth, 8; horn core; lower end of humerus; portion of scapula; part of pelvis, 2; tibia (young) and 2 lower ends.	
49	28 Jan., 1885.	On the east side of the mound to the north of the N.W. quarter and distant about 23 feet from the summit. See 49 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; 3′ diameter at top, 2′ 10″ at bottom, depth 19′. The sides were cleanly cut and smooth in places, bottom quite flat. Filling of chalk rubble.	0	0	30	93·7	0	0	1	3·1	1	3·1	2 iron nails. A right human femur was found at a depth of 18 feet 4 inches. It was 445 millimetres long, 88 millimetres least circumference, 197 perimetral index, and was found associated with the animal remains. Calculated from its length, the stature of the person to whom it belonged was 5 feet 4·6 inches.	*Horse.*—Lower end of humerus; upper end of ulna, 3; upper end of radius; lower end; upper end of tibia, 3; lower end, 4. *Ox.*—Portion of back part of skull; teeth, 6; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 4; horn core; humerus of large ox: humerus of young ox; upper end of ulna; upper end of radius; lower end, 3; femur, 3; lower end; upper end of tibia; lower end of tibia: os calcis, 3; astragalus, 2; digit. 3 oyster shells.	The fragment of Red Samian came from a depth of 12 feet beneath the surface. The piece of ornamental pottery was similar to Fig. 10, Plate XXXVIII.
50	28 Jan., 1885.	On the west of the mound to the north of the N.W. quarter. See 50 on Plan, Plate II.	Rectangular; 7′ 6″ by 7′ at top, 5′ by 4′ at bottom, depth 6′ 6″. The bottom was basin-shaped, and the pit was filled chiefly with irregularly-shaped flints and mould, and before being re-excavated formed a depression on the surface of about 4″.	12	40·0	17	56·6	0	0	0	0	1	3·3	Fragment of unworked shale, a flint flake, and a tertiary pebble.	*Horse.*—Skull, almost perfect, tooth. *Ox.*—Tooth; horn core; acetabulum. *Sheep.*—Tooth; portion of lower jaw with teeth. *Dog.*—Right upper jaw; left lower jaw; portion of scapula; lower end of humerus; upper end of ulna; upper and lower ends of radius; right and left tibiæ, the left fractured; 3 metacarpals. *Raven.*—Left humerus (Moseley).	The inferior pottery included 1 handle similar to Fig. 6, Plate XXXIX. The fragment of ornamental pottery consisted of portion of a rim and body of pot, Fig. 4, Plate XXXVI.
51	11 Feb., 1885.	On the S.W. side of the N.E. quarter, and about 13 feet east of the northern cross ditch. See 51 on Plan, Plate II.	This pit had probably been a double one, with its long axis N.W. and S.E. Total length 10′ 6″, width of N.W. pit 6′, width of S.E. pit 5′, depth 4′ 4″. Filling of chalk rubble mixed with mould.	10	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Fragment of red earthenware and piece of baked clay.	*Ox.*—Teeth 7; 2 portions of lower jaw with teeth. A few split bones.	

WOODCUTS RELIC TABLES; PITS—*continued.*

No. of Pit.	Date.	Locality.	Description.	Pottery.										Other Relics.	Animal and Vegetable Remains.	Remarks.
				Of Inferior Quality.		Of Superior Quality.		Red Pottery.		Red Samian.		Ornamental.				
				No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.			
52	11 Feb., 1885.	On the west side of the central quarter, and 23 feet north of Pit 10. See 52 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; diameter 5′, depth 3′ 6″; the bottom was quite flat. Filled with chalk rubble.	1	9·0	9	81·8	0	0	1	9·0	0	0	3 fragments of baked clay, and 1 flint flake.	*Horse.*—Lower end of metatarsus. *Ox.*—Upper end of scapula 2; fragment of horn core. *Sheep.*—Horn core, tooth.	The fragment of Red Samian was ornamented as in Fig. 9, Plate XLII.
53	18 Feb., 1885.	On the west side of the central quarter, and 19 feet N.W. of Pit 52. See 53 on Plan, Plate II.	Nearly round; 6′ by 5′ 6″ at top, 7′ 2″ at bottom, 6′ 3″ deep. Bottom quite flat and smooth, the sides roughly hewn. Filled with brown mould. This pit was in the form of a truncated cone resembling Pits 15 and 43.	86	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Iron knife with triangular blade, single-edged, Fig. 7, Plate XXIII., found on the bottom at a depth of 6 feet 3 inches beneath the surface. Vase of black smooth pottery, similar to Fig. 5, Plate XXXIII. A large quantity of baked clay was found in this pit.	*Ox.*—Portion of skull with horn; lower jaw with teeth; portion of scapula, 5; acetabulum. *Pig.*—Portion of jaw with teeth, 4; tusk; portion of scapula, 4; tibia of young pig. *Sheep.*—Lower jaw with teeth, 5; 2 horn cores (?); 2 tibiæ (mutilated); metatarsals (young). *Rabbit.*—Left half of lower jaw, probably modern. *Owl.*—Left humerus of large owl, sp. (?); large white owl (?).	The fragments of pottery included 3 eyelets for suspension, similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXIX., and 17 portions of rims similar to Fig. 5, Plate XXXIII.
54	18 Feb., 1885.	Central quarter, 42 feet east of Pit 53. See 54 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; diameter 6′ 6″ at top, bottom 5′ 9″ by 5′ 3″, depth 7′. Bottom quite flat, filled with chalk rubble.	42	89·3	2	4·2	0	0	3	6·3	0	0	4 small fragments of iron, 50 burnt flints, and 1 tertiary pebble.	*Horse.*—Tooth. *Ox.*—6 teeth; horn core; lower end of humerus; tibia; upper end of ulna. *Sheep.*—Metacarpus. *Dog.*—1 adult left femur; 4 oyster shells.	
55	18 Feb., 1885.	Central quarter, 20 feet north of Pit 54. See 55 on Plan, Plate II.	Rectangular; 10′ 5″ long by 8′ 3″ wide at top, 6′ 3″ by 5′ at bottom, depth 6′ 3″. Flat bottom. Filled with chalk rubble.	0	0	16	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	None.	*Horse.*—Upper end of scapula; lower end of femur. *Ox.*—4 horn cores and numerous fragments of skull; 6 teeth; portion of lower jaw with teeth; atlas; lower end of humerus; upper	

															portion of radius; metacarpus of young ox; acetabulum. *Sheep.* — Portion of lower jaw with teeth.	
56	18 Feb., 1885.	Central quarter, 31 feet west of Pit 55. See 56 on Plan, Plate II.	A small circular pit, 4′ 9″ diameter, and 3′ 10″ deep; filled with mould and chalk rubble.	12	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 flint flake with bulb of percussion.	*Ox.*—Teeth, 2; upper end of scapula; lower end of humerus. *Sheep.* — 1 tooth and portions of lower jaw with teeth.	
57	20 Feb., 1885.	Central quarter, on the west side, and 19 feet S.W. of Pit 1. See 57 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; diameter at top 7′ 3″, bottom 8′ by 7′ 6″, depth 8′ 8″. The bottom was quite flat and the sides roughly hewn. Filled with chalk rubble. This pit was in the shape of a truncated cone, and similar to Pits 15, 45, and 53.	190	95·9	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4·0	Bowl of light red, apparently lathe-turned, pottery, with hole in bottom, Fig. 2, Plate XXXII.; 2 vases of black smooth pottery with small bead rims, Figs. 4 and 5, Plate XXXIII.; 2 vases of dark pottery, Figs. 7 and 8, Plate XXXIII. Fragment of unworked shale; 2 tertiary pebbles; and 2 flint scrapers.	*Horse.*—Teeth, 9; lower jaw with teeth; dentata; vertebra, 2; lower end of femur; metacarpus; metatarsus. *Ox.*—Tooth; lower jaw with teeth; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 2; horn core, 2; upper end of ulna; lower end of tibia, 2; digits, 2. *Pig.* — Fragment of lower jaw with teeth; upper end of ulna; upper part of scapula, 2. *Sheep.*—Lower jaw with teeth, 2; right half of lower jaw (fœtal), left scapula, young. *Dog.*—Lower portion of humerus, 2. 1 oyster shell. Several split bones.	The inferior pottery included 16 rims similar to Fig. 4, Plate XXXII.; 3 similar to Fig. 5, Plate XXXIII.; and 2 portions of pots having eyelets for suspension, similar to Fig. 8, Plate XXXII.
58	26 Feb., 1885.	Between Pits 53 and 57, on the west side of the central quarter. See 58 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; diameter 5′, depth 5′ 3″. Bottom flat. Filled with mould and chalk rubble.	13	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 fragments of baked clay.	*Ox.*—Upper end of ulna with radius attached; lower end of tibia; astragalus. *Roe Deer.*—Upper end of humerus; radius; lower end of femur; upper end of tibia; metacarpus, 2. *Sheep.* — Horn core; lower jaw with teeth; 2 portions of upper jaw with teeth; teeth, 2; metacarpus long and narrow; metatarsus, 2; 1 upper end of tibia; radius; lower end of femur; upper end of humerus.	The pottery included 1 eyelet for suspension similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXIX.

WOODCUTS RELIC TABLES ; PITS—*continued.*

No. of Pit.	Date.	Locality.	Description.	Pottery. Of Inferior Quality. No.	Pottery. Of Inferior Quality. Per-centage.	Pottery. Of Superior Quality. No.	Pottery. Of Superior Quality. Per-centage.	Pottery. Red Pottery. No	Pottery. Red Pottery. Per-centage.	Pottery. Red Samian. No.	Pottery. Red Samian. Per-centage.	Pottery. Ornamental. No.	Pottery. Ornamental. Per-centage.	Other Relics.	Animal and Vegetable Remains.	Remarks.
59	5 Mar., 1885.	Central quarter, on the N.E. side, 12 feet west of Pit 35. See 59 on Plan, Plate II.	Oval; 8′ long, 6′ wide, depth 4′ 9″; longitudinal axis N.W. and S.E.; bottom flat. Filled with chalk rubble and mould.	5	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Iron nail.	A few fragments of bone.	
60	1 April, 1885.	On the N.W. side of the S.E. ditch of the east quarter. See 60 on Plan, Plate II.	Nearly circular; 9′ by 7′ 6″ at top, diameter at bottom 4′ 6″, depth about 4′. Filled with mould and chalk rubble. Another pit opened out of it on the N.W. side 6′ by 5′, depth 5′.	47	90·3	5	9·6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 iron nails.	*Ox.*—Portions of lower jaw with teeth, 2; digits, 5; lower end of tibia; upper end of femur of small ox; metacarpus of small ox. *Sheep.*—Fragment of lower jaw with teeth. Numerous fragments and split bones.	The superior fragments of pottery included 1 piece of rim similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXII.
61	22 Feb., 1885.	The bottom of one of the group of pits in the ditch cluster, interior ditch.	Circular, 3′ 6″, depth about 5′. The bottom only of this pit was seen.	14	45·1	9	29·0	0	0	2	6·4	6	19·3	Small bowl of Red imitation Samian pottery having the remains of a raised band or rim, Fig. 3, Plate XXXII., which appeared to have been cut off and smoothed.	*Horse.*—Astragalus. *Ox.*—Astragalus. *Sheep.*—Lower jaw.	1 eyelet for suspension and 1 bottom of pot (perforated) were included amongst the inferior pottery. 6 fragments were ornamented with crossed lines.
62	22 Oct., 1884.	On the west side of the interior ditch of the N.W. quarter, and about 40 feet S.W. of the ditch cluster. See 62 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; about 3′ in diameter, depth 8′ 6″; depth of bottom of pit below bottom of Interior Ditch 3′ 9″. The filling consisted, down to the level of the bottom of the Interior Ditch, of brown mould mixed with chalk rubble, but below this and extending to the bottom it was composed of light yellow sand. A section of the Pit is given on Plate VIII., Fig. 6.	17	46·2	18	50·0	0	0	1	2·7	0	0	At a depth of 4 feet 10 inches beneath the surface a human skeleton (male, estimated stature 5 feet 4·7 inches) was found in a reclining position, facing N. 37° W. (see Fig. 6, Plate VIII.). The skull is figured on Plate LVIII. The knees were drawn up and the fore legs pressed back underneath them, so as exactly to fit the pit.	*Horse.*—Skull of horse found at a depth of 7 feet beneath the surface. *Ox.*—Teeth, 2; digit. *Pig.*—Portion of lower jaw with teeth. *Sheep.*—Right half of lower jaw (young). *Fowl.*—Metatarsus. 3 oyster shells.	The fragment of Red Samian consisted of the bottom of a vessel, stamped with the maker's name, which was probably "OF. PASSENI" or "OF. PALLENI," Fig. 5, Plate XLIII., and was found at a depth of 7 feet beneath the surface and beneath the skeletons, associated with the skull of a horse and oyster shells. See section of pit, Fig. 6, Plate VIII. A model of this pit showing the positions of the skeletons is exhibited in the museum at Farnham.

													About 5 inches beneath the bottom of the interior ditch and within the area of the pit two other skeletons were found, one of them being the skeleton of a child. All the skeletons are described in detail on pages 35 and 36, and the skulls are figured on Plates LVIII. and LIX. The measurements are given on the page opposite each plate. The bodies had been buried in a deposit of light yellow sand, differing in this respect from the remaining portion of the filling of the ditch. Above the remains, at a depth of 2 feet 8 inches beneath the surface, a bronze pin was found, Fig. 6, Plate XVI.	
63	22 Oct., 1884.	On the west side of the interior ditch, and about 12 feet N.W. of Pit 62. See 63 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; about 3′ diameter, depth 7′ 10″, filled with mould and chalk rubble.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	None.	66 oyster shells.
64	20 Oct., 1885.	In the N.E. angle of the S.E. quarter. See 64 on Plan, Plate II.	Rectangular; 9′ long, 5′ wide at the S.E. end, and 4′ wide at the N.W. end, depth 5′ 11″. Bottom flat; filled with chalk rubble. Probably a grave.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A human skeleton (? male, estimated stature 5 feet 0·3 inch) was found lying on its back in an extended position at a depth of 4 feet 10 inches beneath the surface and 1 foot 1 inch from the bottom, in the direction of N. 28° W. (true), the head being on the N.W. (see Plan of pit, Fig. 9, Plate IX.). The skull is figured on Plate LXIII. 205 iron hobnails were found scattered about the	None.

WOODCUTS RELIC TABLES; PITS—*continued.*

No. of Pit.	Date.	Locality.	Description.	Pottery.										Other Relics.	Animal and Vegetable Remains.	Remarks.
				Of Inferior Quality.		Of Superior Quality.		Red Pottery.		Red Samian.		Ornamental.				
				No.	Per-centage.	No	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.			
64	*continued.*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	feet and shins, some of which were united at their heads in threes and fours, Figs. 8 to 12, Plate XXXI., and 10 larger nails with flat heads, perhaps the remains of a wooden coffin, although no trace of wood could be seen, were found by the side of and beneath the body. A model of this pit, showing the position of the skeleton, is exhibited in the Museum at Farnham.		
65	13 Oct., 1885.	On the S.W. side of the S.E. quarter. See 65 on Plan, Plate II.	An irregularly-shaped pit consisting of a narrow neck or passage opening into two pits, one on the N.W. and the other on the S.E. That on the N.W. measured about 8′ long and about 11′ greatest width. The bottom was at a depth of 5′ 10″ beneath the surface in the western half, whilst in the eastern it was 4′ 6″. The S.E. pit was about 16′ long and 7′ 6″ wide, the floor being on the same level, or 5′ 10″ beneath the surface, as that of the N.W. pit. The filling consisted of brown mould to a depth of 2′, then a seam of flints 12″ thick, extending throughout both pits, and beneath this again chalk rubble.	0	0	49	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	A human skeleton (male, estimated stature, 5 feet 3·4 inches) was found extended on its back at a depth of 4 feet 8½ inches beneath the surface, in the direction of N. 23° E., with the head on the N.E. (see Fig. 8, Plate IX. and Plate LXIV.). A bronze coin of Constantine, Fig. 57, Plate LVI., was found at a depth of 2 feet beneath the surface, and was the only Roman coin found in a pit. 7 iron nails and 2 flint scrapers, found at a depth of 2 feet beneath the surface.	*Ox.*—Teeth, 6; upper end of tibia; digits, 3; os calcis, 2; astragalus; metatarsus. *Dog.*—Lower jaw with teeth; lower end of humerus, 2; ulna, 1; tibia; lower end of femur; sacrum. A few split bones.	

66	30 Oct., 1885.	About 250 feet east of the amphitheatre called "Church Barrow." See Map, Plate I.	This was one of the large basin-shaped depressions supposed to be holes dug for chalk for top-dressing the soil; it was about 35′ in diameter and 6½′ greatest depth; the section showed 8″ of turf, then 1′ 9″ of brown mould in the centre thinning to nothing at the sides, beneath which 12″ of brown mould with chalk, beneath that pure chalk rubble to the bottom; whole flints were found thrown in in the centre. The bottom was of irregular shape, not conformable to the basin-shaped surface but cut in bays as if two parties had been working in it, leaving a ridge between. Half the pit only was excavated; depth 7′ 6″ beneath the lowest part of centre. Bottom flat.	0	0	29	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 fragment of glass, found just beneath the turf, perhaps modern; 4 tertiary pebbles, 5 fragments of iron pyrites, and 8 flint flakes.	No animal remains. Fragments of oak wood, as identified by Mr. Carruthers, F.R.S., of the British Museum, were found in this pit.	14 fragments of pottery, modern or mediæval having a greenish yellow glaze on one side, were found just beneath the turf in the centre of the pit. The 29 fragments of superior (Roman) pottery were found in the brown mould beneath the turf and beneath the glazed pottery; no fragments were found beneath the brown mould.
67	9 Nov, 1885.	East quarter, on the south side, and 25 feet N.E. of Pit 60. See 67 on Plan, Plate II.	Slightly oval; 6′ 3″ by 5′ 4″, depth 6′ 9″. Filled with chalk rubble; sides roughly cut and floor uneven.	0	0	104	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	Vase of brown ware, ornamented with double cross lines, Fig. 2, Plate XXXV. 1 flint flake; fragment of baked clay.	*Ox.*—Portions of lower jaw, 2; teeth, 5; fragment of horn core; upper end of radius. *Horse.* — Ulna and radius. *Pig.* — 3 portions of lower jaw with teeth; upper end of humerus. *Sheep.* — Teeth, 12; fragments of lower jaw, 5; metacarpal, 2; metatarsus. Numerous fragments and split bones.	Amongst the fragments of pottery were 3 eyelets similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXIX., and portion of rim and side of tazza, similar to Fig. 4, Plate XXXII.
68	9 Nov., 1885.	East quarter, about 10 feet N.W. of Pit 67. See 68 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; 3′ 3″ diameter, depth 3′ 4″, with a smaller pit opening out of it on the south side 2′ 10″ diameter. The bottoms of both were continuous, and the filling consisted of chalk rubble mixed with mould.	0	0	13	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	Two flint flakes with bulbs of percussion. Fragment of iron pyrites. 1 irregular fragment of sandstone. A few pieces of baked clay.	*Ox.*—Upper end of tibia. *Pig.*—Lower jaw with teeth. *Sheep.*—Part of lower jaw with teeth, 2; fragment of pelvis.	

WOODCUTS RELIC TABLES; PITS—*continued.*

No. of Pit.	Date.	Locality.	Description.	Pottery.										Other Relics.	Animal and Vegetable Remains.	Remarks.
				Of Inferior Quality.		Of Superior Quality.		Red Pottery.		Red Samian.		Ornamental.				
				No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.			
69	9 Nov., 1885.	East quarter, N.W. of Pit 68, 12 inches separating the edges of both pits. See 69 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; diameter at top 5′, a little smaller at the bottom, depth 4′ 9″. Filled with chalk rubble mixed with mould.	0	0	28	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	None.	*Horse.*—Teeth, 2; metatarsus and os calcis of large horse. *Ox.*—Portions of lower jaw, 3; teeth, 7; os calcis. *Sheep.*—1 fragment of lower jaw with teeth. A few fragments and split bones. Fragments of oak and hazel wood, as identified by Mr. Carruthers, F.R.S., of the British Museum, were found in this pit.	
70	9 Nov., 1885.	East quarter, about 48 feet N.W. of Pit 69, and 22 feet S.W. of Pit 73. See 70 on Plan, Plate II.	Slightly oval; 5′ long by 4′ wide, depth 4′ 7″. To a depth of 3′ the pit was filled with chalk rubble, but below this to the bottom the filling consisted entirely of black ashes (? wood ashes). The bottom was quite flat.	0	0	7	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	A large quantity of burnt rounded flints were found in the black ashes filling the bottom part of the pit.	*Ox.*—Teeth, 4; upper end of femur; digit. *Sheep.*—4 fragments of lower jaw with teeth. *Pig.*—3 fragments of lower jaw with teeth; portion of ulna. *RoeDeer.*—Dentata, 2 (?) Fragments of oak, ash, hazel, and willow wood as identified by Mr. Carruthers, F.R.S., of the British Museum, were found in this pit.	
71	10 Nov., 1885.	On the west side of the east ditch of the east quarter, and about 15 feet N.E. of Pit 69. See 71 on Plan, Plate II.	About 3′ diameter, depth 3′ 7″, the bottom being about 8″ above the bottom of the adjoining ditch. The filling was similar to that of the ditch, viz., mould and chalk rubble.	8	53·3	7	46·6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 fragment of wattling, with impression of stick (see Plate LII.).	None.	3 of the fragments of the superior pottery had rims similar to Fig. 5, Plate XXXIII.
72	10 Nov., 1885.	East quarter, on the west side of the east ditch and about 23 feet east of Pit 70. See 72 on Plan, Plate II.	Similar to the pit last described, being about 3′ diameter. The bottom, however, was 5′ 2″ from the surface, or 5″ below that of the adjoin-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	None.	*Horse.*—Teeth, 2; ramus portion of lower jaw; front part of lower jaw, 2; phalanx of small horse; portion of pelvis, 3; upper end	

			ing ditch. The filling was similar to that of the ditch.												of humerus; lower end, 2. *Ox.*—Teeth, 4; portion of lower jaw, 2; portion of skull with horn core attached; portion of pelvis; upper end of radius. *Sheep.*—Lower jaws with teeth, 10. *Pig.*—Fragments of lower jaws with teeth, 10; upper end of ulna. Numerous fragments.	
73	11 Nov., 1885.	At the N.E. end of the east ditch of the east quarter. See 73 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; 8′ diameter at top, 9′ at bottom, in shape like a truncated cone, depth 10′. The bottom of the East Ditch was 5′ 5″ above the bottom of the pit. The filling consisted of black wood ashes to a depth of about 6′, beneath which to the floor was chalk rubble. On the N.W. side of the pit, immediately beneath and 2′ 7″ below the bottom of the smaller ditch which runs into it from the W., was a flat layer about $1\frac{1}{2}$″ in thickness of fine chalk sediment extending from the side of the pit for about 3′ 4″ towards the centre and about 3′ in width. This appeared to have been formed by a deposit washed into it from the small ditch above, and showed that the pit had filled up 3′ 2′ before the deposit was precipitated.	0	0	257	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	One fragment of wattling, with impression of stick (see Plate LII.). Spindle whorl of pottery similar in form to Fig. 1, Plate XLVI. Found at depth of 4′ 8″.	*Horse.*—Teeth, 2; lower end of tibia; metatarsus. *Ox.*—Teeth, 26; portion of lower jaw with teeth, 1; portion of upper jaw with teeth; fragment of horn core; os calcis; astragalus; tibia; upper end of radius; upper portion of femur. *Pig.*—Fragment of lower jaw with teeth, 2. *Sheep.*—Teeth, 3; fragment of lower jaw with teeth, 6; metatarsus, long and thin. Numerous fragments and split bones. Fragments of oak, ash, willow, and hazel wood, as identified by Mr. Carruthers, F.R.S., of the British Museum, were found in this pit.	12 pieces of pottery belonged to a large vessel of thick brownish-black ware with rim, and minute fragments of shell in its composition; 6 eyelets similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXIX.; 3 bottoms of pots perforated with hole; 1 bottom of large pot, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter, perforated with 3 holes.
74	14 Nov., 1885.	East quarter, about 34 feet west of Pit 68. See 74 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; diameter 5′, depth 6′ 3″. The bottom was quite flat, and the filling, to a depth of of 3′ 3″, consisted of black ashes (? wood ashes) similar to that found in Pit 70. Below this depth to the bottom, it was composed of chalk rubble.	20	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	A large quantity of red baked clay was found near the bottom of the pit, and traces of the same were seen on the sides, which may have been the daubing of wattlework. No impressions of sticks were noticed.	*Horse.*—Portions of upper jaw with teeth, 2; teeth, 3; dentata, 1; cervical vertebra, 4. *Ox.*—Fragments of skull with horn core attached; horn cores, 3; lower jaw with teeth, 3; teeth, 6; upper portion of sca-	The pottery included 4 pieces of the rim of a vessel similar to Fig. 5, Plate XXXIII.; and part of the bottom of a pot perforated with hole.

WOODCUTS RELIC TABLES; PITS—*continued.*

No. of Pit.	Date.	Locality.	Description.	Pottery.										Other Relics.	Animal and Vegetable Remains.	Remarks.
				Of Inferior Quality.		Of Superior Quality.		Red Pottery.		Red Samian.		Ornamental.				
				No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.			
74	*continued*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Iron staple, with ring, similar to Figs. 14 and 20, Plate XXX.	pula; lower end of tibia of small ox, 3; upper portion of metatarsus of small ox; portion of pelvis, 3. *Pig.*—Portion of upper jaw with teeth; burnt lower jaw of young pig; burnt fragment of pelvis. *Sheep.*—Tooth; lower end of humerus. *Goat.*—Horn core. Numerous fragments and split bones.	
75	14 Nov., 1885.	East quarter, 8 feet S.E. of Pit 74. See 75 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; diameter 4′ 2″, depth 4′ 2″; bottom flat. The filling consisted of chalk rubble.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Fragment of iron, perhaps the handle end of a key with portion of a ring, Fig. 4, Plate XXXI. 1 flint flake with bulb of percussion. Some pieces of red baked clay, similar to that found in Pit 74, were obtained of a depth of 2′ 0″ in the filling of the pit.	*Horse.*—Teeth, 8; lower jaw with teeth, 2; tibia, 1. *Ox.*—Tooth; portion of pelvis; lower end of tibia of small ox. *Sheep.*—Fragments of lower jaw, 2. *Roe Deer.*—Dentata (?) Numerous fragments and split bones.	
76	14 Nov., 1885.	East quarter, 9 feet S.W. of Pit 75. See 76 on Plan, Plate II.	Diameter at top 7′; bottom oval 5′ 3″ by 4′ 9″; depth 5′ 10″. The filling consisted of chalk rubble and mould to within a foot of the bottom, then black ashes (? wood ashes), mixed with a little rubble, similar to that found in Pit 70.	0	0	20	95·2	0	0	1	4·7	0	0	One flint flake. Fragment of an end of the daubing of wattlework with the wattle holes running through the centre, Fig. 8, Plate LII., where it is further described.	*Ox.*—Tooth; portions of lower jaws, 2; radius; lower end of tibia of small ox; upper end of humerus; upper end of scapula. *Pig.*—Ulna of small pig. Numerous fragments and split bones, some burnt. Fragments of oak and hazel wood, as identified by Mr. Carruthers, F.R.S., of the British Museum, were found in this pit.	The superior fragments of pottery included 11 pieces of rim of pot similar to Fig. 11, Plate XXXVIII. The piece of Red Samian was found at a depth of 4 feet.

77	16 Nov., 1885.	East quarter, about 7 feet 6 inches N.W. of Pit 76. See 77 on Plan, Plate II.	A double pit, long. Axis N.E. and S.W. The S.W. chamber was oval, 4′ 8″ by 4′; depth 5′, and opening out of it on the N.W. was a circular pit 3′ 9″ diameter, 4′ deep. The filling consisted of mould and rubble chalk. The bottom in each pit was quite flat.	0	0	37	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	Fragment of burnt bone. Piece of Kimmeridge shale, 0·9 inch thick, found on the bottom. Numerous fragments of daubing of wattlework composed of clay. Figs. 1 to 7, Plate LII., are examples, and they are fully described on the page accompanying the plate.	*Ox.*—Teeth, 2; portions of lower jaw with teeth, 3; lower end of tibia; upper end of humerus of small ox; digit. *Sheep.*—Two fragments of lower jaw with teeth. *Pig.* — Fragments of lower jaw; tusk, 2; portion of pelvis. A large quantity of fragments and split bones. Fragments of the wood of willow, as identified by Mr. Carruthers, F.R.S., of the British Museum, were found at the bottom of the pit.	The pieces of pottery included one handle of pot, and portion of rim and side of a vessel similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXII. Also a fragment of fluted (New Forest) ware.
78	16 Nov., 1885.	On the S. side of the east quarter beyond the ditch, and 28 feet S.W. of Pit 60. See 78 on Plan, Plate II.	Slightly oval, 4′ 10″ by 4′ 2″; depth 4′ 6″. Filling of chalk rubble and mould. This pit was a little larger at the bottom than at the top.	0	0	25	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	Iron staple, similar to Fig. 17, Plate XXVIII.; tertiary or sea-shore pebble.	*Ox.*—Tooth and lower end of humerus. *Pig.* — Fragment of lower jaw with teeth. *Sheep.*—Fragment of lower jaw with teeth (?). Numerous fragments and split bones.	The pottery included one piece of bottom of pot perforated with hole, and a fragment of rim ornamented with a twisted rope pattern as in Fig. 10, Plate XXXVIII.
79	16 Nov., 1885.	On the S. side of the east quarter beyond the ditch, and 11 feet S.W. of Pit 78. See 79 on Plan, Plate II.	Irregular in shape; about 5′ diameter; depth 6′. The filling consisted of chalk rubble, with about 1′ of mould at the bottom.	0	0	9	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	Two irregular fragments of sandstone. 1 fragment of iron pyrites.	*Ox.*—Lower end of radius; upper end of metatarsus. *Pig.*—Portion of lower jaw with teeth. *Fowl.*—Tarsus, 2, with spurs.	
80	19 Nov., 1885.	At the east end of the southern ditch of the east quarter. See 80 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; diameter 6′; depth 5′ 6″; depth of floor from bottom of adjoining ditch, east side of east quarter, 1′ 2″. The filling in the upper part was continuous with that of the ditch, but that in the lower part consisted of chalk rubble only.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	None.	*Ox.*—Lower end of tibia; portion of pelvis. Several fragments.	

WOODCUTS RELIC TABLES; PITS—*continued.*

No. of Pit.	Date.	Locality.	Description.	Pottery. Of Inferior Quality. No.	Pottery. Of Inferior Quality. Per-centage.	Pottery. Of Superior Quality. No.	Pottery. Of Superior Quality. Per-centage.	Pottery. Red Pottery. No.	Pottery. Red Pottery. Per-centage.	Pottery. Red Samian. No.	Pottery. Red Samian. Per-centage.	Pottery. Ornamental. No.	Pottery. Ornamental. Per-centage.	Other Relics.	Animal and Vegetable Remains.	Remarks.
81	12 Nov., 1885.	In the east ditch, about 12 feet east of Pit 68, and on the N.W. side of the plaster floor. See 81 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; 5′ diameter; depth beneath surface 5′ 6″. The bottom was 1′ 4½″ below that of the adjoining ditch, and the filling in the upper part was continuous with that of the ditch. The lower part of the pit was filled with chalk rubble.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	None.	None.	
82	18 Nov., 1885.	15 feet east of Pit 78 on the south side of the east quarter, beyond the ditch. See 82 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; diameter 4′ 2″; depth 4′ 7″. Filling of chalk rubble; bottom uneven.	12	66·6	6	33·3	0	0	0	0	0	0	None.	*Ox.*—Portion of upper jaw with teeth; teeth, 4; portion of lower jaw, 2; numerous fragments of skull. *Pig.*—Lower jaw with teeth. Numerous fragments and split bones.	The fragments of apparently inferior pottery included 1 eyelet similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXIX.
83	18 Nov., 1885.	9 feet east of Pit 82, on the south side of the east quarter. See 83 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; diameter 4′ 6″; depth 7′. Filling of chalk rubble and mould; bottom flat.	8	40·0	12	60·0	0	0	0	0	0	0	One flint flake. Fragment of baked clay, perhaps wattling.	Limb bones of a lamb, and 2 pieces of burnt bone. A few fragments.	The pieces of inferior pottery included 1 fragment of rim, similar to Fig. 7, Plate XXXIII.
84	20 Nov., 1885.	About 33 feet outside the ditch on the north side of the central quarter. See 84 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; 5′ 4″ diameter at top; 4′ at bottom; depth 8′. Filled with mould and chalk rubble.	0	0	113	92·6	0	0	0	0	9	7·3	None.	Mislaid.	The fragments of superior pottery included 2 pieces of rim similar to Fig. 7, Plate XXXIII., 2 eyelets similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXIX., and 2 bottoms of pots perforated with hole. There were 9 fragments ornamented with crossed lines.
85	28 Nov., 1885.	In the interior of the N.E. quarter, on the north side. See 85 on Plan, Plate II.	Oval; 5′ long by 3′ 6′; depth 7′6″. Filled with chalk rubble; bottom uneven.	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	*Horse.*—Portion of upper jaw with teeth. *Ox.*—Lower jaw with teeth; portion of ditto with teeth; lower portion of tibia; fragment of horn core; lower end of radius; os calcis; astragalus.	The fragment of pottery was found at the bottom of the pit.

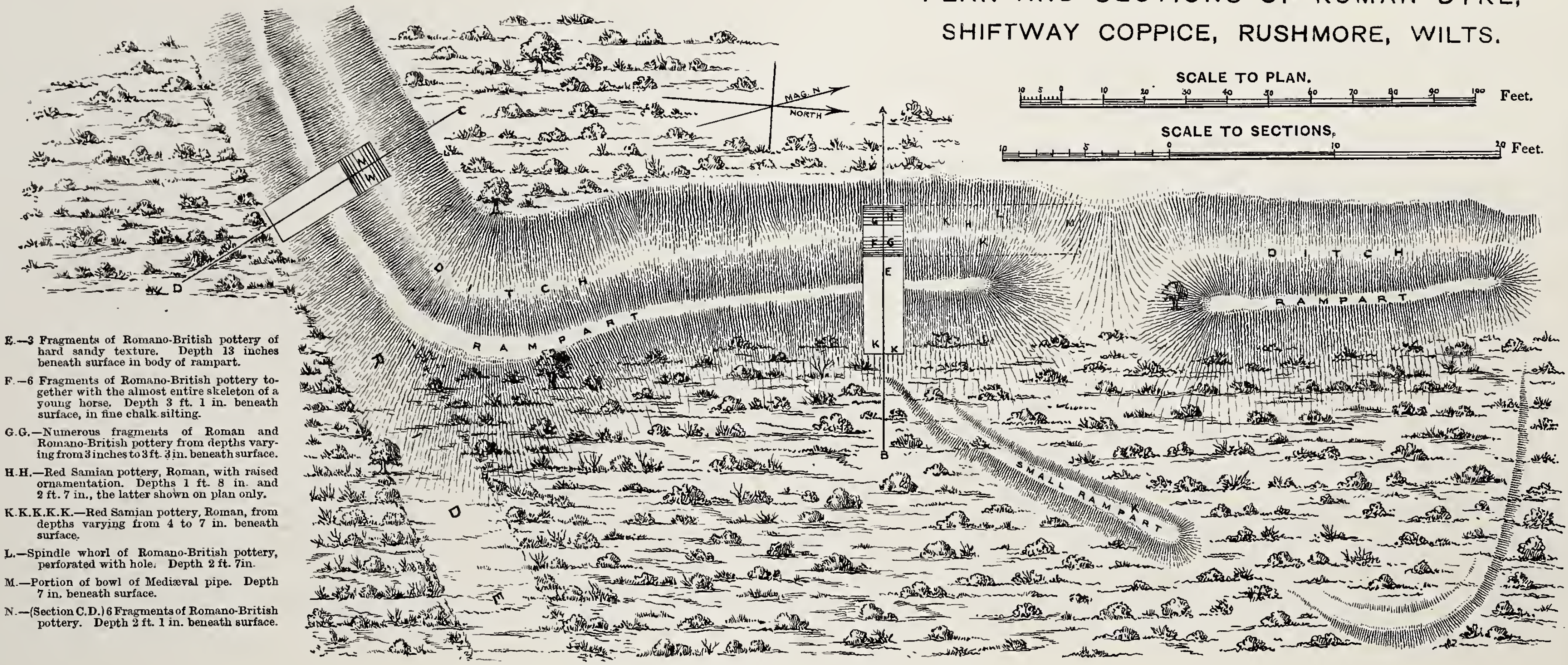
														Pig.—Portion of lower jaw with teeth; upper end of ulna. A large quantity of fragments. Fragments of oak, ash, hazel, willow, and birch wood, as identified by Mr. Carruthers, F.R.S., of the British Museum, were found in this pit.	
86	27 Nov., 1885.	In the N.E. quarter, on the south side, and 27 feet S.E. of Pit 84. See 86 on Plan, Plate II.	About 4′ diameter at top; 3′ 6″ at bottom; depth 5′ 3″. Filling of mould and chalk rubble; bottom flat.	0	0	136	98·5	0	0	2	1·4	0	0	Tazza of rare form of fine black ware, lathe-turned, Fig. 5, Plate XXXV., another of brown ware ornamented at the bottom with cross lines, Fig. 6, Plate XXXV. 1 tertiary or sea-shore pebble. Fragment of an end of the daubing of wattlework with the wattle holes running through the centre like Fig. 8, Plate LII.	A few fragments of bones.	The superior fragments of pottery included 81 pieces of reddish ware, all belonging, apparently, to the same vessel.
87	30 Nov., 1885.	On the north side of the N.E. quarter, and about 20 feet from Pit 85. See 87 on Plan, Plate II.	Diameter about 5′; depth 4′ 7″; bottom basin-shaped. Filling of reddish-brown loam. It is doubtful whether this was an excavated pit or a pot-hole.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	None.	None.	
88	21 Nov., 1885.	In the N.E. ditch, about 32 feet S.W. of Hypocaust, No. 3. See 88 on Plan, Plate II.	This pit is shown in Fig. 11, Plate IX. It is doubtful whether this was a pit or an enlargement of the N.E. ditch. A shallow drain runs into it from the west and to the east; the drain continued at the same depth in the pit.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 human skeletons were found in the filling of this pit in positions as shown in Fig. 11, Plate IX. One, Skeleton No. 12 (male, estimated stature 5 feet 4·7 inches), was lying on the belly at a depth of 3 feet 9 inches beneath the surface in the direction of W. 1° N., with the head on the W. The other,		The pottery is recorded with the ditch pottery. 9 Roman coins and 1 uninscribed British copper coin, Fig. 4, Plate LIV., were found in a cluster during surface trenching over this pit.

WOODCUTS RELIC TABLES ; PITS—*continued.*

No. of Pit.	Date.	Locality.	Description.	Pottery. Of Inferior Quality.		Of Superior Quality.		Red Pottery.		Red Samian.		Ornamental.		Other Relics.	Animal and Vegetable Remains.	Remarks.
				No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.			
88	*continued*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	No. 13 (estimated stature 5 feet 2·3 inches, ? male), was lying on its back in an irregularly crouched position (Fig. 11, Plate IX.) in the direction of W. 4° N., with the head on the west. For further particulars see pages 38 and 39, and Plates LXV. and LXVI.		
89	2 Dec., 1885.	Central quarter, southern cluster, about 28 feet S.E. of the large Roman well. See 89 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; diameter 3′; depth 4′; flat bottom. Filled with mould.	0	0	79	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flint flake.	*Horse.*—Atlas; axis; cervical vertebra, 4; teeth, 2; upper end of ulna. *Ox.*—Fragments of horn cores, 2; upper end of radius of small ox. Numerous fragments. Fragments of ash wood, as identified by Mr. Carruthers, F.R.S., of the British Museum, were found in this pit.	The fragments of pottery included 2 pieces of rim, with portion of side of vessels, similar to Fig. 8, Plate XXXII., and having an eyelet attached; 14 pieces of rim like Fig. 7, Plate XXXIII., and 1 bottom of pot perforated with hole. Some fragments were slightly ornamented with crossed lines.
90	2 Dec., 1885.	Central quarter, southern cluster, 15 feet east of Pit 15. See 90 on Plan, Plate II.	Slightly oval; 6′ 6″ by 6′ 9″; depth 7′; bottom flat. Filling chiefly of chalk rubble.	0	0	24	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	The remains of 6 *new-born* infants were found in this pit at various depths.	*Horse.*—Teeth, 9; tibia; os calcis; sacrum; splint bone. *Ox.*—Teeth, 9; digit; astragalus; portion of skull with horn core attached. *Sheep.*—Portion of lower jaw with teeth. Numerous fragments of bones. Fragments of oak, willow, and ash wood, as identified by Mr. Carruthers, F.R.S., of the British Museum, were found in this pit.	The pottery included 2 pieces of rim of vessel similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXII.

91	2 Dec., 1885.	Central quarter, 36 feet east of the large Roman well. See 91 on Plan, Plate II.	Diameter 6′; depth 6′. The upper part of the pit was filed with mould, the bottom half with chalk rubble. The bottom was quite flat and the sides cleanly cut and smooth in places.	0	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Bronze fibula with pin, finely chased on bow, and well patinated, Fig. 4, Plate XIII.; bronze fibula, Fig. 11, Plate XIII. Flint flake with secondary chippings; portion of Kimmeridge shale ring, 2·1 inch diameter, 0·2 inch thick; 1 fragment of iron.	*Horse.* — Portion of lower jaw with teeth. *Ox.*—Teeth, 7; fragment of horn core; lower end of tibia, 2. *Sheep.*—3 portions of lower jaw with teeth. *Pig.*—Radius of small pig. *Dog.*—Portion of lower jaw. *Fowl.*—(?) Numerous fragments and split bones. Fragments of oak wood, as identified by Mr. Carruthers, F.R.S., of the British Museum, were found in this pit.	
92	8 Dec., 1885.	Central quarter, southern cluster, 23 feet N E. of Pit 54. See 92 on Plan, Plate II.	Oval; 6′ 6″ by 5′ 6″; depth 8′; bottom flat. Filling of mould and chalk rubble.	0	0	94	96·9	0	0	0	0	3	3·0	Flint flake. Iron staple with ring head, like Fig. 20, Plate XXX.	*Ox.*—Teeth, 2; fragments of scapula, 2; upper end of ulna; lower end of tibia, 2; astragalus; digits, 2. *Sheep.*—Jaws with teeth 25; teeth, 12; scapula; metacarpus. *Pig.*—Portions of jaw with teeth 15; tusks 5; upper portion of scapula, 2; upper end of ulna, 3. Numerous fragments.	2 fragments were ornamented with crossed lines, and 1 piece of cream-coloured ware with raised bands.
93	8 Dec., 1835.	Central quarter, 10 feet east of Pit 10. See 93 on Plan, Plate II.	Irregular in shape; about 7′ by 6′; depth 6′. The filling consisted of chalk rubble in the upper part and mould at the bottom.	0	0	41	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	5 pieces of baked clay. Fragment of partly-polished flint axe-head, found at a depth of 2 feet in the filling. Iron object of unknown use, Fig. 5, Plate XXXI.	*Ox.* — Lower end of tibia. *Pig.*—Portion of lower jaw with teeth; 1 tusk. Several fragments and split bones.	The superior fragments included 1 piece of rim, similar to Fig. 4, Plate XXXII.
94	8 Dec., 1885.	On the east side of the ditch of the N.E. quarter, and 38 feet north of Pit 73. See 94 on Plan, Plate II.	Circular; 7′ 6″ diameter; depth 9′, or 3′ lower than the bottom of the adjoining ditch; bottom quite flat. Filling of chalk rubble mixed with mould.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	None.	None.	
95	8 Dec., 1885.	Central quarter, about 8 feet N.E. of Pit 10. See 95 on Plan, Plate II.	Irregular in shape; apparently about 4′ 2″ square; depth 5′ 6″. Filled with mould. It is doubtful whether this was an excavated pit or a rotten place in the chalk.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	None.	None.	

PLAN AND SECTIONS OF ROMAN DYKE, SHIFTWAY COPPICE, RUSHMORE, WILTS.



E.—3 Fragments of Romano-British pottery of hard sandy texture. Depth 13 inches beneath surface in body of rampart.

F.—6 Fragments of Romano-British pottery together with the almost entire skeleton of a young horse. Depth 3 ft. 1 in. beneath surface, in fine chalk silting.

G.G.—Numerous fragments of Roman and Romano-British pottery from depths varying from 3 inches to 3 ft. 3 in. beneath surface.

H.H.—Red Samian pottery, Roman, with raised ornamentation. Depths 1 ft. 8 in. and 2 ft. 7 in., the latter shown on plan only.

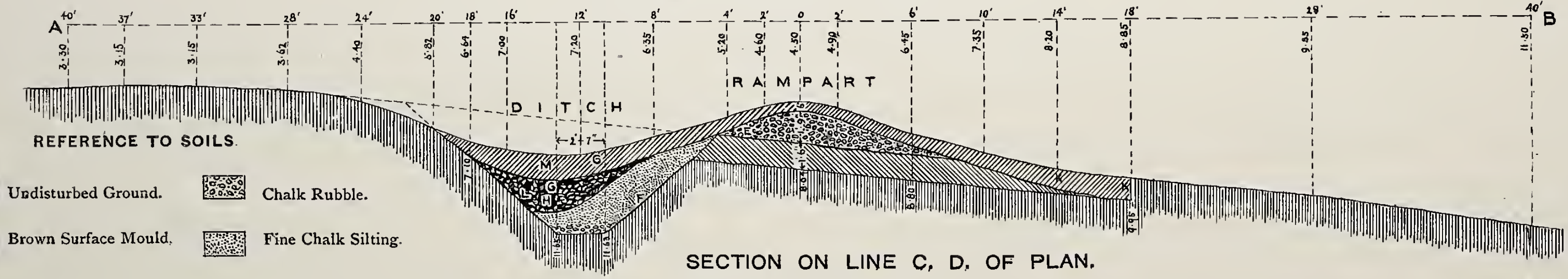
K.K.K.K.K.—Red Samian pottery, Roman, from depths varying from 4 to 7 in. beneath surface.

L.—Spindle whorl of Romano-British pottery, perforated with hole. Depth 2 ft. 7in.

M.—Portion of bowl of Mediæval pipe. Depth 7 in. beneath surface.

N.—(Section C.D.) 6 Fragments of Romano-British pottery. Depth 2 ft. 1 in. beneath surface.

SECTION ON LINE A. B. OF PLAN.



REFERENCE TO SOILS.

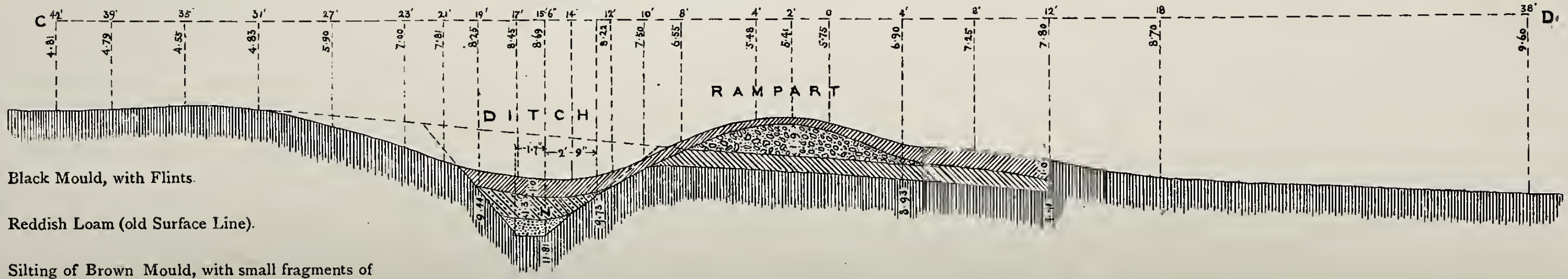
▥ Undisturbed Ground.

▨ Chalk Rubble.

▨ Brown Surface Mould.

▨ Fine Chalk Silting.

SECTION ON LINE C, D, OF PLAN.



▨ Black Mould, with Flints.

▨ Reddish Loam (old Surface Line).

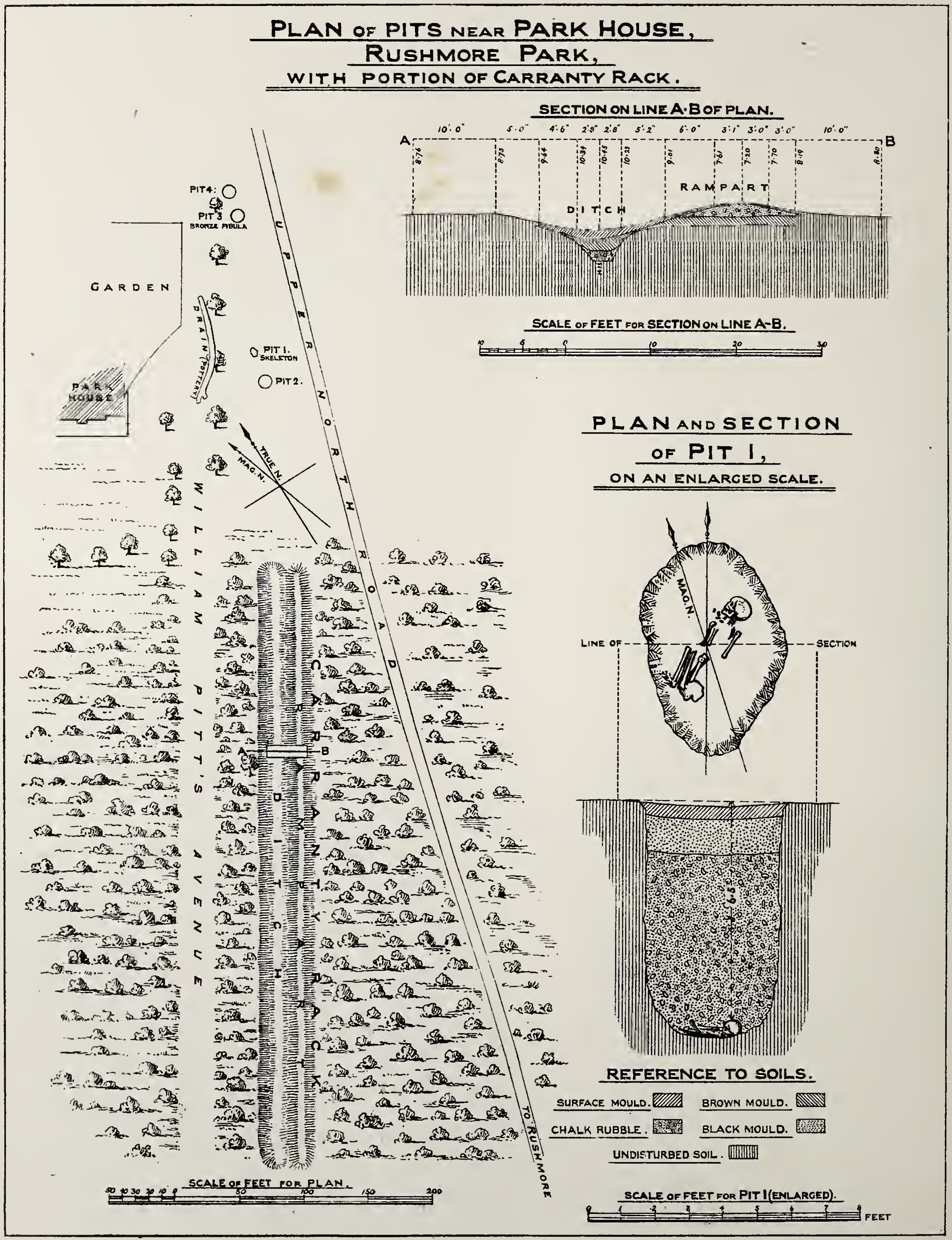
▨ Silting of Brown Mould, with small fragments of Chalk.

Wyman & Sons Photo-Litho G^t Queen S^t London W.C.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE LXX.

PLAN AND SECTIONS OF ROMAN DYKE IN SHIFTWAY COPPICE, RUSHMORE, WILTS.

This is an excavation made in the eastern extremity of the dyke, called Carrion Tree Rack, which runs across the hill from the valley on the east to that on the west, and protects from an attack from the north all the Romano-British sites about Rushmore. A few fragments of pottery and some broken ground showed that this part had been the site of some habitation, and a cutting was made through the ditch and rampart to ascertain whether any relics could be discovered beneath the rampart which would throw light on the period of its construction. The result, though not absolutely conclusive, was greatly in favour of the Roman or Romano-British origin of the work. Quantities of Samian and other hard qualities of pottery were found in the silting of the ditch, and in positions in which they may have fallen subsequently to the construction of the rampart. The only fragments found actually beneath the rampart were those in the position marked E in Section A–B. These were of hard, sandy texture, and were found 13 inches beneath the rampart. They must have been there before the rampart was thrown over them, and their quality is such as would usually be recognised as Romano-British. The evidence cannot, however, be considered so satisfactory as if the Samian pottery, which was found abundantly in the silting, and near the surface, had been found in this spot. References to letters and to the soils are given in the plate.



PLAN OF PITS NEAR PARK HOUSE,
RUSHMORE PARK,
WITH PORTION OF CARRANTY RACK.

Wyman & Sons. Photo-Litho. Gt Queen St London, W.C.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE LXXI.

PLAN OF PITS NEAR PARK HOUSE, RUSHMORE PARK, WITH PORTION OF CARRANTY RACK.

Carranty Rack, or Carrion Tree Rack as before mentioned, is the ancient dyke which runs from valley to valley, and cuts off the whole of the rising ground on which the antiquities about Rushmore are situated (see Map, Plate I.). The ditch is everywhere on the north side of the rampart. In this part of the rack the dyke runs parallel to William Pitt's Avenue, and terminates abruptly near Park House, a small dwelling at present occupied by the estate carpenter. A section was cut on the line A B for the purpose of ascertaining the original shape of the earthwork. It was found that it had originally a ditch about 11 feet wide at the top, 2 feet 8 inches at the bottom, and 5 feet 6 inches in depth, and that it had silted up in the course of time about 2 feet 8 inches as shown in the section. 69 flint flakes of rude form with bulbs of percussion were found in the rampart and in the silting of the ditch, of which 39 were in the rampart and 11 in the silting of the ditch, and 19 in the interior slope of the rampart. Flint flakes, however, are so abundant in the soil about here, that this does not appear to me to afford absolute evidence that they were contemporaneous with the construction of the work. No fragments of pottery were discovered, so that there is nothing in the results of the excavation to invalidate the conclusion drawn from the excavation in the rampart of the same work in Shiftway Coppice, viz., that it was probably of the Romano-British period.

Whilst planting some trees in continuation of the avenue at the north-east, Romano-British pottery was discovered in a drain or gutter, which, being excavated, was found to make a curve as shown on the plan, terminating in a sort of fork at the south-west. Most of the pottery found here was of superior quality and well baked. Whilst digging in the drain one of the workmen, having his eye on the level of the ground, and having previously been engaged in digging pits at Winkelbury Camp, observed a slight depression on the surface which, being examined, turned out to be Pit 1, a plan and section of which is given on an enlarged scale. The pit was

6 feet 4½ inches in depth and of irregular shape. It was filled with pottery of mixed quality, partly Romano-British and partly of a coarse quality, which could not be identified. At the bottom, in a crouched position, with the knees drawn up to the thighs, was the skeleton of a female about 4 feet 11 inches in stature. The skull, which is represented in Plate LXXIV., was too much fractured to obtain the cephalic index, but appears certainly to have been dolichocephalic. 3 flint flakes and 1 flint scraper were found in the filling of the pit, which contained no animal remains.

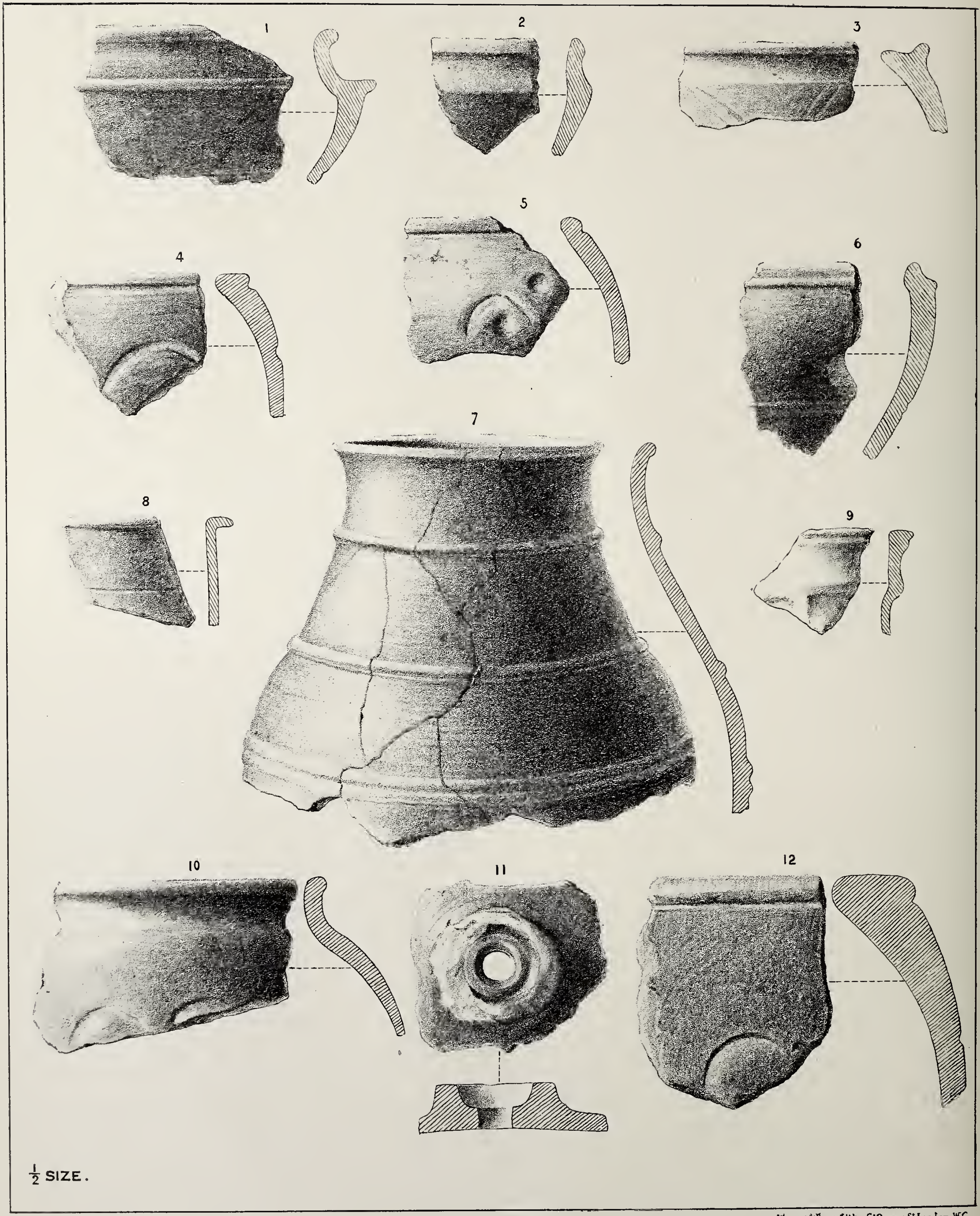
After this Pit 2 was found near it which was nearly cylindrical, 5 feet 6 inches in diameter, and 6 feet 6 inches in depth. It contained Romano-British pottery, fragments of which are represented in Figs. 1, 5, and 11, Plate LXXII., 8 flint flakes, and bones of horse, ox, pig, dog, and sheep. This pit contained some fragments of half-baked clay.

Pit 3 was 8 feet in diameter at top, and 7 feet 8 inches at bottom, and 8 feet 8 inches deep. It contained fragments of both fine and coarse pottery, 5 flint flakes, 28 fragments of half-baked clay, a bronze fibula (Fig. 4, Plate LXXIII.), at 3 feet 3 inches beneath the surface, the pin of which was found 2 inches lower down. The bones were those of domesticated animals as in the preceding pit. The ornamentation of some of the pottery is represented in Fig. 6, Plate LXXII. The horn-cores of the sheep found in this pit were submitted to Professor Moseley, F.R.S., who says that two of them resembled those of the small breed of sheep now existing in St. Kilda, on the north-west coast of Scotland. The other two were rather larger and shorter, and possibly belonged to a male of the small breed, or some larger variety.

Pit 4, nearly cylindrical, 6 feet 6 inches by 5 feet 4 inches, and 5 feet 3½ inches deep, contained pottery of both fine and coarse quality, 1 spindlewhorl of pottery (Fig. 6, Plate LXXIII.), 11 pieces of half-baked clay, 16 flint flakes, and remains of ox, pig, and sheep.

No doubt these pits are only part of a larger cluster, and that a station of some kind existed here, but part of the ground is occupied by a garden which made it impossible to excavate. Cultivation banks are seen in the vicinity. It will be seen by reference to the Map, Plate I., that this spot lies between the end of the dyke in William Pitt's Avenue and the place where it begins again at an angle with its former direction in White Hazel Field, and the reasonable conjecture is that the dyke had run up to a village or homestead, and had then run on from it in a different direction.

PLATE LXXII.



Wyman & Sons. Litho G^t Queen S^t London W.C

FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY FOUND IN THE DYKE IN SHIFTWAY COPPICE, IN THE PITS NEAR PARK HOUSE, AND IN THE TRENCH NEAR THE SUNK FENCE, RUSHMORE GROUNDS.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE LXXII.

FRAGMENTS OF POTTERY FOUND IN THE DYKE IN SHIFTWAY COPPICE; IN THE PITS NEAR PARK HOUSE; AND IN THE TRENCH NEAR THE SUNK FENCE, RUSHMORE GROUNDS.

Fig. 1.—Fragment of rim of black, smooth, hard, well-baked pottery, resembling the vase represented in Fig. 4, Plate XXXII., which latter was found at the bottom of Pit 14 in the central quarter, Romano-British Village, Woodcuts Common (see Plan, Plate II.). Found in the filling of Pit 2, Rushmore Park.

Fig. 2.—Fragment of rim of the same quality of pottery as the last. Found in the filling of the trench or drain discovered at the south corner of the sunk fence, Rushmore.

Fig. 3.—Fragment of rim with a raised ledge of hard black pottery. Rims of this character were found in the Romano-British Village on Woodcuts Common to be especially associated with Samian pottery and Roman relics in the north-west quarter. Found in the filling of the trench or drain discovered at the south corner of the sunk fence, Rushmore.

Figs. 4 and 10.—Fragments of rim of hard well-baked brown pottery, ornamented with circular and sinuous grooves, resembling in its ornamentation, but not in the quality of the pottery, a piece found in Pit 27 of the outer south cluster, Romano-British Village, Woodcuts Common, where I have described it as resembling more closely than any other fragment the ornamentation of Celtic pottery found by me in Mount Caburn Camp (*Archæologia*, vol. xlvi., plate xxv.). The Woodcuts specimen is of a much smoother quality. Found in the filling of the trench or drain discovered at the south corner of the sunk fence, Rushmore.

Fig. 5.—Fragment of dark brown hard pottery, ornamented with irregular circular grooves and punched centres. Found in the filling of Pit 2, Rushmore Park (see Plan, Plate LXXI.).

Fig. 6.—Fragment of hard, well-baked pottery, ornamented with horizontal ribs Found in the filling of Pit 3, Rushmore Park (see Plan, Plate LXXI.).

Fig. 7.—Upper part of a vessel of hard pottery, ornamented with horizontal raised ridges, similar in ornament to Fig. 7, Plate XXXV., which latter was found in the ditch of the east quarter in the Woodcuts Village, and to another found in the filling of the north-east ditch of the same village. This specimen, however, appears to be harder in quality. Found in the filling of the trench or drain at the south corner of the sunk fence, Rushmore.

Fig. 8.—Fragment of hard grey pottery with a broad rim. Found in the filling of the ditch of the north dyke, Shiftway Coppice (see Plan and Section A–B, Plate LXX.).

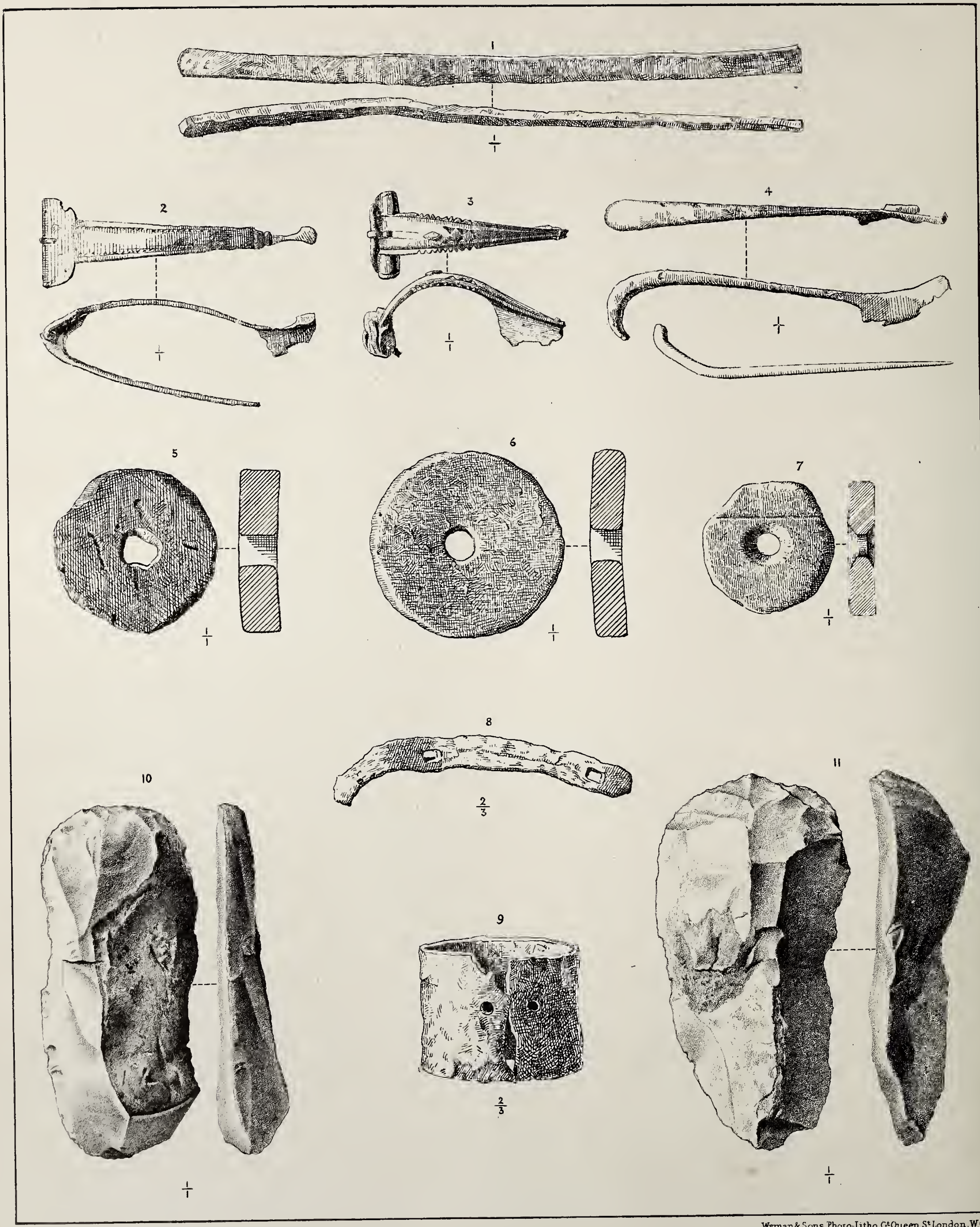
Fig. 9.—Fragment of hard, smooth, white pottery. Very little of this quality was found anywhere. Found in the filling of the trench or drain discovered at the south corner of the sunk fence, Rushmore.

Fig. 11.—Fragment of bottom of pot, with a hole in it. (It is shown upside down in the drawing.) Found in the filling of Pit 2, Rushmore Park (see Plan, Plate LXXI.).

Fig. 12.—Fragment of pottery, with ornamentation similar to Figs. 4 and 10, but of much coarser quality and thickness, of sandy texture. Found in the filling of the trench or drain on the west side, and close to Pits 1 to 4, Rushmore Park (see Plan, Plate LXXI.).

All the above fragments must be of the Roman age, as they were found associated with Samian in the trenches in two places in Rushmore Park, and also associated with bronze fibulæ of Roman type.

Plate LXXIII.



Wyman & Sons, Photo-Litho Gt Queen St London, W.C

BRONZE FIBULÆ, SPINDLE WHORLS, FRAGMENT OF HORSE-SHOE, FROM SHIFTWAY DYKE, FROM PITS NEAR PARK HOUSE, AND FROM THE TRENCH NEAR THE SUNK FENCE, RUSHMORE GROUNDS.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE LXXIII.

BRONZE FIBULÆ, SPINDLE-WHORLS, FRAGMENT OF HORSESHOE, FROM SHIFTWAY DYKE, FROM PITS NEAR PARK HOUSE, AND FROM THE TRENCH NEAR THE SUNK FENCE, RUSHMORE GROUNDS.

Fig. 1.—Bronze band, use unknown. Found in the filling of the drain or trench at the south corner of the sunk fence, Rushmore, at a depth of 2 feet 7 inches.

Fig. 2.—Bronze fibula, ornamented with two rows of punch marks. Found in surface trenching at the edge of the Rushmore Park pond, opposite the south corner of the sunk fence, Rushmore. (See Map, Plate I.).

Fig. 3.—Bronze fibula, elaborately ornamented and well patinated. Found at a depth of 1 foot 6½ inches in the filling of the drain or trench at the south corner of the sunk fence, Rushmore.

Fig. 4.—Bronze fibula, found at a depth of 3 feet 3 inches in the filling of Pit 3, Rushmore Park. (See Plan, Plate LXXI.). The pin was found 2 inches lower than the bow of the fibula.

Fig. 5.—Spindle whorl, made of a piece of pottery. Found at a depth of 2 feet 4 inches in the filling of the drain or trench at the south corner of the sunk fence, Rushmore.

Fig. 6.—Spindle whorl, made of a piece of pottery. Found at a depth of 2 feet 9 inches in the filling of Pit 4, Rushmore Park. (See Plan, Plate LXXI.).

Fig, 7.—Spindle whorl, made of a piece of pottery. Found at a depth of 2 feet 7 inches in the filling of the ditch of the northern dyke, Shiftway Coppice, Rushmore. (See L on Plan, and Section A–B, Plate LXX.).

Fig. 8.—Fragment of a very thin horseshoe, with two oblong holes. The side touching the hoof is flat, the other slightly rounded. Length 3·38 inches, breadth 0·44 inch, thickness 0·10 inch. Found at a depth of 10 inches beneath the

surface in the trench or drain on the west side of Pits 1 and 2, Rushmore Park. (See Plan, Plate LXXI.)

Fig. 9.—Cylindrical object, perhaps part of the axle of a wheel. Interior diameter 1·50 inch, thickness of metal 0·16 inch. Found in the same place as the last, Plate LXXI., Rushmore Park.

Fig. 10.—Flint scraper, or thumb-flint, very well chipped at the end. Found at a depth of 2 feet 10 inches in the filling of the trench or drain at the south corner of the sunk fence, Rushmore.

Fig. 11.—Flint scraper, or thumb-flint. Found at a depth of 2 feet in the filling of the trench or drain at the south corner of the sunk fence, Rushmore.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE LXXIV.

Skull of Female Skeleton found at the bottom of Pit No. 1, near Park House, Rushmore Park. (See Plate LXXI.) The bearing taken along the vertebral column was North 37° East, the head being on the north-east, facing north-west, and the body was lying in a crouched position on its right side, with the knees drawn up to the thighs. No other relics were discovered.

MEASUREMENTS OF SKULL.

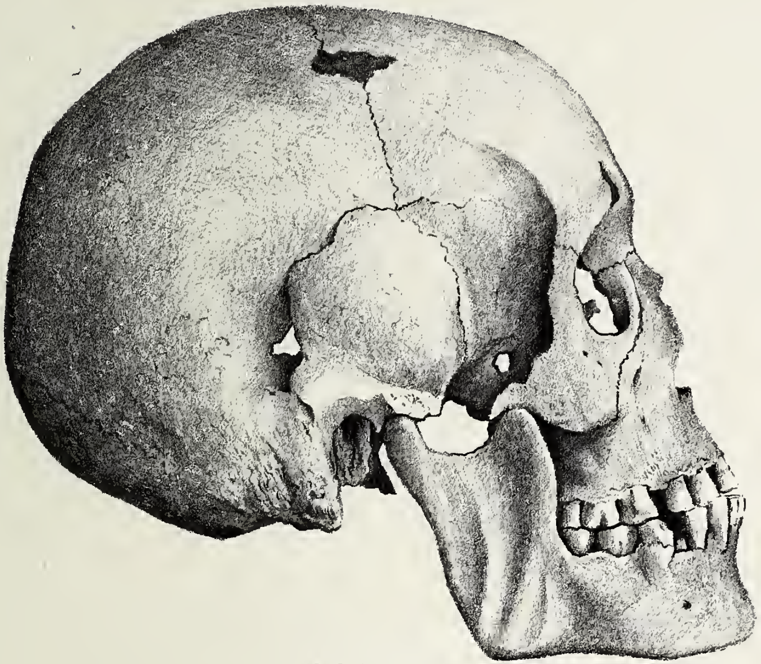
No. of Skull.	According to Professor Flower's Method.																		According to Professor Busk's Method.								Other Measurements.				Remarks by Dr. Beddoe, F.R.S.
	Greatest.				Cephalic Index.		Height.					Nasal.			Orbital.				Vertical.		Frontal.		Parietal.		Radius from Meatus Auditorius.						
		Length.			1	2																									
		1	2																												
	Horizontal Circumference.	Glabello-occipital.	Ophryo-occipital.	Breadth.	Glabello-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	Ophryo-occipital Length and Greatest Breadth.	From Basion to Bregma.	Index.	Basi-nasal Length from Basion to Nasion.	Basi-alveolar Length from Basion to Alveolar Point.	Alveolar Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.	Height.	Width.	Index.	Cubical Capacity.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Bregma.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to Ophryon.	Arc.	Radius from Meatus Auditorius to most prominent part of Parietal.	Arc.	To Nasion.	To Alveolar Point.	Least Frontal Width.	Greatest Width at Zygomatic Arches.	Depth of Chin from Root of Teeth.	Sex.	
—	w	175	175	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	42	w	w	32	38	842	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	w	94	w	34	Female.	Ovoid, bones thin, superciliaries rather marked for a woman. Two decayed teeth in lower jaw.

MEASUREMENTS OF LIMB BONES.

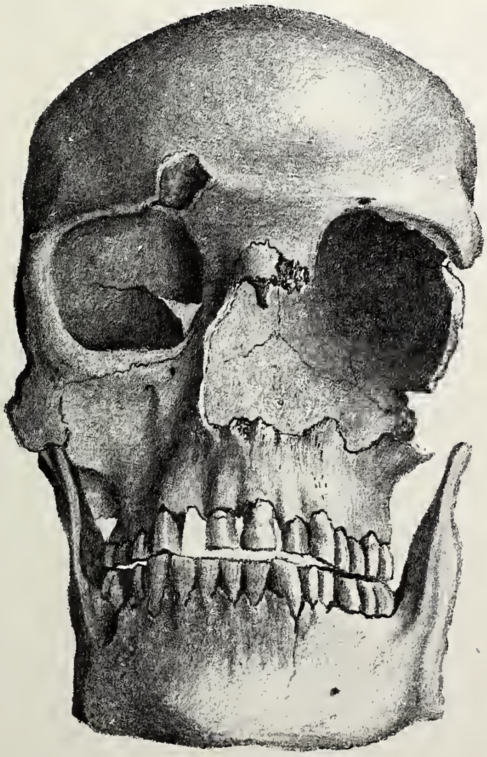
	Femur.			Tibia.						Fibula.			Humerus.			Radius.			Ulna.			Clavicle.			Estimated Stature.	
	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Antero-posterior Diameter.	Transverse Diameter of Shaft.	Latitudinal Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.	Length.	Least Circumference.	Perimetral Index.		
Right	412	73	177	335	62	185	24	16	666	w	w	w	301	54	179	220	35	159	w	w	w	124	32	258	4′ 11·1″	Bones small.
Left..	w	74	w	336	62	184	25	17	680	w	w	w	292	51	174	217	32	147	w	w	w	w	w	w		

w signifies that these measurements could not be taken.

PLATE LXXIV.



SIDE VIEW.



FRONT VIEW.

½ FULL SIZE.

Wyman & Sons, Litho. Gt Queen St London, W.C.

SKULL FOUND AT THE BOTTOM OF PIT 1, NEAR PARK HOUSE, RUSHMORE PARK.

RELIC TABLE OF DYKES, PITS, AND OTHER ANTIQUITIES OF THE ROMANO-BRITISH PERIOD IN RUSHMORE PARK.

Date.	Locality.		Description.	Pottery.								Other Relics.	Animal and Vegetable Remains.	Remarks.
				Of Inferior Quality.		Of Superior Quality.		Red Samian.		Ornamental.				
				No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.			
15 Nov., 1882.	Romano-British Dyke, Shiftway Coppice, North Cutting. A B on Plan and Section, Plate LXX., made for the purpose of ascertaining the age of the Dyke.	Body of Rampart ..	Composed of chalk rubble, covered by about 6″ of surface mould; greatest height above old surface line, 2′ 3″. A cutting 36′ long and 10′ wide was made across the rampart and ditch on the line A B of Plan, Plate LXX.	0	0	3	100	0	0	0	0	31 flint flakes, with bulbs of percussion; 3 burnt flints.	*Ox.*—Ramus portion of lower jaw of small ox, and some split bones.	The 3 fragments of superior pottery were found at a depth of 13 inches beneath the surface in the body of the rampart. They were of a hard sandy texture, and belonged to the Romano-British period (E on Plan and Section A B, Plate LXX.).
		Old Surface Line ..	Composed of reddish loam with a little chalk.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9 flint flakes, with bulbs of percussion; 1 fragment of sandstone; 3 burnt flints.	*Ox.*—Ramus portion of lower jaw of small ox; teeth, 2; a few fragments of bone.	
17 Nov., 1882.		Ditch	*Upper stratum*, consisting of brown surface mould 1′ 3″ in thickness (see Section A B, Plate LXX.).	0	0	37	100	0	0	0	0	44 flint flakes, with bulb of percussion; 2 burnt flints.	None.	
			Second stratum, extending from 1′ 3″ to 3′ 3″ beneath the surface, and consisting of black mould and flints (see Section A B, Plate LXX.).	5	3·0	143	87·2	3	1·8	13	7·8	16 flint flakes, with bulbs of percussion; 4 irregular pieces of sandstone, 2·14″ to 4·83″ across; 4 burnt flints; 1 oval sea-shore pebble, 4·6″ greatest length, 3″ greatest width; 1 fragment of burnt bone, found at depth of 2′ 9″.	None.	The fragments of Red Samian were found at depths of 1 foot 8 inches and 2 feet 7 inches (see H on Plan and Section, Plate LXX.). Of the fragments of ornamental pottery, 10 pieces were ornamented with crossed lines, and 1 piece had a raised band. There was also a portion of a handle similar to Fig. 9, Plate XXXIX., found at Woodcuts, and a fragment of rim of hard grey pottery, Fig. 8, Plate LXXII.
			Third stratum, consisting of fine chalk rubble, extending to bottom of ditch, which was 4′ 3″ beneath the surface (see Section A B, Plate LXX.).	0	0	6	100	0	0	0	0	None.	*Horse.*—The almost entire skeleton of a young horse was found at a depth of 3′ 1″, near the original bottom of the ditch, associated with 6 fragments of Romano-British pottery. *Ox.*—Teeth, 3.	The fragments of pottery belonged to the Romano-British period, and were found at a depth of 3 feet 1 inch beneath the surface (see F on Plan, and Section A B, Plate LXX.).

DATE.	LOCALITY.	DESCRIPTION.	POTTERY.								OTHER RELICS.	ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.	REMARKS.
			Of Inferior Quality.		Of Superior Quality.		Red Samian.		Ornamental.				
			No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.			
22 Nov., 1882.	Romano-British Dyke, Shiftway Coppice, North Cutting. A B on Plan and Section, Plate LXX., made for the purpose of ascertaining the age of the Dyke. Ditch Extension ..	A cutting 43′ long and 10′ wide, made along the ditch in a N. direction for the purpose of obtaining relics only, the dimensions of the strata not being recorded. *Upper stratum.*—Brown mould.	0	0	59	98·2	1	1·6	0	0	34 flint flakes with bulbs of percussion; 3 burnt flints; 2 fragments of burnt clay; 1 fragment of sandstone; a piece of conglomerate of iron slag, 3·90″ across; a bowl of a white clay pipe partly discoloured, found at a depth of 7″. M on plan and section A B, Plate LXX.	*Pig.*—Tusk.	Of the 59 fragments of superior pottery, one piece consisted of portion of an eyelet similar to those found at the Romano-British Village, Woodcuts Common (Fig. 1, Plate XXXIX.).
		Second stratum.—Fine chalk rubble.	0	0	417	97·4	2	·46	9	2·1	58 flint flakes; numerous burnt flints; 5 irregular fragments of sandstone, 2·2″ to 4·61″ across, 1 fragment having 1 face rubbed smooth; 22 pieces of burnt clay; 1 tertiary pebble. A spindle-whorl (Fig. 7, Plate LXXIII.) of pottery, L on plan and section A B, Plate LXX., with hole in centre, found at a depth of 2′ 7″ in fine chalk rubble.	*Horse.*—Tooth; dentata. *Ox.*—Teeth, 8; ramus of lower jaw. *Sheep.* — Teeth, 5; humerus, small breed (Moseley); femur, small breed (Moseley); metatarsus. *Dog.*—Lower end of femur of not very large dog (Moseley); helix aspersa, 3; helix nemoralis, 1; helix pomatia, 3, rather small.	Of the superior fragments of pottery there were 18 pieces of rims of pots, 3 fragments of eyelets similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXIX., and 1 fragment of colander perforated with 15 holes, similar to Figs. 6 and 7, Plate XLVII.; 9 fragments were ornamented with crossed lines as in Fig. 5, Plate XXXII.
18 Nov., 1882.	Rampart; Interior Slope.	Trench at foot of interior slope, 13″ to 14″ deep, composed of brown mould.	0	0	35	94·5	2	5·4	0	0	1 fragment of burnt clay; 1 fragment of iron slag (?), 1·40″ across.	None.	The fragments of Samian, K K on Plan, and Section A B, Plate LXX., were found just beneath the surface. Of the fragments of superior pottery, 1 piece consisted of portion of a colander perforated with 9 holes, similar to Fig. 6, Plate XLVII., and 1 fragment had numerous circular impressions.

18 Nov., 1882.	Near Romano-British Dyke, Shiftway Coppice.	Trench in Interior ..	14′ long and 5′ wide, 8′ from foot of interior slope; average depth 12″.	0	0	48	87·2	6	10·9	1	1·8	4 flint flakes, with bulbs of percussion; 4 fragments of burnt clay; piece of iron, 1·70″ long, 1·10″ wide, 0·22″ thick, found at a depth of 6″.	None.	The pieces of superior pottery included 1 fragment of rim of pot perforated with a hole, with portion of eyelet similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXIX., 1 fragment ornamented with crossed lines, and 1 bottom of pot.
20 Nov., 1882.		Bank or Small Rampart to the N.E. of the North Cutting.	A cutting was made across the bank 28′ long and 5′ wide.	0	0	60	92·3	5	7·7	0	0	4 flint flakes, with bulb of percussion; 1 fragment of iron slag.	None.	
15 Nov., 1882.	Romano-British Dyke, Shiftway Coppice, South Cutting. C D on Plan and Section, Plate LXX.	Body of Rampart and old Surface Line	Cutting 10′ wide, cut from foot of interior slope all through; height of crest above old surface line, 2′; length of old surface line, 13′ (see Plan and Section C D, Plate LXX.).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 flint flakes, with bulb of percussion.	None.	
		Ditch	*Upper stratum*, extending to 1′ beneath surface (see Section C D, Plate LXX.).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	None.	None.	
			Second stratum, extending from 1′ to 2′ beneath surface, consisting of brown mould with small fragments of chalk (Section C D, Plate LXX.).	0	0	8	100	0	0	0	0	8 flint flakes, with bulb of percussion; 1 fragment of iron pyrites.	1 helix nemoralis.	The pottery was found at a depth of 2 feet 1 inch beneath the surface, and included 2 fragments of thick light-red ware, with large grains in its composition (see N on Plan and Section, Plate LXX.).
			Third stratum, extending from 2′ beneath the surface to the bottom of the ditch, and consisting of very fine chalk silting; sides of ditch irregular; bottom of ditch, 3·12′ beneath surface (see Section C D, Plate LXX.).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Two lower molars of horse.	
28 Nov., 1881.	Cutting through portion of Carranty Rack, near Park House, Rushmore Park. See Plate LXXI., Line A B, Plan and Section.	Body of Rampart.	Section 10′ wide, cut from foot of interior slope right through; height of crest above old surface line, 1′ 5″; composed of chalk rubble (see Plate LXXI.).	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26 flint flakes, with bulbs of percussion; 2 burnt flints.	None.	
		Old Surface Line	Composed of brown mould.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19 flint flakes, with bulb of percussion.	None.	

DATE.	LOCALITY.		DESCRIPTION.	POTTERY.								OTHER RELICS.	ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE REMAINS.	REMARKS.
				Of Inferior Quality.		Of Superior Quality.		Red Samian.		Ornamental.				
				No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per centage	No.	Per-centage.			
28 Nov., 1881.	Cutting through portion of Carranty Rack, near Park House, Rushmore Park (see Plate LXXI., Line A B, Plan and Section.	Ditch	Depth, 3′ 8″; bottom, 2′ 8″ wide. Filled with brown mould to depth of 2′; then chalk rubble to bottom.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11 flint flakes, with bulbs of percussion.	None.	
		Interior Slope .	The part occupied by the silting from the rampart and from the interior.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19 flint flakes.	None.	
17 April, 1882.	Pit 1, near Park House, Rushmore Park.		Oval, 6′ 3″ by 4′ 1″; depth, 6′ 4½″. Filled with black mould to depth of 1′ 5″, and chalk rubble to bottom. Longitudinal axis, N. 8° W. (true) (see enlarged Plan and Section, Plate LXXI.). A depression of only 2″ was seen on the surface before excavation.	0	0	31	100	0	0	0	0	1 flint scraper at depth of 5′ 1″ in chalk rubble; 3 flint flakes; 1 irregular piece of sandstone, 3·41″ across; 1 fragment of burnt bone. A human skeleton, female, estimated stature 4′ 11·1″, was found at a depth of 6′ 4½″ beneath the surface, lying on the right side with the skull on the N.E. Bearing of vertebral column N. 37° E. (see Plates LXXI. and LXXIV.).	None	One fragment of pottery was pierced by a hole 0·06 inch diameter, and 6 fragments consisted of thick coarse ware.
19 April, 1882.	Pit 2, near Park House, Rushmore Park.		Nearly round; 5′ 6″ diameter at top, 4′ 6″ at bottom; depth, 6′ 6″. Filled with chalk rubble to a depth of 4′ 5½″, then burnt earth 1′ 5″ thick, followed by 7½″ of small chalky gravel.	1	·90	108	99·0	0	0	1	·90	8 flint flakes; 3 fragments of sandstone; 22 fragments of half-baked clay; fragment of nodule of iron pyrites; 4 fragments of burnt bones; portion of bronze pin, 1·61″ in length, 0·10″ diameter at centre; 3 fragments of bronze,	*Horse.*—Dentata. *Ox.*—Teeth; caudal vertebra; lower jaw of small ox; digit. *Pig.*—Teeth; os calcis; astragalus; ulna and femur of young pig; metacarpal (injured). *Dog.*—Portion of upper jaw; lower jaw and teeth of small dog; humerus; tibia.	The fragments of superior pottery included 1 piece of bottom of pot perforated with a hole (Fig. 11, Plate LXXII.), 1 fragment ornamented with irregular circular grooves and punched centres (Fig. 5, Plate LXXII.), and 1 piece of rim (Fig. 1, Plate LXXII.) of black, smooth, hard, well-baked pottery, resembling the vase represented in Fig, 4, Plate XXXII., which was found at the bottom of

											1·12″ greatest length, 0·33″ greatest width; part of spindle-whorl of pottery, 1·51″ across, 0·22″ thick.	*Sheep.* — Lower jaws and teeth of young sheep, small breed; digit, small breed; metacarpus, long and thin, small breed; humerus, small breed (Moseley).	Pit 14, Central Quarter, Romano-British Village, Woodcuts.
19 April, 1882.	Pit 3, near Park House, Rushmore Park.	Circular, 8′ diameter at top, 7′ 8″ at bottom; depth, 8′ 8″. Sides almost perpendicular, filled with brown mould with a little chalk to depth of 8′ 4″ beneath surface. The remaining 4″ consisted of chalk rubble (see Plate LXXI.).	234	91·4	19	7·4	0	0	3	1·1	5 flint flakes; 28 fragments of half-baked clay; 2 irregular pieces of sandstone; bronze fibula, found at depths of 3′ 3″, Fig. 4, Pl. LXXIII. The pin was found 2″ lower than the bow of the fibula. Piece of iron, hooked at one end, found at depth of 3′ 5″.	*Horse.* — Dorsal vertebra, 2; humerus, 2; tibia; radius; ulna; metacarpus. *Ox.*—Ramus of lower jaw, 12; other fragments of lower jaw, 13; teeth, 30; horn core, 2; dorsal vertebra; tibia, the ends broken off in the same place, 4; metacarpus, the ends broken off in the same place, 5; radius of small ox, 3; metatarsus of small ox; digit, 10 (one burnt); astragalus, 2; os calcis; ulna of small ox, 3; 2nd digit of small ox, 2; caudal vertebra, 2. *Pig.*—Teeth and lower jaws, 7; tibia; metacarpus of small pig, 3; ulna, 4; metatarsus; metacarpus, 2; dorsal vertebra. *Sheep.* — Teeth and lower jaws, 36; horn cores of sheep, 4; two of the cores are about the same dimensions as the St. Kilda sheep, the other two are rather larger and shorter, and possibly belonged to a male of the small breed, or some larger variety (Moseley). (See Rolleston's remarks on Remains from Cæsar's Camp, Archæologia, Vol. XLVII.); tibia, 2; metacarpus, 4; metatarsus, long and slender, 2; radius; humerus, small breed, long and slender; axis. Numerous split bones and fragments.	The fragments of inferior pottery consisted of pieces similar in quality to those found in most of the pits of the Central Quarter, Romano-British Village, Woodcuts. The superior fragments included 1 portion of rim of hard, well-baked pottery, ornamented with horizontal ribs (Fig. 6, Plate LXXII.).

Date.	Locality.	Description.	Pottery.								Other Relics.	Animal and Vegetable Remains.	Remarks.
			Of Inferior Quality.		Of Superior Quality.		Red Samian.		Ornamental.				
			No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage.	No.	Per-centage	No.	Per-centage.			
20 April, 1882.	Pit 4, near Park House, Rushmore Park.	Nearly circular, 6'6" by 5'4"; greatest depth, 5' 3½". Filled with brown mould mixed with chalk. The floor was very uneven.	84	68·2	39	31·7	0	0	0	0	1 spindle-whorl of pottery, Fig. 6, Plate LXXIII., 1·50" diameter, 0·24" thickness, 0·23" diameter of hole in centre, found at depth of 2' 9" in burnt earth; 11 pieces of half-baked clay; piece of sandstone, with one surface rubbed smooth, 2·33" across; 16 flint flakes, with bulb of percussion.	*Ox.*—Teeth; portion of upper jaw with teeth; portion of skull of young ox; astragalus; digit; rib; metatarsus of young ox. *Pig.*—Tibia of young pig; digits and metatarsus of young pig. *Sheep.* — Teeth; vertebra; portion of pelvis; os calcis, small breed, 2; tibia; ribs; digit, short and thick.	
27 Jan., 1882.	Drain near Park House, Rushmore Park. See Map, Plate I., and Plan, Plate LXXI.	72' in length; average width at top, 3' 6"; ditto at bottom, 1' 6"; depth, 2' 6". Filled with black earth and chalk rubble. The floor was of undisturbed chalk, and the pottery was obtained chiefly from a depth of from 12" to 18". General direction of trench, N. 34° E.	16	2·7	550	95·1	0	0	12	2·0	117 flint flakes, with bulbs of percussion; 1 triangular-shaped flint tool, 4·02" long; 32 pieces of burnt clay; 4 tertiary pebbles; 8 irregular pieces of sandstone; 1 piece, ditto, 2·03" across, with one surface rubbed smooth; another fragment 1·50" across; fragment of sandstone, perhaps part of hone-stone, with rounded end and smooth surfaces, 2' 10" long, 1' 91" wide, and 0·61" greatest thickness; numerous burnt flints, measuring from 1½" to 4" across; fragment of very thin horseshoe, Fig. 8, Plate LXXIII.; cylindrical object of iron, Fig. 9, Pl. LXXIII.	*Horse.*—Teeth, 3; humerus, 3; cervical vertebra; radius; tibia, small horse; astragalus; metacarpus and metatarsus. *Ox.*—Teeth and fragments of lower jaw of ox, 23; metacarpus of small ox; digits, 2. *Pig.*—Teeth, 4; portion of lower jaw; ulna; lower end of humerus; humerus; astragalus of (?) sucking pig. *Deer.*—Portion of right ramus lower jaw of Red Deer. *Sheep.* — Teeth, 33; metatarsus.	Of the inferior pottery, 2 fragments consisted of eyelets for suspension, similar to Fig. 1, Plate XXXIX. The superior pieces included 3 pieces of thick red ware, with rim similar to Fig. 6, Plate XXXVIII., 1 fragment of which was ornamented (Fig. 12, Plate LXXII.), and 1 fragment perforated with hole.

London: Printed by Harrison & Sons, Printers in Ordinary to Her Majesty, St. Martin's Lane.